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THE

DISPATCHES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL

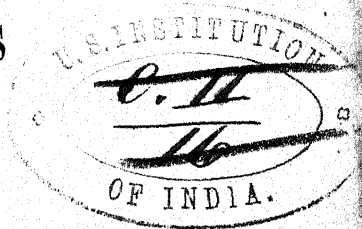
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

DURING

HIS VARIOUS CAMPAIGNS

IN

INDIA, DENMARK, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, THE LOW
COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE.



COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

BY THE LATE

COLONEL GURWOOD, C.B., K.C.T.S.,

*ESQUIRE TO HIS GRACE AS KNIGHT OF THE BATH, AND DEPUTY LIEUTENANT
OF THE TOWER OF LONDON.*

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.—VOL. VII.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

LONDON:

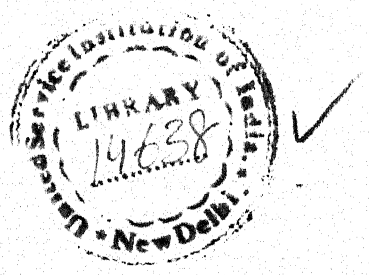
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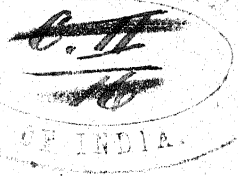
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Vol: VII. M 48.

United Service Institution
of India.



THE
OFFICIAL AND OTHER DISPATCHES
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

PENINSULA AND FRANCE.

To Rear Adm. T. B. Martin.*

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

I enclose you a letter for Lord Melville, and two or three others, which I request you to have put into the post office.

When the great fleet of transports, which had been attached to this army in 1810, was sent back to England in 1811, a certain number of troop ships of war were attached to it, and were generally on the Lisbon station.

I requested the Admiral on the Lisbon station (at that time Adm. Berkeley) to send these ships round to the Eastern coast at the commencement of the last campaign, in order that they might co-operate with the army then expected there from Sicily, whose operations, it was then believed, would be very closely connected with, and would depend upon those of the fleet.

Circumstances have since altered, and the army on the Eastern coast is a good deal independent of the fleet, while this army has become more dependent on its maritime communications. I therefore requested, some time ago, the General, Lord W. Bentinck, to urge the Admiral, Sir E. Pellew, to send all the troop ships of war round again to Lisbon. I shall be much obliged to you if you will draw the attention of the Admiralty to this subject.

It is very desirable that we should have the services of them to bring round reinforcements, both for the British and Portuguese army, which are waiting at Gibraltar and Lisbon for want of vessels to transport, and others to convoy them; and they would be very useful here in conveying

* Adm. Sir T. B. Martin, G.C.B., then belonging to the Board of Admiralty.

G. O.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

2. General officers commanding brigades must not give leave of absence to any officer or soldier to be absent from his corps or station for more than one night. General officers commanding divisions must not give leave of absence for a greater length of time than 8 days.

the wounded to England, or to ports on the coast; and for the general purposes of the service.

A Don Fred. Moretti.

Lesaca, ce 16 Sept. 1813.

Je reçois votre lettre du 1^{er}, et je vous ferai dire si j'ai l'occasion d'employer l'officier dont vous me parlez.

Je suis bien fâché que votre procès ne finisse pas. J'ai fait tout ce qui était en mon pouvoir; mais mon pouvoir dans ces sujets là est nul, et je ne peux plus rien. Je vous prie de m'indiquer ce que je pourrais faire.

To his Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

Having referred your letter of the 31st Aug., on the subject of Mr. A'Court's arrangements, to the Commissary Gen., I beg to enclose, for your information, a copy of his opinion upon it, by which it appears that he considers it too late in the season to adopt the proposed measure during the present year; but thinks it would be advisable to endeavor to procure the Emperor of Morocco's leave for the exportation of cattle and mules early in the next spring.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 8th inst., enclosing one of the 31st Aug., from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the clothing supplied by Great Britain in the year 1813 for the use of the Spanish army. I beg you will inform the Minister that a part of that clothing has already arrived, and a small proportion of it has been issued to the troops. The remainder is daily expected.

I beg, however, that you will inform the Minister, that all the troops with this army, with very trifling exceptions, and I believe those on the Eastern coast, are very sufficiently clothed. That is not what is wanting for their comfort and preservation during the winter in this inclement climate; but food, and some assistance in money, in addition to the British subsidy, in order to provide for their payment.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 8th, and I am glad to find that the *Serviles* have had a little success.

I will not allow Sir J. Fellowes to be moved from Cadiz. I will see what stores there are there, preparatory to removing our troops and establishments from thence.

I shall be obliged to you if you will send 100,000 dollars to each of the following armies, on or before the 1st Nov., viz.: The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and army of reserve of Andalusia. That for the 1st and 2d should be sent to the Eastern coast; that for the 3d and 4th, and army of reserve of Andalusia, should be sent here. If you cannot send the whole at that period, send such proportion as you can, each having the same.

I recommend to you not to stay in your office one moment if it is likely to distress you.

There is nothing new. We are waiting for the equipments of the pontoon train, without which we can do nothing.

The French have certainly been very roughly handled in the actions in Germany. In the extracts from the *Moniteur* of the 7th, which I have seen, it appears that Vandamme, having entered Bohemia, was cut off with the 1st corps, was himself killed, lost 6000 men, 30 pieces of cannon, and 300 carriages, according to the bulletin which I enclose.

It must be observed of these bulletins, however, that they are printed at Bayonne, and are improvements upon the lies even of the *Moniteur*.

I will answer by the next post respecting the clothing for the Duque del Infantado.

To Visc. Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 3d. Rear Adm. T. B. Martin has been here, and I have explained to him our wants in such a manner, as that I hope there will be no difficulties whatever in future. I am not desirous of getting into discussions on any subject, and certainly not of continuing them after the occasion for them is over; but I assure you, that last year I began to draw the attention of the Sec. of State to this subject, and that I had done so again very early in this year; and, indeed, your letter of the 28th July adverts to the communications from Sir C. Stuart and me upon it.

There is one point, however, in your letter of the 3d Sept., on which I am very anxious that you should not believe that I intended to act, or acted, so improperly as to communicate to the officers of the navy censures on their superiors, the Board of Admiralty. Since I have received yours, I have read again with attention my note of the 20th Aug. to Sir T. Graham, which he communicated to Capt. Otway. The object was to let Capt. Otway know for what objects naval assistance was required, that he might judge whether he could, and decide whether he would, stay and give it to us. The last paragraph alone can be construed into any censure of the Admiralty; and the paragraph itself explains why it was inserted, which was certainly for any other object besides that of censure. Indeed, the other part of the note would have been deemed a trap for Capt. Otway, if the last paragraph had not been inserted.

Neither can I deem the communication of the extract of my letter to the Sec. of State, of the 19th Aug., to Sir G. Collier, the conveyance of a censure on a superior to an inferior. Sir George wrote to me regarding certain instructions which he had received from Lord Keith, regarding the disposal of the *President, Révolutionnaire*, &c., in answer to which communication I referred him to this extract for my opinion on all the points adverted to by Lord Keith. It might have been as well, perhaps, to have written the same to Sir G. Collier, instead of sending him the extract of my letter to the Sec. of State; but excepting that irregularity, which is, after all, of trifling importance, there is nothing that I see to find fault with.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset, Mil. Sec., to Col. Bunbury.

Lesaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

M. Peltier having informed me that Lord Bathurst had authorised the transmission to Lord Wellington of 100 copies of each number of his pamphlet *L'Ambigu*,

I am desired by his Lordship to mention to you, that he does not think it will be in his power to make a distribution of that number at present, and therefore begs that only 50 copies may be sent to him, till he is in a situation to circulate a larger quantity.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

16th Sept. 1813.

I am commanded by the Marquis of Wellington to authorise the horses referred to in your letter of the 13th inst., as recapitulated in margin, being cast from the cavalry service. In making this report to Sir S. Cotton, I request you will inform the Lieut. General that it is his Excellency's wish that such of these horses as may appear capable of quick draft should be handed over to the artillery, those equal to slow draft to the Royal Waggon Train, and the remainder to be sold by public auction, and the amount arising therefrom to be credited to the public in the usual manner.

The A.G. to Major Marlay, A.A.G., Light division.

16th Sept. 1813.

I am to desire you will report to Major Gen. Alten, I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 6th inst., and enclosed letter from Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, referring to damage committed by the irregular foraging of a party of the Light division on the 28th ult. By that letter it not only appears, as you have observed, that the Assist. Commissary Gen. does not feel himself authorised to remunerate the man injured above the amount of the value, viz., 33½ dollars; but what is more singular, Mr. — does not appear to consider himself in the smallest degree concerned in or responsible for a duty, the place, the quantity, and due requital for supplies obtained in the course of that duty being entirely under the direction of the department to which he belongs. His Excellency desires that Mr. — may be referred to the G. O. on this subject relating to foraging, by which he must be informed that finding troops with supplies of this nature is the business of the Commissary Gen. and his deputies and officers, and for which each is responsible according to his degree of rank and trust. Mr. — is to be called on to ascertain and report where the evident irregularity on the occasion alluded to arose, that the party found in error may be called on for the amount of damage, arising out of disobedience of orders on that head of service.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 17th Sept. 1813, 9½ A.M.

I received, about 2 this morning, your note of 6 P.M. yesterday evening. If the French hospital want any supplies of any kind, I should think the Purveyor had better give them in the usual manner. If the Purveyor wants them from the Commissary Gen.'s stores, he will apply for them. This is the usual course of the service, and had better not be departed from. If we have not medical officers in sufficient numbers to attend the French wounded, their own surgeons may be employed to attend them. Dr. McGrigor will settle that.

I wish the pontoon bullocks not to be taken from the service of the pontoons at present, as I am most anxious to get our left across the river, which cannot be done till we have all the pontoons up, and in readiness to move.

— — is really too bad: this is the eighth day since he received the orders to collect the pontoon trains on the high road; and he is not now certain that the orders he sent have reached the officers in charge of them, and he has taken no measures to repeat them. He put his letter into the Spanish post office, I conclude, directed in English, and without knowing whether the officer in charge of the pontoons is in communication with that post office; and there he left the matter. This is the way in which all our arrangements fail. The officers charged to send an order

will not attend to that essential part of their duty, the mode of transmitting it.

Au Cap. Gén. Don F. X. Castaños.

Lesaca, ce 17 Sept. 1813.

J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre du 8, et j'envoie celle-ci à Alava, croyant possible que vous la trouviez à Vitoria.

Vous faites bien de continuer votre route vers Cadiz, sans donner motif à la jalousie, s'il est possible. Et pour cela, il faudrait éviter toutes les occasions qui pourraient se présenter, dans lesquelles les sentimens du peuple pourraient éclater. En arrivant en Andalousie dans les premiers jours du mois d'Octobre, vous serez dans le cas de juger de quelle manière les affaires vont tourner.

To Rear Adm. T. B. Martin.

Lesaca, 17th Sept. 1813, 9½ A.M.

I have received your letters from Oyarzun and off Pasages of yesterday.

In answer to the first, I have to observe that I know that Adm. G. Martin will send round the troop ships of war, or any other infantry transports he can get, with the 37th regt. from Gibraltar, the 77th from Lisbon, and about 1200 Portuguese drafts, and a considerable number of recovered English soldiers who are waiting in Portugal for means of conveyance. The object of my letter of yesterday was to urge you to request the Admiralty to order these troop ships round from the eastern to the western coast of the Peninsula.

From the conversation I had with you here, I understood that 4 vessels of those under Sir G. Collier were to be constantly employed in taking convoys from Pasages to Coruña, and from Coruña to Pasages; and the same number under Adm. G. Martin, from the coast of Portugal to Coruña, and from Coruña to Lisbon.

From your letter, written on board the *Creole*, of yesterday, I observe that 2 of the vessels of those under Sir G. Collier are already on the coast of Portugal, and are to bring convoys from thence. I certainly have nothing to say to this subject; and as long as the convoys come safely, and with the regularity which is permitted by the state of the weather, it is a matter of indifference to me how they are disposed; and I can only form a private opinion on the subject, which private opinion may not deserve much attention. If, however, I have misunderstood you, and 4 vessels only are to be employed in convoys between this and Lisbon, I cannot but be of opinion that they will not be sufficient.

If Sir G. Collier will send me the plan of the lighthouse, and will let me know where it is to be constructed, I will have it constructed. It will also be necessary that he should land for us the guns to be placed at Point Higuer.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

Lesaca, ce 17 Sept. 1813, 11 A.M.

Je vous envoie trois ordres pour 40,000 livres de riz à Vitoria, 40,000 livres à Tolosa, et 20,000 à Pasages. N'envoyez pas le dernier avant deux jours.

Les Français n'ont pas voulu laisser passer vos parentes sans être accompagnées d'autres; pour le passage desquelles le Gén. Freyre

n'avait pas reçu d'ordre quand il m'écrivait. Mais je lui ai fait dire hier matin qu'il devait juger et décider à qui des Espagnols il donnerait permission de passer.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. —, Royal Engineer.

17th Sept. 1813.

I am commanded to put to you the following queries, to which you will be so good as to reply immediately, for his Excellency's information :

1st; On what day did you receive the orders to collect the pontoon train on the high road in the neighbourhood of Oyarzun, and what orders did you issue in consequence?

2d; How did you transmit those orders, and what measures did you take for their secure delivery?

3d; In the event of your having sent them by the Spanish post, did you know on what day it went to Vitoria; and was your letter sent on that day? Mention also whether it was directed in the English or Spanish language; or whether it was directed to the care of any Spanish authority, or to the British Commandant at Vitoria.

4th; State how orders have been transmitted to the officer in charge of the pontoon train till now, since the opening of the campaign.

5th; Has the officer in charge of the pontoons orders to keep in communication with the Spanish post office at Vitoria?

6th; Were duplicates and triplicates sent of those orders, and by what means?

In reference to this duty, which has been so long delayed, I am to desire you will send off an officer, forthwith to ride post, with orders to the pontoon train at Vitoria to move to Oyarzun.

The A.G. to the Officer of the 6th division, to be embarked with French prisoners at Pasages.

17th Sept. 1813.

As senior officer of the escort in charge of French prisoners of war, to be embarked from Pasages, you will upon your arrival in England transmit a report to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, London, with a complete state of your detachment, and receive from that office the necessary instructions for your return to this country.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Sir R. Hill, Household cavalry.

17th Sept. 1813.

By command of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, I transmit you the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Sub-Lieut. and Adj. —, of the — Life Guards; and I am to desire you will cause them to be read in presence of the officers of the Household troops, to be assembled for

G. O.

Lesaca, 17th Sept. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c., &c., Sub-Lieut. and Adj. —, of the — Life Guards, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz. :

1st; 'For refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. —, of the same regiment, his superior officer, on a point of duty on the watering parade, on the evening of the 4th Aug. 1813.

'For unofficerlike conduct and disobedience of orders the same evening on parade, in peremptorily refusing twice, in presence of the piquet, to give over the same to Lieut. —, who ordered him so to do, and who was his senior officer, and appointed to that command; the whole being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the 1st charge, viz. ; 'For refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. —, of the same regiment, his superior officer, on a point of duty on the watering parade, on the evening of the 4th Aug. 1813,' together with what the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Acting Adj. —, has offered in his defence, with the evidence thereon, is of opinion that the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Acting Adj. —, is not guilty of the 1st charge preferred against him, and does therefore fully acquit him of the same, and the Court is further of opinion that the charge is frivolous and vexatious.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in support of the 2d charge, viz. ; 'For unofficerlike conduct and disobedience of orders the same evening on parade, in peremptorily refusing twice, in presence of the piquet, to give over the same to Lieut. —, who ordered him so to do, and who was his senior officer, and appointed to that command,' together with what the prisoner, Sub-Lieut. and Adj. —, has offered in his

that purpose, as well as No. 3 of the G. O. of this date, adverting to points of duty which appeared ill understood by officers of that brigade, on the face of the proceedings. It is desirable that Lieut. — should be present on this occasion.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

I enclose a letter from Louisa for her poor brother, which I beg you to return to her, as she will pass Cadiz, or to enclose to her if she should have gone home. I understand that she had learned his misfortune from the Sicilian newspapers.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will tell — — that I have had frequent complaints of the incapacity of * * * for his employment, which indeed is very obvious; and at last Gen. Freyre has sent me an official one to be forwarded to the government. I must send it in; but I propose to keep it by me for two or three posts, in order to give — — time to endeavor to get for him another office. The truth is, he is not fit for that which he fills; and considering that it is the duty of the person filling this office to provide for a very large army, with very small means, or rather no means at all, it will not be easy to find one who can perform that duty.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

The Duke of Richmond has transmitted the address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and citizens of Dublin, unanimously agreed to be presented to me at a general assembly, held on Friday the 16th July, in which my fellow citizens have been pleased to express their approbation of my conduct, and of that of the troops serving under my command, in the late battle of Vitoria.

I beg that your Lordship and the citizens of Dublin will accept my best thanks for this mark of their favor; and that you will be assured that nothing can be more gratifying to the brave officers and troops under my command, and myself, than to know that our conduct has been approved of by such high authority.

defence, with the evidence thereon, is of opinion that he is not guilty of the 2d charge preferred against him, and does therefore fully acquit him of the same, and the Court is further of opinion that the charge is frivolous and vexatious.

The Court cannot conclude the investigation of the above charges preferred by Lieut. — against Sub-Lieut. and Adj. —, without remarking that the conduct of Lieut. —, during the circumstances upon which the charges are founded, is highly unmilitary and reprehensible, and that he has not been actuated by motives for the good of the service, and that he has acted contrary to the advice of his Commanding officer, previously asked for by him.

Which opinion has been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. Lieut. and Adj. — is to be released from his arrest, and to join his regiment.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid observing, upon the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. and Adj. —, that Capt. — having been present on the parade on the night of the 4th Aug. when the transactions occurred which form the subject of the 2d charge against Lieut. and Adj. —, ought to have interfered as a superior officer of the regiment to protect Lieut. and Adj. — in the performance of his duty of Adjutant, as prescribed by the Regulations of His Majesty's service, and the standing orders of the regiment; and that it must be understood in the Life Guards, as well as in the army in general, that the possession of rank in the service is attended by the necessity for the performance of duty, and for attention to the maintenance of good order and discipline, and that it is not in the power of an officer to lay aside or assume his rank in the service at his pleasure, but most particularly not when he is on a parade on which troops are formed for duty.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

In reference to your Lordship's letter of the 29th March, and to my answer of the 25th April last, I have now the honor to transmit to you a letter which has been received from Major Gen. Baron Bock, stating that the Paymasters of the regiments composing his brigade have taken to themselves the profit arising from the exchange in the remittance to England of the credits of deceased officers. I believe this has been generally the case throughout the army; but, as I observed in my letter of the 25th April, the remedy of the evil lies with your Lordship, and not with me.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

I beg to transmit a memorial which I have received from M. —, a deserter from the French army, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant. I perfectly recollect the arrival of this officer at my head quarters in September last; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you should think proper to give him some further provision till he is employed.

To Major Goldfinch, R.E.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

From a letter received last night from the Principe de Anglona, commanding the division of the 3d army proceeding to the blockade of Pamplona, I have reason to apprehend that his troops have been sent there either entirely unsupplied, or very ill supplied with provisions, notwithstanding that I had placed 100,000 rations at the disposal of the Duque del Parque at Tudela. The Duque del Parque has been written to upon this subject. But, as the want of provisions by the Principe de Anglona's troops may materially influence the blockade, and they may be obliged to quit it in order to go in search of provisions, I herewith enclose an order upon a moveable magazine, belonging to the 2d division of the army, which magazine is at Berrio-plano, for such supply as you may require for them.

I beg you will understand, however: 1st; That you are not to use this order unless you shall be certain that the Principe de Anglona's troops are in the state of extreme distress supposed, and that they must either get the provisions or die, or raise the blockade to go in search of them. 2dly; That you are to take only one day's provisions, that is bread, at a time. 3dly; That you are to keep secret the existence of this order, as I know that if it were known it were in your possession, all exertion, excepting to prevail upon you to use it, would cease.

To Col. Bunbury, Under Sec. of State.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

I am very much obliged to you for the map of France, which, however, is of a shape that I cannot conveniently carry, as we have no wheel

G. O.

Lesaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

3. Lieut. C. Holbern, of the 10th Royal hussars, is appointed Secretary to the Board of Claims.

4. Officers commanding regiments are informed the utmost punctuality in reply is required to any letter that may be addressed to them by Lieut. Holbern in the course of his official duty as Secretary to the Board.

carriages with the army, excepting the artillery. I have therefore had cut out the sheets, of which I enclose the numbers, containing the maps of the country immediately in my front, which I have had pasted upon linen by the Staff corps, and made to fold up according to the size enclosed. I shall be obliged to you if you will have the others done according to the same size, and if you will send me out, first, the numbers containing the maps of the country bordering on the Upper and Eastern Pyrenees, and on the Upper Garonne; and next those to the northward of the Lower Garonne, &c. I wish I may not require them; but it is as well to have them at all events.

I beg pardon for giving you so much trouble; and I do it only because I am apprehensive that Mr. Smith may not be in town; and it is desirable that no time should be lost.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred, since I addressed your Lordship on the 10th inst., in the positions of the army.

The garrison of Pamplona having made several sorties during the blockade, in all of which they were repulsed with loss, made one in considerable force on the 10th, possibly with a view to reconnoitre the force by which the blockade was maintained; but they were immediately driven in. Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España, who commands the blockade, was unfortunately wounded, but is still able to exercise his command; and he has reported most favorably of the officers and troops employed under his command on this occasion. I have every reason to hope that the place will be under the necessity of surrendering early in October. The 3d Spanish army arrived at Tudela on the 15th; and one division of it, under the Principe de Anglona, arrived at the blockade on the 17th, in order to relieve the troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, now employed on that service.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a memorandum by the Q. M. G., on the tin camp kettles which were brought out by the 76th and 84th regts., and a statement of the weight of that in use in this army.

In addition to these observations, I beg leave to remark that there ought to be a canvas bag with each kettle.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

It is very desirable that some arrangement should be fixed and made public soon, under which officers will be able to get from England those equipments which they want. We can get nothing in these countries; and those who have been here as long as I have, feel very uncomfortable for want of a variety of articles of their equipment, which they can get only from England. I cannot understand why the rule regarding the packets should have been made more strict lately; and I know that I, among others, am suffering from it, not having even a second saddle.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 19th Sept. 1813.

I had intended to move the left of the army across the Bidasoa immediately after the fall of San Sebastian, and I still intend to make that movement, which has been delayed by a mistake made by the officer of engineers in transmitting the orders for the collection of the pontoon train. But I acknowledge that I feel a great disinclination to enter the French territory under existing circumstances.

The superiority of numbers which I can take into France will consist in about 25,000 Spaniards, neither paid nor fed, and who must plunder, and will set the whole country against us. Then we have the forts of St. Jean Pied de Port and Bayonne, that we must take or blockade; and matters on our right in Catalonia are not at all in the state in which they ought to be. If Suchet still has, or should acquire a superiority in the field, he may tumble Lord W. Bentinck back even to the Jucar; and all his posts, excepting Tarragona, which is destroyed, will fall into his hands again. I say, if he still has, as I confess I doubt his having detached Decaen into France, notwithstanding that Lord William sent away the 3d army after he had received an injunction from me not to do so, if he was not quite certain that the detachment supposed had been made, at least equal in strength to the 3d army. To all this I add the reports which we have here, that the Allies were defeated between the 26th and the end of August; to which, though I don't give entire credit, (and indeed it appears clearly that the 1st corps was cut off and destroyed,) yet it appears certain that the Allies were repulsed in their attack upon Dresden. However, I shall put myself in a situation to menace a serious attack, and to make one immediately, if I should see a fair opportunity, or if I should hear that the Allies have been really successful, or when Pamplona shall be in our possession.

I see that, as usual, the newspapers on all sides are raising the public expectation, and that the Allies are very anxious that we should enter France, and that our government have promised that we should, *as soon as the enemy should be finally expelled from Spain*; and I think I ought, and will bend a little to the views of the Allies, if it can be done with safety to the army, notwithstanding that I acknowledge I should prefer to turn my attention to Catalonia, as soon as I shall have secured this frontier.

To Major Gen. the Hon. E. Stopford.

Lesaca, 20th Sept. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. de —, of the — regt., and the recommendation of the Court, to which I feel every inclination to attend; but I return both with the wish that the Court should revise their sentence.

I cannot but consider the transaction which has been the subject of this Court Martial to be simply a private quarrel, which has as little connexion with the public service, and with the discipline and subordination of the army, as any that has ever come under my notice.

It is certainly true, that private quarrels between officers are proper subjects for the investigation of a Court Martial; but the complainant, in order to obtain a decision in his favor, must come with a fair case; he must not himself have been guilty of a breach of the G. O. of the army,

and of discipline, and his authority as a superior officer must not have been exerted against his inferior, against whom he complains, in order to enjoy the advantage of this improper conduct; and above all, he must have refrained from the use of abusive and improper language and gestures.

It appears that Lieut. * * * seized a stable in the neighbourhood of the lines of the camp of his company on which he had no billet, and in which he had kept his horses; but that having been absent, Lieut. de — followed his example, and equally seized it, and put his animals in it. The right of each to the use of the stable was equally devoid of foundation.

Lieut. * * *, however, orders Lieut. de — to quit the stable, and employs a guard to turn his horses out, not on account of the impropriety of occupying it without a billet, but in order to put his own in; and here I cannot but think him the aggressor. Had these gentlemen no commanding officer? Were there no means of obtaining redress for an injury, supposing one to have been committed by Lieut. de —, excepting by an armed force under Lieut. * * *'s own direction? Was that armed force used with propriety in this case, and is not Lieut. * * * liable to trial and punishment for such an abuse of his authority?

Here it is proved, that in the course of the dispute on this subject, Lieut. * * * made use of very improper and provoking expressions and gestures towards Lieut. de —; and upon the whole, however improper the conduct of the latter may have been, it was not unprovoked; and I recommend to the Court to pass a more lenient sentence upon him, stating in the body of the sentence that the conduct of Lieut. * * *, the senior officer and complainant, was the original cause of the misconduct complained of.

To Major Gen. —.

Lesaca, 20th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 6th Aug., by the Chief of the Staff of the division of troops under your command, who now returns with this answer.

I feel the utmost concern that you should think it necessary to retire from the Spanish service in consequence of the use of an expression in the correspondence between two ministers, which would never have reached you if the arrangements made with me by the Spanish government had been adhered to; that all reports and applications from the army to the government, and their answers, should pass through my hands.

I must also observe, that you have mistaken my intentions in my letter of the —. I stated that the funds placed in your hands by His Majesty's Ambassador were not to be employed in provisions, hospitals, or means of transport; but in the pay of the General and other officers and soldiers present with the division.

What I meant by ordering that the money should not be employed in provisions, was that it should not be employed in the purchase of bread, to which every Spanish soldier has a right, besides his full daily pay, which article was to be found by the Spanish government; but I understood then, as I now understand, that when a Spanish soldier receives his

full pay, he is not entitled to what is called *étape*, or any other support from government, excepting bread; and I could not, therefore, mean that the money should not be laid out to supply the soldier with food necessary for him besides bread, according to the *Ordenanzas* of the Spanish government.

I think this is sufficiently clear in my letter of the —; but if that letter should leave any doubt on the subject, the enclosed extract of a letter to Gen. Sir J. Murray, which I have reason to believe was communicated to you, and to Gen. Roche, will have shown in positive words what my opinions were.

The practice upon this subject has, I believe, differed from the regulation, and this may have fallen into disuse; and at all events, it may be difficult to subsist the soldier upon his pay. But that is a matter for representation, and further regulation; but not for your resignation.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it best to withhold your papers till I shall hear further from you in answer to this letter.

I am afraid that it is not in my power to prevail on the government to promote Col. Serrano. In regard to the other objects referred to in your letter of the 22d Aug., as it is possible that you may alter your determination of retiring from the Spanish service in consequence of this letter, it is not necessary that I should consider them at present.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B., 4th division. 20th Sept. 1813.

In answer to your communication of yesterday's date, enclosing a recommended application for two months' leave of absence to Lisbon for Mr. —, Paymaster of the — regt., I am to acquaint you his Excellency has thought fit to deny the desired indulgence to that officer, under the impression that all officers, holding such responsible posts as public accountants, should properly solicit liberty of absence from the Secretary at War, who can, in deciding on the request, judge how the duty of accounts is to be conducted during the Paymaster's absence.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 21st Sept. 1813, 1 P.M.

I have desired that orders may be sent to Gen. Freyre to send the Governor and garrison to San Sebastian; and it may be as well to move the 5th division and Wilson's brigade to their place in the line as soon as the weather holds up, as I intend to make the movement across the Bidasoa as soon afterwards as the state of the fords will allow.

The artillery and engineer officers employed at San Sebastian will remain till they shall have finished their work.

Au Lient. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 21 Sept. 1813.

M. le Lieut. Woolcombe m'a donné la lettre de votre Excellence du 17 Sept., et j'espère que ma lettre du 15 lui sera arrivée.

Pour ce qui regarde les familles Espagnoles et Françaises attachées à l'armée Française, restées en Espagne en conséquence de la retraite, j'avoue que, malgré que j'aie consenti que toutes passent en France, je l'ai fait avec répugnance, parcequ'on détient toujours en France les familles du Général Mina et du Général Longa, et d'autres. Votre Excellence, voyant la manière dont on agit ici sur ce point là, devrait

s'intéresser à ce que ces malheureuses familles soient rendues à leur patrie. Leur détention nuit seulement aux sentimens des individus, et ne peut influer nullement sur les opérations de la guerre.

Si votre Excellence trouve à propos de refuser le passage aux personnes attachées à l'armée Française qui désirent passer en France, vous en êtes sûrement le maître ; mais je vous dirai franchement qu'en les laissant passer j'ai toujours cru faire ce qui serait agréable aux officiers de l'armée Française, et que je l'ai fait, malgré les considérations graves ci-dessus énoncées sur ce sujet.

Pour ce qui regarde les familles Espagnoles déjà en France qui veulent retourner en Espagne, la considération est, et doit être, bien différente. Votre Excellence, ayant expérience de ce qui s'est passé dans le monde, et principalement dans votre propre pays, dans les vingt dernières années, doit bien croire que le gouvernement et la nation Espagnole ne verront pas ces personnes avec satisfaction. Plusieurs, même toutes, peuvent être entièrement innocentes, mais toutes auront à se justifier.

Il est de mon devoir du reste de faire des perquisitions sur ces personnes avant que je leur permette de rentrer ; et les ayant faites, j'envoie la liste de celles de présent à Andaye, pour lesquelles les ordres sont donnés, qu'on les laisse passer les postes près d'Irun quand elles se présenteront.

The A.G. to Commandants of Hospital stations.

21st Sept. 1813.

The Commandants of dépôts and hospital stations are in future to transmit their contingent accounts to the Adj. Gen. for approval, by whom (if found correct) they will be handed to the Military Secretary. No charge is to be included in those contingent accounts, for pay or allowances to any of the Staff of a dépôt, or to a dépôt clerk, without the previous sanction of the Adj. Gen. ; the date of which sanction is to be inserted opposite to the charge in the contingent account. The salary to a dépôt clerk, where a clerk is allowed to a dépôt, is 1s. per day ; nor is more to be charged without special authority being first obtained from the Adj. Gen.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 22d Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 21st Sept.

I am much concerned that the harbour of Pasages is so crowded ; but I am afraid that it would not answer to consent to the vessels being sent away till their cargoes are discharged, and the Portuguese as well as the other vessels are in the service of the British Commissariat.

The Commissary Gen. has, however, given directions that no time may be lost in discharging the cargoes ; and notice will be given to you as fast as they are discharged. The Commissary Gen. has likewise directions to let you know whenever he sends directions to his deputy at Santander to dispatch any vessels from thence.

I have given directions that a large quantity of provision stores of all descriptions, particularly meal and salt meat, may be lodged in store at San Sebastian. The vessels containing these articles, which will be made known to you by the Commissary Gen., being ordered round to San Sebastian, will relieve the port.

The smaller sized vessels, having meal on board, should also be ordered

round to Bilbao, by which the port will again be relieved. The Commissary Gen. will send you a list of these.

I am afraid that I cannot allow the guns to be taken out of San Sebastian for the gun boats; as the place will be but very insufficiently supplied with artillery, notwithstanding what I have placed in it. You don't tell me how many guns are required for the proposed gun boats. There has been some mistake respecting the invalids at Bilbao, which I will take care shall not occur again.

There are no transports whatever, or ships of war, on the Lisbon station, even to move 2 regiments and about 1200 Portuguese drafts, waiting for conveyance to join the army, much less to take home the 800 deserters. But the transports required to move the hospitals must not be sent away from the coast on any account. I have nothing to send by the *Vespa*.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

Lesaca, 22d Sept. 1813.

I enclose letters which have been received from Lieut. Thomas of the 50th and Lieut. Griffith of the Royal dragoons, stating their having been captured in the *Isabella Maria* transport by a French privateer, and their having been allowed by the commander to proceed to Coruña, under the condition that they should repair to France at the end of two months, if they cannot procure their exchange for the French naval officers mentioned in the cartel. As Lieuts. Thomas and Griffith are not of the same rank as MM. Ducanet and Langlade, the former being apparently a Captain, and the latter a Lieutenant, in the French navy, I don't suppose that you will think proper to consent to this exchange, and therefore request that you will favor me with your decision on the subject as soon as possible. Directions will be given to Lieuts. Thomas and Griffith to remain at Santander till your answer is communicated to them.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

Lesaca, 22d Sept. 1813.

Having referred, for the consideration of the Regency, a letter from Gen. Giron of the 5th July last, in regard to the detention at Fuenterrabia of the brig called the *Brothers*, under American colors, I have received the enclosed answer from the Minister at War, to which I beg you to pay obedience.

To Don M. de Alava.

Lesaca, 22d Sept. 1813.

I beg to draw your attention to the conduct of the *Alcalde Constitucional* of Renteria, who it appears has given certificates of the same description with the enclosed to 7 Frenchmen, who are missing, of those taken in San Sebastian.

I believe it is not known to the authorities of the Spanish government that the inferior magistrates allow Frenchmen to exercise their trade in their districts. At all events this certificate is a falsehood. The Frenchman therein named could not have been exercising his trade in Renteria on the 8th Sept., as only on that evening was the capitulation signed; and the garrison did not march out till the following morning.

The A.G. to Major Gen. —, Spanish service.

22d Sept. 1813.

I am much concerned in having to observe that Field Marshal the Marquis of

Wellington's commands, communicated to you by my Lord Aylmer's letters of the 15th and 19th Feb. last, and in which two soldiers of the 1st hussars, K.G.L., were recalled to regimental duty, still continue unattended to and unnoticed. Although these absentees are stated still to be in your employment, as orderlies, I cannot suppose an officer of your rank could for such a length of time countenance, much less sanction, a resistance to his Excellency's pleasure; I therefore request you will inform me the date and the manner of dismissal of those hussars, now named in the margin, as orderlies, that steps may be taken for their apprehension as deserters, should they willingly have departed from the instructions you in course gave them, to enable their rejoining the army.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

22d Sept. 1813.

Your letter of the 20th inst., and accompanying queries submitted by Major Gen. Fane, have been laid before the Marquis of Wellington. In reply, I have his Excellency's commands to acquaint you, that an officer suspended from rank and pay must remain with his regiment, unless he should have received regular leave of absence; and I annex a copy of a letter addressed to Lieut. —, —, on that subject. Suspension from rank and pay amounts to a forfeiture of the advantages annexed to the rank and responsibility; Lieut. —, —, therefore, has no claim to a ration for himself, his horse, or the attendance of a bātmān. The Field Marshal, however, in consideration of that officer's conduct having appeared erroneous, rather than unworthy, is pleased to grant to that officer during his suspension those indulgences. Lieut. — is entitled to receive his pay up to his suspension.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813, 9 A.M.

I send herewith a letter from the Sec. of State, and I have to inform you that I have received for you the insignia of the Order of the Bath, with which I have been directed to invest you in a manner suitable to the occasion.

If the 27th should suit you, and you will come over and dine here on that day, I shall be happy to invest you.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, K.B.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813, 9 A.M.

I enclose a letter for you from the Sec. of State, in which I have been authorised and directed to invest you with the Order of the Bath, in a manner suitable to the occasion. I wish I was a little nearer to the 2d division; but as there is no prospect of my being so soon, I wish that you would make it convenient to yourself to come over here on the 27th, when I shall have great pleasure in investing you.

P.S. I beg that you will bring with you such of the officers of the 2d division as you may wish should be present on the occasion.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813.

I received last night your Lordship's dispatches of the 15th and 17th, and your private letter of the 15th, and I regret exceedingly the unfortunate occurrence at the Pass of Ordal, on the night of the 12th. It is very desirable that you should send me an accurate return of the loss sustained upon this occasion, as soon as it can be made out; as it may be depended upon that the enemy will circulate, by every means in their power, exaggerated reports of their success, the effects of which can only be counteracted by the truth.

Your Lordship will have observed, from my private letters of the 14th Aug., that I was not certain of the truth of the report of Suchet's intended

march, for which the instructions which that letter contained were intended to provide a remedy ; and I have always entertained doubts of his having made the large detachment reported to your Lordship.

It is my opinion now, that he will neither march himself, nor detach largely, till he shall hear that I shall have passed the Spanish frontier on this side. The 3d army are still at Tudela, with the exception of the Principe de Anglona's division at the blockade of Pamplona ; and I should send it back forthwith, only that reports are in circulation, both in this part of the country, and in your Lordship's front, of this intended march ; and I wait till I shall receive the next accounts from your Lordship, by which time, also, I hope that other circumstances will have occurred which will enable me to form a more correct opinion than I can at present of the enemy's force, and their designs on that side of the Peninsula.

I am most anxious that your Lordship should give your attention to the state of affairs on the Ebro, and in the province of Valencia.

Whatever may be our success in this quarter, if the enemy should be so reinforced as to be able to hold us in check, and that Suchet should thus find himself enabled to make a serious movement upon the force under your Lordship's command, and to push it as far as he could carry it, I am apprehensive that, with the exception of Tarragona, he would regain every thing in Valencia in the state he left it.

The questions arising upon this subject are, are the blockades of the different posts in Valencia real and effectual blockades, completely precluding the enemy from all communication with the country, and confining them to the resources within the several places ? If they are not, by what measures can they be made so ? Have the blockading troops fortified themselves ? To what periods respectively is it understood that these several places are supplied with provisions ?

In regard to Tortosa, your Lordship may depend upon it that the possession of that post is too important to the accomplishment of the views which Suchet has obviously of eventually returning to Valencia ; and the garrison left in it, consisting of 5000 men, is too large for him to allow you to get possession of it, whether by siege or blockade, without making a vigorous effort to relieve it.

I recommend to you, therefore, to turn your attention to the measures to be adopted to enable you with your disposable force to cover the siege or blockade of Tortosa ; to dispose of your troops in such manner as that they can carry these measures into effect with facility ; and, above all, that they may be able to join each other. Your line of retreat, and that of the several corps composing the army under your command, should be positively fixed, in case circumstances should induce your Lordship to be of my opinion that you ought to give up the siege or blockade of Tortosa, and to leave the communication open to the enemy ; and if it should be across the Ebro, you should have at least two bridges on that river, each held by a *tête de pont* on each side.

In considering and deciding upon the position to be taken up to cover the operations against Tortosa, and the retreat from it, I beg you to advert particularly to the situation of the 1st army, and the necessity that they should not quit Catalonia. Indeed, adverting to the situation of your own

army, to your possession of Tarragona, &c., it might be best to decide at once upon the retreat of the whole to the coast, in case it should be deemed expedient to leave Tortosa open, and that none but the corps actually engaged in the operations against Tortosa should cross the Ebro. These are points, however, upon which it is impossible for me to give an opinion at this distance from the scene of operations, and unacquainted as I am with details.

In regard to the nature of the operations to be carried on against Tortosa, I entertain no doubt that you possess a sufficient quantity of ordnance and stores to attack the place; but I do entertain doubts of your having a sufficient body of good troops to enable you to make the attack, and at the same time to cover it effectually; as you may depend upon it, that a serious effort will be made to relieve the place if Suchet should continue in force in Catalonia.

The first point to be ascertained is the length of time from any given date for which the garrison have provisions, according to the accounts most to be depended upon, it being understood that they are effectually blockaded. 2dly; The length of time which it would take to collect the ordnance and stores upon the spot, supposing the attack to be determined upon. 3dly; The length of time which the Engineer is of opinion that the attack would take, making due allowances for the disappointments which the season will occasion, and for those which must be expected in consequence of the employment in the siege of an inferior description of troops.

With this information before you, you will be able to decide whether to lay siege to the place or not, supposing Suchet should give you the opportunity by detaching or by moving himself from Catalonia, taking always into your calculation the loss you will necessarily sustain in the attack.

You will be obliged to attack every point by storm in which the enemy can defend themselves, and the loss in obtaining the place will not be much less than the number of the garrison at the time it shall be invested.

As, if my reasoning be correct in regard to your sufficiency in numbers to attack the place, you will not attack it at present, I earnestly recommend to you to secure the blockading troops by works: it will give them confidence, will save great numbers in the different sorties which the enemy must be expected to make, and eventually, when the blockade shall draw to a close, it must be expected that they will attempt to escape, which these works will enable our troops effectually to prevent.

If the calculations which I have above suggested should be made in regard to the time which an attack or a blockade would take, should show clearly that, under no circumstances, and at no time, ought the attack to be made, I would then request your Lordship to consider whether some of the means which you possess in ordnance and stores might not be used with advantage against some of the small posts now blockaded in Valencia, so as to accelerate their reduction, if not against the whole; and otherwise the overplus of what is required might as well be sent away to Mahon.

In the consideration which I have given to this subject, I have not adverted to provisions for the Spanish troops. I am anxious that no provisions should be given to them, because I know well that, if we give them provisions, they will take no pains to supply themselves; and either the burthen of the expense must fall upon the British government, or the expense must be charged against the subsidy, and there will be so much less to be distributed in pay, which it is much more essential to their discipline and efficiency that they should receive. But although I am anxious, and I have instructed your Lordship and your predecessor, to give them no provisions, I have at different times authorised and have approved of magazines of provisions being delivered over to them, making me acquainted with their expense, in order that it may be charged against the subsidy, when it has appeared to be necessary in order to enable them to carry on any operations directed under my instructions of the 14th April.

I object, decidedly, to your undertaking detailed deliveries of provisions, as entailing not only upon the public a large expense, but upon your departments a burthen which they will be unequal to bear.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813.

I have but little to add to my official dispatch of this day, which will, I hope, bring your situation clearly under your view, and make you acquainted with my wishes and opinions. In the consideration which I have given to the subject, I have not adverted to your opinion of ———'s talents, because if he is bad we must give you a good one, if you should decide to attack the place.

There is no occasion for my troubling you further on the subject of Gen. Copons, as I understand, from other quarters, that he is perfectly satisfied. The fact is, however, that I am not astonished at his jealousy of your communications with de Eroles and Manso. He knows that de Eroles looked to the command, that he has a large party in his favor, and is probably the most fit for it; and as usual, *we*, who might be supposed to have little to say to such a question, have made ourselves parties to it, and have acted as we do in all questions of party. Copons knows this as well as I do, and who are the people who have espoused the cause of de Eroles; and he does not know the difference between such people and yourself, and cannot be readily brought to believe that they have no influence over your opinions or conduct, or your justice towards him.

I did not answer your letter about your going, because I thought you were gone, and I had nothing to do but lament your departure. I can send, however, nobody from hence to relieve you; and as you have stayed so long, I hope that you will wait the answer of government to your letter, which was sent off the moment it was received.

To Vice Adm. Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 7th, and I now enclose one from Mr. Croker. In my last upon this subject, I begged you to confine your packets to your own dispatches and private letters; but I should think that Lord William's messenger would find no difficulty in bringing a moderate number for Sir Sidney and the Captains of the fleet.

I have nothing new to tell you from hence. We have news from England to the 14th, but they throw no new light on the French accounts of transactions in Germany to the beginning of this month, which you will of course have seen.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 23d Sept. 1813.

I enclose a list of articles (No. 1) for 2000 men, which I wish should be sent as soon as may be practicable to Catalonia, for the use of the 1st army, of those now in store at Cadiz; and I likewise enclose a list (No. 2) of articles which I have directed may be sent from Lisbon to Cadiz; and when these shall arrive, I beg you to deliver to the Duque del Infantado, for his battalion of guards, the articles required according to the enclosed return (No. 3).

We have accounts from England to the 14th, but nothing on which we can rely regarding operations in Germany.

Au Maréchal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

Au Quartier Général, ce 23 Sept. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 30 Août, et j'envoie au Colonel Anthoine celle à son adresse.

Je n'ai aucun neveu prisonnier de guerre, et je ne conçois pas ce qui a fait croire au Général Mina que j'en avais un. Je lui écris pour le prévenir que je n'ai nulle objection à faire à l'égard de l'échange du Colonel Anthoine, qu'il pourrait arranger avec votre Excellence.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

23d Sept. 1813.

Col. Elley, A.A.G. of cavalry, has reported, by order of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, that Lieut. —, of the —, has intimated to his Commanding officer an intention to embark for England (on the score of ill health) without leave; the Medical Board having reported on his case, that they recommended but one month's leave of absence at Bilbao. I cannot express the degree of his Excellency's dissatisfaction at such a flagrant inattention or disregard shown to G. O. by an officer who has served some months with the army; and as the only means of bringing Lieut. — to a proper sense of his duty, I am commanded to direct you to put that officer under close arrest, placing a sentry over his quarter. Should he be equal to travel, you will send him in charge of an officer and file of the mounted Staff corps to head quarters; if unequal to the journey, he is to be held in the above directed confinement till the receipt of further instructions on his subject.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bodecker, 1st line batt. K. G.L., 1st division.

23d Sept. 1813.

Representations having been made by Assist. Provost Marshal Pollman, serjeant in the 1st line batt., K.G.L., stating that orders had been sent to the officer of the K.G.L. paying the detachments at Belem, that the usual deductions for rations were to be made from his pay, as serjeant in the corps, I have to request you will refer the Paymaster to the G. O. of the 9th Jan. 1811, directing that no deduction is to be made from the pay of Assist. Provost Marshals, for rations, from the day of their appointment to that Staff situation.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 24th Sept. 1813.

I enclose letters from the Sec. of State and the Commander in Chief, which, I trust, will be satisfactory to you. Sir J. Hope is to come out, as you will see, to succeed you.

I have received directions to invest Lord Dalhousie, &c., with the Order of the Bath, and have fixed on the 27th for the ceremony, if you

could make it convenient to come over here. The pontoons will not be ready till that day ; and I doubt the river being low enough in these parts for our operation before that time.

To the Conde de Fernan Nuñez.

Lesaca, 24th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 9th inst., and you may depend upon my paying every attention to your recommendation of Gen. Contreras when he shall arrive in Spain.

I shall likewise have the greatest satisfaction in attending to the well deserving regiment of *Fernando VII.*, of which I hear the best accounts from all quarters ; and your recommendation will be an additional inducement to me to do for it every thing in my power.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 24 Sept. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 21, et je renvoie à présent la liste que vous m'avez envoyée, avec les changemens que je propose.

D'abord je ne peux pas consentir à l'échange du Col. d'Arno, du 34^{me} régt. d'infanterie de la ligne, et du Col. de Songeon, pour les Lieut. Cols. FitzGerald et Fenwick, ces Messieurs ne tenant pas le même grade dans leurs services respectifs ; ni que M. Larpent, qui n'est nullement militaire, et qui fait dans cette armée des fonctions civiles, généralement faites par un officier du rang de Capitaine, soit censé avoir le rang de Colonel, et qu'il soit échangé pour le Chef de bataillon Fabvier ; ni que les Capitaines Merant, du 34^{me}, et d'Hautefort, du 59^{me}, soient échangés pour les Lieuts. Soyen, du 61^{me}, et Jean Robert, du 71^{me}.

J'ai l'honneur donc de vous proposer que le Chef de bataillon Fabvier soit échangé pour le Lieut. Col. FitzGerald ; le Lieut. Col. Sentuary, toujours à Pasages, pour le Lieut. Col. Fenwick ; et M. Larpent pour M. Robert, comme votre Excellence l'avait déjà proposé.

Le Capt. Merant pourra alors être échangé pour le Capt. Tarleton ; et votre Excellence aura la bonté de nommer deux Lieutenans de l'armée Française qui seront échangés pour les Lieuts. Soyen et Jean Robert.

Pour ce qui regarde les non-combattans, c'est à dire, domestiques, femmes, &c., je les ai toujours renvoyés ; et je conviens de renvoyer tous les blessés qui ne sont plus en état de servir.

J'aurai grand plaisir aussi à arranger avec votre Excellence une convention pour le renvoi de tout prisonnier non-combattant pris dorénavant y compris les employés civils de l'armée, comme commissaires des guerres, officiers de santé, juges, &c. &c. Je crois cependant que je ne dois pas relâcher ceux de cette classe à présent en ma possession jusqu'à ce que les nombreux individus, Anglais, Espagnols, et Portugais, à présent en France, et nullement attachés à l'armée, soient relâchés.

Pour ce qui regarde les personnes qui désirent retourner en Espagne, j'ai l'honneur de renvoyer votre Excellence à ma lettre du 21. Quand je saurai les noms et les désignations de ceux qui désirent rentrer, je ferai toujours les démarches pour qu'elles en aient la permission ; mais je ne peux pas d'avance en promettre plus.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, K.B. .

Lesaca, 24th Sept. 1813.

The 2 enclosed letters are just now received; and I judge, from what Lord Bathurst says to me, that their contents will induce you to go to Sicily. I don't yet know who is to take your command; and it is most desirable for the public service that you should remain till you shall be relieved.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 24th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 4th, regarding the provisional battalions. What you propose goes to a draft of men from one regiment to another, which I should think is not meant; and at all events I must have more authority for it than your private letters. You see the inconvenience, and indeed I might add the hardship, upon the officers of keeping the 51st and 68th regts. as they are, and at the same time the public inconvenience of taking from the army so many good and experienced officers and soldiers as remain in those regiments; and I beg the authorities at home to settle the difficulty, and give me their orders.

I am not very capable of giving you an opinion on the subject of your letter of the 11th, having never had under my command more than one regiment of English militia. I found that, however, to be so entirely divested of interior economy, and real discipline and subordination, that, however well the soldiers may be disciplined, as far as regards their exercise and movements, I should very much doubt that a large militia army would be very useful in the field for more than a momentary exertion. My notion of them is, that the officers have all the faults of those of the line to an aggravated degree, and some peculiarly their own.

If you are likely to get nearly as many men by a draft from the militia for the old regiments, which will reinforce the army in the spring, I would prefer that measure. Eventually the army will be much more efficient. It will be a great saving of expense here, as the increase of the number of regiments renders necessary a great increase of expense in establishments, whereas that of men is only of their pay and rations, which every man is worth. To this add, that we should find great difficulty, particularly at this season of the year, and as the Spaniards are beginning to be convinced that they want something more than men and arms to form an army, to form the establishments, and to equip all these new regiments of militia; and that, even if they were to be sent about Christmas, they would not be ready to move till March or April.

I entirely concur with you in thinking that the best measure you can adopt to aid the recruiting of the army is to give an allowance to the wives and children, particularly of the Irish and Scotch soldiers. When I was in office in Ireland I had an opportunity of knowing that the women took the utmost pains to prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line, and from enlisting; naturally enough, because from that moment they went not upon the parish, but upon the dunghill to starve. Indeed it is astonishing that any Irish militia soldier was ever found to volunteer; they must be certainly the very worst members of society; and I have often been induced to attribute the frequency and enormity of the crimes committed by the soldiers to our having so many men who must have left

their families to starve for the inducement of a few guineas to get drunk. A provision, however, for the wives and children of the soldiers will probably revive the spirit of volunteering, and we shall get better men than we have at present. I know that the Duke of York has a plan upon this subject, which he showed to me.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Lesaca, 25th Sept. 1813.

I write you a few lines to tell you that I have received a letter from Lord Bathurst, in which he states, as I suspected, that the omission of your name in the letter to me on the subject of the battles in the Pyrenees was solely an oversight of his. It really appears to me, from what he says, that there is no disinclination towards you on the part of the King's ministers, at least not on his part.

Harvey writes to you; and I have nothing new to tell you. No new light has been thrown upon the battles on the Elbe; but I think that Buonaparte has been beat in Silesia, and on his left by Bernadotte.

I intend to cross the Bidassoa as soon as a few dry days shall render the river fordable about Vera, &c.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 25th Sept. 1813, 2 P.M.

I think it proper to inform you that I have received intelligence from more than one quarter that the enemy are making preparations in St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne to send supplies to Santoña.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 25th Sept. 1813, 3 P.M.

Col. Harvey has just delivered me your letter of the 24th Sept. I will speak to Col. Dickson regarding the guns you wish to have from San Sebastian, and they shall be given, if not absolutely necessary for the defence of the place.

I beg that you will apply to the Admiralty if you wish to have the gun boats at Gibraltar, or any other addition to the force under your command, as I have nothing to say to the naval service.

I am very much obliged to you for acquainting me with the departure of the *Dwarf*. I propose that the mail should go home on Monday, and shall not write till that occasion.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 25th Sept. 1813.

I think it proper to send you the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir C. Stuart, giving the account of the consequences of the capture of a Mediterranean packet by an American privateer some time ago.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 25th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 9th, regarding Sir J. Hope's appointment, in which I most fully concur. I am quite certain that he is the ablest man in the army.

The question about Sir W. Beresford occurs again. You mean that Sir J. Hope shall command the allied army in case any accident happens to me. Who is next to me in the allied British and Portuguese army till that accident happens? Have you settled any thing on that subject with

the Portuguese government? What becomes of Sir W. Beresford's rank of Marshal?

It is most desirable that something should be settled, because, although Sir W. Beresford is gone to Lisbon, he will probably return soon; and as, if circumstances should render it expedient that we should not move forward on this side, I shall be desirous of going into Catalonia, I must leave some person in command here.

I have really nobody to send into Catalonia. Sir R. Hill could not be spared, particularly as Sir W. Beresford is absent; nor would he like to go. Probably, also, the people he would find there being all new to him, he would undertake it under great disadvantages.

You will see that Lord William still remained on the 17th, and that he had met with a check on the 12th. I know no more of this transaction than I send you; but Mina tells me that our post was surprised, and I have the same report from another quarter.

I don't know whom to recommend to succeed to him. The situation is a very difficult one; and I must either relieve that point entirely, by marching this army into France, or go there myself.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

25th Sept. 1813.

Several applications having reached this office, from officers in command of brigades and regiments, to replace volumes of the G. O. already issued for the use of their commands respectively, I have to request you will call upon Brigade Majors to collect the printed orders issued, and to require an explanation as to the cause of any deficiency. I shall then be enabled to submit the case generally to the Marquis of Wellington, that his Excellency may decide in what manner and from what funds such unexpected deficiency should be made good.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

25th Sept. 1813.

In compliance with your request of the 17th inst., a complete set of books of G. O., viz., for the years 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, will be sent to you from this office. You are, however, to consider them as belonging to the *depôt* at Bilbao, to be delivered to your successor in the command, in the event of your being relieved, or to be returned to this office whenever the station may be broken up. There are no spare copies of the Articles of War, for the present year, in this office.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Lesaca, 26th Sept. 1813.

It is my duty to bring under the view of the government a source of discontent in the army, which, as I am informed, has already produced considerable effect, and may be attended by further evil consequences. It is, likewise, a subject which, in itself, requires early attention and decision.

On the 8th May, 1812, the late Regency issued a *Reglamento*, providing for a new formation of the infantry of the army, each corps to form only one battalion. Under the second article, it was provided, that for each battalion of infantry, a *Xefe* should be selected, who was to be chosen from among the Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, and Commandantes, without distinction; a first *Sargento Mayor*; and a second *Sargento Mayor*, who was to be chosen among the Captains of another regiment.

By the letter from the Minister at War, of the same date, the Com-

manders in Chief of the several armies were intrusted with the execution of this *Reglamento*; and the officers were to be selected for the situation of *Xefe*, &c., by them at the recommendation of the Sub-Inspector.

There can be no doubt that the infantry of the army required a reform of the description directed by this *Reglamento*; but I believe there is, likewise, no doubt that this *Reglamento* went too far; that it applied a general rule of a very harsh description to an evil which existed only partially; and that, its execution having been intrusted to the Commanders in Chief of the several armies and the different Inspectors, and having been but little, if at all, superintended by the government, great injustice was done to several meritorious individuals, who were displaced from their situations, under the operations of this *Reglamento*.

But not only was this injustice done by the *Reglamento* itself, but a still further injustice was done by the powers assumed by the Generals in Chief under the *Reglamento*. This states that the *Xefe* was to be chosen from among the officers without distinction, holding the rank of Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, or *Commandante*; but the Generals in Chief chose them in some instances from among the *Sargentos Mayores*, in others even from among the Captains; and, in fact, but little attention was paid to the terms of the *Reglamento* in its execution.

In about eight months, however, after the issue of this *Reglamento*, on the 21st Dec. 1812, the late Minister at War wrote another letter on the subject of the *Reglamento* of the 8th May, in which, after reciting that it had been carried into execution, he orders that the battalions of infantry, formed as ordered by the *Reglamento*, shall be called regiments; that each regiment shall have a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major; and that the Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major shall be those who hold the situation of *Xefe*, *Primero Sargento Mayor de Instruccion*, *Segundo Sargento Mayor*, under the *Reglamento* of the 8th May.

At this time the mode in which the *Reglamento* had been carried into execution must have been known to the government; yet the letter from the Minister at War does not advert to officers selected for commands in a manner different from that pointed out in the *Reglamento*; and it makes no exception of them in the general operation of the arrangement; but only provides that certain classes shall not receive an increase of pay, till the period at which they would have arrived at the rank assigned to them, under the operation of the *Reglamento* and subsequent orders.

In this manner the service has continued for nine months since the letter of the 21st Dec. 1812, and eight months previous to it; although but few, if any, of these Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, and Majors, have received their commissions; and they have lately expressed the greatest anxiety on this subject, founded, I believe, on the reports which have reached them, that it is not the intention of the existing government to confirm them, by the grant of Royal commissions, in the situations which they now fill, by the appointment of the Commanders in Chief; and I earnestly recommend to the government to come to an early and final decision on this subject.

They have the choice, either of confirming these officers in their situations without exception, or of cancelling the appointments of those who

were originally appointed contrary to the letter of the regulation, and replacing them by others.

I acknowledge that I feel inclined to recommend the first mentioned measure. It will leave in command of the several regiments those who have commanded them for nearly a year and a half, and to whose care they owe their present state of discipline; and it will satisfy all of the stability of the arrangements of government.

There can be no doubt that the Generals commanding in Chief were authorised by the *Reglamento* and letter of the 8th May, to select officers to fill the situations of *Xefe*, *Primero* and *Segundo Sargentos Mayores* of the battalions then formed; and it cannot be believed that the government, and those acting under the orders of the government, did not know, on the 21st Dec., in what mode the *Reglamento* of the 8th May had been carried into execution.

By their letter of the 21st Dec. they have certainly confirmed that mode; and it would be unjust to individuals to punish them for the acts of their superiors, the Commanders in Chief of the armies, and the omissions of the Inspector General and officers of the *Estado Mayor* and of the government.

This punishment, I would likewise observe, would be one of no trifling description. These officers must be deprived of their situation and rank, which they have acquired by merit, after having enjoyed these advantages and performed their duty with credit to themselves, and advantage to the public, for nearly a year and a half; and they are to return to an inferior rank, from which it is probable that they would long ago have been removed in the ordinary course of the service, even if the *Reglamento* of the 8th May had never existed.

In regard to those to whom the injustice was done under that *Reglamento* of removing them from their situations of Colonel, &c., I recommend to the government to employ them, as occasion may offer, in the command of brigades, when they are fit for such a situation, and when they are not, in the command of those places in the interior, in which it is necessary to have a military Commandant.

I acknowledge that what I have above recommended is not exactly what I could wish; but it is the best remedy that I can devise for an evil which existed before I took the command of the army, which is one of those which grew out of the state of affairs in Spain during the last five years, and for which it is necessary to be satisfied with remedies which, under other circumstances, would, with truth, be considered very inadequate.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 26th Sept. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch* of the 15th and

* Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. Tarragona, 15th Sept. 1813.

According to the intention expressed in my letter of the 27th Aug., the army moved forward, and arrived at Villa Franca on the 5th Sept. All the intelligence continued to corroborate the departure of a considerable part of Suchet's force to France. It was only on the 27th that doubts began to be entertained of the truth of this fact. It appears that great detachments had been made with convoys going to France, who returned with others of salt meat and ammunition; and as far as I can learn, not above 3000 men have left

17th inst., which I have received from Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck; from which it appears that his advanced guard, under Col. Adam, was attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, on the night of the 12th inst., in the pass of Ordal; and that they were obliged to retire with the loss of 4 pieces of artillery. I hope that the loss of men has not been considerable; but I have not received the returns of the loss sustained by the corps engaged on this occasion.

It gives me great satisfaction to report that the Spanish troops engaged, viz., the regiments of *Badajoz*, *Tiradores de Cadiz*, and *Voluntarios de Aragon*, being a brigade of infantry belonging to Gen. Sarsfield's division of the army, behaved remarkably well, as well as the 2d batt. 27th regt., the Calabrese light infantry, and the rifle companies of the 4th line batt. K.G.L., and that of De Roll's regiment. In consequence of this event, Gen. Lord W. Bentinck retired to the neighbourhood of Tarragona; and the enemy, I understand, have again re-crossed the Llobregat.

His Lordship appears now to be of opinion, that Marshal Suchet has not yet materially weakened his force in Catalonia, although he still thinks that he is about to march from that province; and the same report is prevalent on all parts of the frontier. However, I have already made preparations for the return of the 3d army, which, excepting the Principe de Anglona's division at the blockade of Pamplona, is still at Tudela; and it is quite clear that the circumstances had not occurred, in expectation of which the conditional orders were given, that this army should march.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred in front of the army under my immediate command.

Catalonia. The public had been deceived by the removal of the officers, of all the Spanish *employés*, and by the preparations made for the defence and supply of Barcelona.

The French force had been hitherto dispersed on the Llobregat, at Sabadell and about Barcelona.

On the 11th the enemy united about 12,000 men at Molino de Rey, all his disposable forces from the Ampurdan, and the garrisons had arrived at Barcelona, and every thing appeared to indicate a general movement.

The British army were posted at Villa Franca, and in the villages in its front as far as the mountains on the Llobregat. The pass of Ordal, over which passes the great road, was occupied by the advance of the army, under Col. Adam, and 3 battalions of Gen. Sarsfield's division. The pass was very strong, and I had no apprehension of its being forced. The probable line of attack, as being a certain one, was by turning our left by Martorell and San Sadurni, where was posted the 1st army.

I had not numbers equal to those which the French could bring against me; I had been obliged to leave the division of Gen. Whittingham at Reus and Vals, from the want of provisions and means of transport. The division of Gen. Sarsfield was also without subsistence; but in order not to retire entirely to the rear, or to be unprepared to take advantage of any favorable circumstances, I took upon myself to anticipate the supplies which I knew were coming from Gen. Elio, and which I could command, from being embarked in British transports. I doubted the intention of the enemy to advance; but if he did, the strong post in my front, or the *détour* by Martorell, if coming by that road, would give me ample time to retreat in security.

On the 12th, however, at midnight, the enemy attacked the pass of Ordal, and carried it, after an obstinate resistance, by great superiority in numbers. The corps were obliged to save themselves in the mountains, and two 6 pounders with two mountain guns unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. The only consolation I have to offer, is the bravery of both British and Spaniards; of the steadiness and gallantry of the latter, every British officer present speaks in terms of the highest admiration. I am sorry to say that Col. Adam has been severely wounded, as well as Lieut. Col. Reeves, and several other valuable officers of the 2d batt. of the 27th regt. The Calabrese did not suffer materially. I can give no exact return of our loss, but I hope it will eventually not be considerable. I have heard of 2000 men having joined Col. Manso, near San Sadurni, among whom are

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary Gen.

26th Sept. 1813.

In a letter of the 10th ult. I had the honor to inform you, that my Lord Wellington disapproved of Lieut. Tait's having ordered extra rations to a detachment of the Royal Staff corps when employed at the bridge of Almaraz, and that his Lordship had decided that Lieut. Tait should on that account, and subordinate officers should on all occasions, pay for such extra rations which they should assume authority to issue without special permission. Although his decision is still in a general sense to be adhered to, his Excellency has been pleased to remit the penalty directed to attach to Lieut. Tait, in consequence of the accompanying explanatory extract, which was submitted by Major Gen. Murray; and I have therefore to beg you will direct the extra charge for the rations alluded to may be placed to public account of disbursement.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 4th division.

26th Sept. 1813.

Lieut. Col. Carr has enclosed to me a letter from the Paymaster of the 83d regt., requesting information as to the particulars of the disbursement of several charges made against that corps from hospital stations; and I request you will inform the Lieut. Colonel that I have accordingly written to the different officers concerned. You will at the same time intimate to him, that it was the particular duty of his Paymaster to have made those inquiries himself, by writing direct to the Commandants; and that no application of that nature can be attended to in future, unless it shall be made to appear that the Paymaster has first taken proper steps, but without effect, to procure the necessary information. You will also be pleased to mention to the Lieut. Colonel, that the proper channel of communication with this office is through the A.A.G. of the division.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

Lesaca, 27th Sept. 1813.

I enclose a letter addressed to me by the late Sir R. Fletcher, which

200 of our own troops, and great numbers have already joined from different parts of the coast, and are hourly coming in. I immediately put the army in retreat: the enemy's dragoons and cuirassiers pressed closely upon us, but they were so gallantly charged, though in very superior numbers, by our own cavalry, that about midday they gave up the pursuit.

I am much indebted to Col. Lord F. Bentinck, for the judgment and spirit with which he directed the operations of his brigade. The 20th dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hawker; the Brunswick hussars, by Lieut. Col. Schraeder, and the Sicilian cavalry, by Capt. Stagapede, very much distinguished themselves. The army made their retreat without any loss to Vendrell, from whence it marched again the same night to Altafulla, and yesterday evening took up its ground in front of this town.

Sept. 17th. I enclose the reports of the different officers commanding corps and artillery of the affair of Ordal, for your Lordship's information.

Sept. 17th, 9 P.M. I have just received intelligence that the enemy left Villa Franca this morning, and have returned to Molino de Rey on the Llobregat. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the actions on the 12th and 13th Sept. 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Mules.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed . . .	3	1	24	7	—	28
Wounded . .	18	7	53	3	—	78
Missing . . .	5	1	32	54	40	38

was found among his papers, but which your Lordship will see by the date was written on the very day the head quarters broke up from Freneda.

I have had such frequent occasions to bring Sir R. Fletcher's merits and services under the view of government, that I have only to recall your Lordship's recollection to them, and earnestly to recommend his family to your favor and protection.

The A.G. to S. Hunter, Esq., Dep. Paymaster Gen.

27th Sept. 1813.

In reply to your letter of the 21st inst., in which you report that a further sum of 60 ¹/₁₈ dollars has been placed in your hands by the 24th and 58th regts., on account of damages done by the troops in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 21st Nov. last, I have to desire you will cause the same to be paid into the hands of the Intendant at Salamanca, to be accounted for by him to the individuals who have put in their claims.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 28th Sept. 1813.

When Adm. T. B. Martin was here, he informed me that it was your wish that I should take some measures to have the light above San Sebastian attended to, and that it should be lighted every night; and that a temporary light-house should be erected, and a light kept up on the hill at the southern entrance of the Bidasoa; and that you would write to me on these subjects. I beg to know whether I can be of any use to you regarding them.

The Admiral likewise informed me, that he had directed that a survey should be made of the harbour of San Sebastian, of which you would let me know the result; and as it is very desirable that I should be informed on this subject, I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know what is

G. O.

Lesaca, 27th Sept. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces publishes to the army a letter received from Earl Bathurst:

Earl Bathurst to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Downing Street, 14th Sept. 1813.

I have received the honor of your Lordship's letter, No. 80, of 2d Sept., and lost no time in communicating its contents to H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

While His Royal Highness deeply laments the loss of such valuable officers as Sir R. Fletcher and Lieut. Col. Craufurd, and of the other brave officers and men who have fallen on this occasion, His Royal Highness congratulates your Lordship on the achievement of this important operation.

Your Lordship will not fail to convey to Sir T. Graham in the first instance, to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Leith, and Major Gen. Oswald, as well as to Major Gens. Hay and Robinson, the high sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their meritorious services in their respective commands; and he has been graciously pleased to direct me to beg your Lordship to express his admiration of the splendid example of persevering ardour and dauntless intrepidity given by the officers in the assault, and the alacrity with which it was followed by the non-commissioned officers and men, in a manner truly characteristic of the British soldier.

Your Lordship will also have the goodness to assure Major Gen. Spry, that His Royal Highness has had much pleasure in receiving the very favorable representation which has been made of his services, and of the officers and men in the Portuguese brigade under his command.

I am further commanded by His Royal Highness to beg your Lordship to take the earliest opportunity of assuring Gen. Don M. Freyre, that it was with peculiar satisfaction that His Royal Highness has observed the firm and resolute manner in which the Spanish troops under his command repulsed alone the repeated attacks made upon the position which they occupied on the 31st ult.

This action cannot fail to reflect lasting honor on the General and the officers under his command, and extend the military glory of their country.

the result of the survey and inquiries which you have made regarding this harbour, what number of vessels, and of what burthen, and draught of water, it will contain within the mole, what number can lie in safety without, and what are the difficulties of access to, or egress from, either.

I am informed by Sir T. Graham that a British transport, captured, has been seen in Santoña.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

Lesaca, ce 28 Sept. 1813.

J'espère que vous ne croyez pas que j'ai négligé vos affaires sur lesquelles vous m'avez écrit l'autre jour ; mais j'ai voulu prendre connaissance exacte de l'état des choses, et je vous enverrai réponse officielle. En attendant je vous réponds que vous aurez tout de suite quelques souliers, et qu'il y a quelque temps que j'ai écrit à mon frère de faire arriver avant le 1 Nov. à Pasages 100,000 *duros* pour l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie.

Pour ce qui regarde les officiers de l'escadron d'Utrera, je ne peux rien faire qu'obéir aux ordres du gouvernement. Je viens de recevoir encore un ordre ce soir à ce sujet, qui vous parviendra par la voie du Général Wimpffen.

Je viens de recevoir aussi votre lettre d'aujourd'hui, sur laquelle vous aurez réponse officielle ; et j'ai ordonné qu'on écrivit au Duque del Parque et au Général Mina pour arrêter les abus dont vous vous plaignez. En attendant cependant il faut que je vous dise que, si ceux qui se plaignent ne désignent pas les personnes contre lesquelles ils se plaignent d'une manière plus précise que de dire qu'ils sont de telle nation ou de tel corps d'armée, il n'est pas possible de porter remède à la cause des plaintes. Si on ne peut pas dire le nom des personnes, et le régiment auquel elles appartiennent, on peut au moins dire le jour, l'heure, l'endroit où est arrivée la cause de la plainte ; et alors je pourrais découvrir et punir, ce qui, dans une armée si nombreuse, composée de tant de nations, est la seule ressource.

Je vous dis ceci avec plus de hardiesse parcequ'en deux occasions où vous m'avez fait des plaintes avec spécifications de régiment, des temps, et lieux, j'ai découvert les criminels, dont les coupables en une occasion ont été punis, et restitution faite de tout ce qu'on a trouvé ; et dans l'autre cas ils sont en procès, et j'espère que restitution sera faite en entier. Ainsi vous voyez combien il est important de me donner toute espèce de renseignement quand vous m'enverrez plainte quelconque. Le fait est, que je commande les plus grands coquins sur la terre de toutes les nations du monde ; et il faut une main de fer pour les tenir en ordre, et toute espèce d'informations pour les découvrir.

To Doña Ana Carasa O'Farrill.

Head Quarters, 28th Sept. 1813.

I send you a letter received here this day. If you have any letters to send in answer, you had better give them to the Governor of Valladolid to be transmitted to me, and I will take care that they shall be forwarded.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 29 Sept. 1813.

J'ai reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser

le 27 ; et je conviens en tout de l'échange que vous me proposez, excepté ce qui regarde le chef d'escadron Anthoine.

Cet officier a été pris par les troupes du Général Mina, qui je sais a été en correspondance avec le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera sur son échange. Il y a eu quelques délais, le Général Mina (à ce que me dit le Duc d'Albufera dans une lettre que j'ai reçu de sa part) ayant cru que je désirais le faire échanger pour un parent à moi prisonnier de guerre. Mais, comme je n'ai nul parent dans cet état, j'ai écrit au Général Mina qu'il n'avait qu'à arranger son échange avec le Duc d'Albufera, comme il l'avait proposé. M. Robert sera renvoyé aux postes Français demain ; et j'envoie en Angleterre la liste des officiers qui doivent être renvoyés en France.

Il y avait une méprise dans la manière d'écrire les noms des officiers que je vous ai dit que nous ne connaissions pas.

Dans ma dernière lettre j'ai dit à votre Excellence ce que je faisais toujours pour les blessés qui ne sont plus en état de servir, femmes, enfans, domestiques, &c. Pour ce qui regarde les autres non-combattans, je suis prêt à m'engager pour l'avenir de la manière proposée par votre Excellence ; mais, avant de le faire, je désire savoir, d'une manière formelle, de la part de qui vous agissez, si vous commandez vous-même l'armée Française, ou s'il est vrai, comme disent les rapports, qu'elle est commandée par un autre Général.

J'ai tout lieu de me louer de la loyauté avec laquelle les arrangemens que j'ai pris avec votre Excellence ont été menés à leur conclusion ; mais ce sont de ces arrangemens qui se font d'eux-mêmes. Quand il s'agit de m'engager pour l'avenir sur les intérêts d'un grand nombre de personnes, il faut que je sache, d'une manière formelle, le caractère et l'autorité de celui avec qui je m'engage.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 29th Sept. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 19th. Your account of the conflict between the fear of the yellow fever and the fear of the mob of Cadiz is excellent. It is, however, certain that the government will soon remove to Madrid ; and I recommend to you to act as if you considered the removal as certain, and to make your preparations for removal in the most open manner. I concur with you in thinking that you should remove all obstacles to removal which may be found in want of money.

If the removal should take place, pray take care that Duff continues his financial operations at Cadiz.

I shall remove the stores, and weaken the garrison, by degrees ; indeed, you may state to the government, that as I suppose they don't require His Majesty's troops there now, I propose to remove them as soon as I shall have been able to remove the stores which are there belonging to the army.

I wish you would tell ——— that, having received an order to remove * * * *, I don't propose to forward the complaint which Gen. Freyre sent me against him, unless ——— and * * * *s friends should wish it. I mention this, because the complaint states nothing against him,

excepting that he has not talents for his office; and Gen. Freyre speaks highly of his honesty and good intentions.

You have forgotten to send me the letter of the Minister at War, to which mine of the 30th was an answer.

It appears by reports on the frontier, confirmed, as I understand, by accounts this day from England, that Ney has been beat, I believe, by the Prince Royal of Sweden; and has retired across the Elbe, at Torgau. It is said also, both on the frontier and in England, that Buonaparte has removed to Erfurt.

The A.G. to Dr. McGrigor, Inspector Gen. of hospitals.

29th Sept. 1813.

The magistrates of Santander having represented to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, that the inhabitants are becoming much oppressed by the number of British officers, of all descriptions, together with their families, lately arrived at that place, I have his Excellency's commands to require from you a specific report of the number of officers of the Medical and Purveyor's departments required at that station, that, on a general review of the reports from you, such officers, with their families, whose presence may not appear absolutely necessary to the service at Santander, may be called upon to remove from that station.

[A similar letter to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary Gen.]

The A.G. to Capt. Kingdom, Coimbra.

1st Oct. 1813.

Adverting to an application received from the Inspector of hospitals, for a specific arrangement to enable the immediate clearing out of the pack stores at Coimbra, I have to desire you will appoint a Board of three officers, to examine the whole of the contents of that store. The soldiers' property is to be disposed of by public auction, agreeably to my letter of the 21st Aug. 1813. Such of the blankets as appear serviceable may be delivered over to the Purveyor, on his giving a receipt to you for the numbers, to be forwarded to the Q.M.G.: those in a worn state are either to be sold by public auction, and the money paid to the Commissary of the station, on public account, whose receipt is to be sent to the Commissary Gen.; or in failure of such disposal are to be burnt. Should there appear any good great coats in store, they are to be thoroughly washed, put into divisional bales, and placed in a Commissariat store, to be removed with the clothing of the same description shortly expected to be sent round to the army. The accoutrements are to be most minutely inspected and classed, and a general return of them is required, specifying regimentally the number of complete sets, and those that can be made up from broken sets. Should there be no means of sending them round to Santander, in charge of an officer, for the purpose of being returned to regiments, they are also to be given in to the Ordnance storekeeper, and a receipt for them transmitted to this office.

The A.G. to the A.A.Gs. of divisions and the Inspector Gen. of hospitals.

1st Oct. 1813.

Referring to the 1st and 2d numbers of G. O. of the 16th Aug., I have to desire that you will request the Lieut. General commanding the division to explain to the officers commanding regiments, that any objections Paymasters may entertain to accounts of hospital stoppages rendered by Purveyors, or of expenditure incurred under the direction of Commandants of hospital stations, should be addressed in the first instance to the officers of the Purveyor's department, or the Commandants respectively, from whom they have been received. The copies of such letters, necessarily written, will answer as vouchers that the objections have been made within the time limited by the order; and if they fail to produce the desired explanation on the objectionable points, it will then be time to refer such cases, either to the Purveyor at head quarters, or to this office, for the purpose of coming under his Excellency's notice.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Lesaca, 2d Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 25th Sept., and I am glad to find that

your prospects of recruiting are so good, and that you are not likely to be impeded by the government. I cannot conceive, however, what reason *they*, or the *Portuguese nation*, can have to complain of the British government; or if they had, what ground that would give for their neglect of their army.

I am too well aware of the want both of transports and ships of war; but I have done every thing in my power to have the wants supplied.

I have made the arrangement for sending you the guns, 48 in number; the difficulty is to remove them to the sea coast, which I am afraid I shall not be able to effect, as we are, as usual, very hard run for means of transport. Some of your brigades have now literally none, owing to the omission to pay the hire; and this falls so heavily upon the means attached to the divisions to carry up the provisions, that I am apprehensive we shall soon be in difficulties. It is so bad now, that if a Portuguese brigade happens to be detached a few miles from the head quarters of the division, which they generally are in these mountains, the division transport is used to carry their provisions to them. Col. Harvey will, however, send you the details on this subject.

I propose to move forward with our left in the course of 3 or 4 days. I shall not do more till Pamplona shall have fallen, which will, I hope, be in the course of the next 10 days; although, as far as we can make out a ciphered letter, it would appear that it would hold till beyond the 20th.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 3d Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th Sept., 7½ p.m.; of the 30th, 5 p.m.; and of the 2d inst.

I don't understand from the first of these letters that any steps have yet been taken to construct the lights on Point Higuier, and I beg to know from you, whether you wish that I should give any, and what orders upon the subject.

I have received no report yet what ships have arrived in Pasages, nor what troops they have brought. It was not my intention that horses should be landed at Pasages, and I had before expressed a wish that all horses should go to Bilbao. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know the name of the officer of whose conduct you complain on the landing of his horses.

I was not aware of the arrival of the *Madagascar*, nor that she had any transport missing from her convoy. I feel no wish to detain the *Mullet*. I shall do every thing in my power to have the light at San Sebastian properly attended to by the Spanish authorities; but I am afraid that nothing will be done, unless I should order the British authorities to attend to it.

I was not aware that it was your intention to send a *cartel* to St. Jean de Luz, nor that one had been there, till I was informed of it last night in a letter from Gen. Gazan.

It is very desirable that the officer who goes in command of a *cartel* should be very cautious in his communications with the enemy, and should confine himself strictly to the objects for which he is sent.

I have the honor to enclose a report received from the officer command-

ing at the blockade of Santoña; from which it appears that the enemy are in the habit of receiving constant supplies by sea.

To Don M. de Alava.

Lesaca, 3d Oct. 1813.

Capt. Sir G. Collier, the commanding officer of His Majesty's ships on the north coast of Spain, has expressed an anxious wish that the light on the hill to the westward of San Sebastian should be lighted up, and regularly attended to. This is an object of great importance to the navigation of the coast, and I beg you will take measures to have it attended to; and that you will be so kind as to let me know whether it will be attended to by the Spanish authorities.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 3 Oct. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 1, et je suis fâché qu'il y ait eu un mal entendu sur l'échange d'officiers prisonniers qui s'était proposé.

Pour plusieurs raisons il a été nécessaire d'envoyer en Angleterre à la première occasion les officiers et soldats Français pris à la guerre en Espagne et en Portugal; et les ordres que j'ai donnés portent qu'ils y soient toujours envoyés sans perte de temps. Le commencement d'une négociation pour un échange de prisonniers ne portait aucune raison pour agir autrement, parceque, malheureusement, malgré que j'aie eu plusieurs de ces négociations commencées, je n'en ai pas eu une portée à sa conclusion.

Dans ma lettre du 15 Sept. j'ai prévenu votre Excellence que je vous enverrais la liste des officiers qui étaient dans l'arrondissement de l'armée de ceux qui y avaient été quand le Général Hill écrivit au Général Comte d'Erlon; et je n'avais pas l'intention de m'engager à ce que ces officiers y restassent jusqu'à ce qu'il convint au Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française de conclure une négociation pour leur échange; et en vous offrant le choix parmi tous les prisonniers qui étaient en Angleterre, je démontrai que dans mon opinion tous étaient également en mon pouvoir, et au moins on n'aurait pas du tirer de ma lettre l'engagement que ceux qui étaient toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée y resteraient à la convenance du Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française.

Votre Excellence, avec laquelle j'ai déjà arrangé des échanges de particuliers, sait qu'il ne se trouve aucune difficulté à recevoir des officiers Français de l'Angleterre; et selon la condition que votre Excellence avait fixée, le Capitaine Hay, que vous me renvoyâtes au mois de Juin, ne commença son service que lorsque j'ai appris que le Capitaine Cheville avait été renvoyé en France. Quand je renvoyai le Lieut. de Goblet avec les dépêches du Général Rey, on me renvoya le Lieut. Woolcombe en échange, dont la blessure est en tel état qu'il ne peut servir pendant quatre mois, et il est déjà retourné en Angleterre; mais je ne m'en plains pas, étant convaincu que c'est presque impossible d'arranger un échange qui donnerait à chaque armée au même moment le service de ceux qui en seraient l'objet.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer à présent une liste d'officiers de l'armée Française (No. 1) qui sont toujours en Espagne, de ceux dans la liste en-

voyée par votre Excellence dans la lettre du , et sur lesquels l'échange est convenu, ceux-là seront envoyés aux avant postes de l'armée, et seront échangés pour ceux de l'armée Anglaise desquels l'échange est convenu. Je vous envoie pareillement une liste (No. 2) d'officiers de l'armée Française convenus d'être échangés, qui sont en Angleterre, et qui seront tout de suite renvoyés en France.

Je ne peux pas m'engager à les faire retourner par mer à l'armée pour être échangés aux avant postes; et il est sûrement dans le pouvoir du Commandant en Chef de l'armée Française de faire marcher à Morlaix, s'il le trouve à propos, ou ailleurs, les officiers Anglais pour lesquels il est arrangé qu'ils soient échangés; et je consentirai à leur échange à Morlaix, s'il ne doit pas se faire ailleurs.

Je prie cependant votre Excellence d'observer que dès que ces officiers quitteront l'arrondissement de l'armée Française il y a grand risque que l'échange ne se fera pas; que même s'il se fait, c'est après avoir fait souffrir à des individus, tous je crois blessés, les fatigues d'un voyage périlleux; et que l'objet de votre Excellence peut être également rempli en leur faisant donner la parole de ne pas servir en Espagne jusqu'à l'arrivée en France de ceux de l'armée Française pour lesquels ils seront échangés. Je vous prierai aussi d'observer que votre Excellence, ayant, en conséquence de ce que je vous ai écrit dans ma lettre du 15 Sept., fait choix d'officiers de l'armée Française en Angleterre, au lieu d'autres qui, je vous ai dit, étaient et sont toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée, comme par exemple le Col. de Sentuary, il me paraît un peu dur pour les individus qui sont l'objet de l'échange de leur faire faire le trajet de la France pour être échangés. Mais ils sont dans le pouvoir de votre Excellence, et si vous trouvez bon de les faire marcher à Morlaix, vous en êtes le maître, et l'échange se fera là.

Pour ce qui regarde les non-combattans, votre Excellence doit sentir qu'avant que je m'engage de la manière proposée, il faut que votre Excellence soit autorisée d'une manière formelle et usitée à engager pareillement M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie. Je vous dirai aussi que, malgré que je commande également les armées Espagnoles et Portugaises, je trouverais de la difficulté à arranger une convention de cette espèce pour ces nations, vu les circonstances de la guerre en Espagne et le grand nombre d'individus de la nation Espagnole de toutes professions qui sont détenus en France.

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la lettre de votre Excellence du 20, et je fais des perquisitions sur les personnes nommées, et je vous enverrai la réponse sans perte de temps.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

I had the honor of receiving, last night, your letter of the 1st inst., regarding a Spanish privateer, heretofore commanded by Ignacio de Agoine, whose paper I return.

I have no more to say to the Spanish than I have to the British naval concerns, and I am equally desirous of avoiding to interfere in them in any manner. I must decline, therefore, to make any application respecting the vessel in question.

If it is your opinion that another vessel could be of use in the blockade of Santoña, or in any other manner in the service under your command, you had better make the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty acquainted with that opinion.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 13th Sept., in answer to which I have to inform you, that I consider the presence of the Inspectors General of the cavalry and of the infantry to be so important at the head quarters of the army, that I don't propose to send them to Cadiz until I shall receive the further orders of the government, as it appears that sending them or not is left to my discretion.

The Inspector General of the infantry fell from his horse on the 30th July, and was for some time necessarily absent; and the Inspector General of the cavalry only arrived lately. I have, however, done a good deal of business with the latter since his arrival; and he is gone into La Rioja in order to superintend the execution of various arrangements for the organization of the cavalry in that province. I transact business daily with the Inspector General of the infantry.

I believe that the difficulties about the appointments of officers are to be attributed to the consequences of the *Reglamento* of the 8th May, 1812, and the subsequent orders of the late Minister at War, which the propositions contained in my address to your Excellency of the 26th Sept. are calculated to remove.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

In reference to my dispatch, No. 90, of the 24th Sept., I have to report to your Lordship that the Portuguese vessel which I mentioned to have been driven on shore between Pasages and Fuenterrabia by a French privateer, ran on shore, in consequence of taking an English ship of war for a privateer. This appeared clearly from the inquiry which I had

G. O.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

2. * * * * *

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have observed the number of soldiers who have lately attempted to desert to the enemy, which he cannot but attribute to the arts and misrepresentations of the enemy to induce them to quit their colors.

4. An extract of the Order of the 10th Nov. 1810, is to be published again and read with this Order, at the head of every regiment, at three different parades, and the Description Roll therein called for of all deserters may be forthwith sent to the A. G.'s office.

5. It is impossible that the soldiers of the army can have forgotten the miserable state in which those of their comrades, who had before been guilty of the crime of deserting to the enemies of their country, have been found by them when they have fallen into their hands again.

6. It is well known that nobody can trust men guilty of so base a crime; and, notwithstanding the enemy's promises, those who have been guilty of it are employed only in services of the lowest and most laborious description, they are despised and scorned by all, even by those who profit by their crime, and that the soldiers who are prisoners of war will hold no communication with them.

7. It is known to the Commander of the Forces that some soldiers, who, in an unguarded moment, have been induced to quit their colors, have found themselves in so miserable and degraded a state as to be desirous of being considered prisoners of war, and have preferred to remain in it to incur the risk of the punishment which awaits them if ever they should come under the power of any British authority.

8. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this warning will prevent the commission of a crime become but too common, and which till lately was unknown in the British army.

made into the subject by the officers of the Portuguese Staff who had first reported what I reported to your Lordship on the 24th Sept.

I have now the honor to enclose a report received from the officer in command of the land blockade of Santoña, stating that the enemy have a communication with that place by sea. I have communicated this report to Sir G. Collier.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

In reference to my dispatches, Nos. 81 and 85, containing requisitions of ordnance, &c., for the use of this army, I have the honor to transmit a return of engineers' stores required to complete the siege equipment, which I trust your Lordship will be so kind as to have provided as soon as possible.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

I have received no further report from Gen. Lord W. Bentinck since I addressed your Lordship last; and no movement of importance has been made in this quarter.

From an intercepted letter in cipher, from the Governor of Pamplona to Marshal Soult, I have reason to believe that the garrison have the means of holding out till about the 25th inst., upon a very reduced allowance. It is impossible, however, to be quite certain on this subject, as the decipher of the dates in the letter must be liable to error.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

4th Oct. 1813.

I transmit to you a translated extract of a letter received by the Marquis of Wellington from the magistrates of Santander, in the expectation that you should make every possible inquiry into any of the particular instances which form the ground of general complaint; not with a view that you should, as Commandant, refute the charge, but that you should remedy the inconvenience as far as possible. It is natural to suppose the inhabitants of any town must be sensible to the inconvenience of having officers quartered on them, particularly those who are not of a disposition to accommodate themselves to the circumstances as well as the number of a family in whose house they may happen to be quartered. On occasions where you shall come to the knowledge of any grievance, it will be your particular duty to afford the most immediate redress, by removing the officer at once from the quarter, and making his conduct the subject of a report for his Excellency's further decision.

The A.G. to Col. Elkey, A.A.G., cavalry.

4th Oct. 1813.

I request you will acquaint Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton that the Rev. H. Landon, chaplain to the Forces, who was for some time attached to the cavalry under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, is at Sir Stapleton's disposal; and it is the Marquis of Wellington's desire that he should be stationed from time to time in the manner which may be most convenient for the performance of his religious duties; as also that divine service should be attended every Sunday, by as great a number of troops as can be paraded for that purpose, in the quarters of the cavalry.

The A.G. to the Rev. S. Briscall, chaplain to the Forces, Oporto.

4th Oct. 1813

Adverting to your letter of the 5th Aug. last, I am to request you will be so good as to give instructions to the Rev. Mr. Tunney to proceed to Bilbao, where that gentleman is to be stationed until further orders, the depôt at Viseu having lately been broken up. Mr. Kilvington has arrived at Bilbao, and is shortly to proceed to join the 6th division; and Mr. Landon remains with the cavalry,

agreeably to your recommendation. Very considerable depôts have lately been established at Vitoria and Santander; and you are to lose no time in making arrangements for the performance of religious duties at those stations.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813, 5 P.M.

As the tide serves us on the 7th, and the weather is fair and settled, I propose that we should establish ourselves on that day on the right of the Bidasoa. Murray will send you the arrangements this day.

From what we can make out of an intercepted letter in cipher, from the Governor of Pamplona, I judge that he can hold out till the 20th or the 25th; and till that time we certainly cannot move our right. But the heights on the right of the Bidasoa command such a view of us that we must have them, and the sooner we get them the better.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

Arrangements connected with a forward movement of the left of the army which is to take place on the 7th inst.:

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will order the Portuguese division in the valley of Les Alduides to move at daybreak on the 7th inst., by the most direct road to Errazu, to take up the positions now occupied by the 3d division in the valley of Maya.

Gen. Hill will make such arrangements as he may deem to be most expedient for replacing the Portuguese division by part of the other troops under his command.

And if he thinks proper, he may call upon the troops of Major Gen. Mina in his neighbourhood, to strengthen his right flank.

One brigade of the 3d division will move at daybreak on the 7th inst. by the mountains, and will proceed to occupy the heights which overlook the village of Zugarramurdi. The other two brigades will follow to the same destination, on the approach of the Portuguese division which is ordered into the valley of Maya.

The Earl of Dalhousie will be so good as to send an officer acquainted with the country to the 3d division, to guide it in the direction which has been above pointed out.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie will move the two rear brigades of the 7th division at daybreak, on the 7th inst., to the Spanish encampment in the Puerto de Echalar. These two brigades will leave their tents standing till 7 A.M.

The brigade which is in advance towards Zugarramurdi will continue where it is until the approach of the 3d division, when it also is to move off and join the two brigades which have preceded it, in the Puerto de Echalar.

Attack of the position of Vera:

The attack on the left of the enemy's position is to be made by the Spanish troops under the orders of Major Gen. Don P. A. Giron. These troops will move to the attack in two columns, directing their march on the two extremities of a wooded bank, which extends from the great mountain of La Rhune towards the rocks on the left flank of the encampment which the enemy has in the Puerto de Vera.

The right column is to be guided in such a manner as to ascend by roads which appear of a red earthy color, and which go up on our right of the wooded bank already mentioned as being connected with the mountain of La Rhune.

The left column is to be guided so as to pass through a ravine which is at the extremity of a sharp ridge on which the enemy has an outpost, and which is particularly marked by a zig-zag path a little to our left hand of the ravine alluded to. After entering this ravine the column will ascend the wooded bank by some roads of a whitish colour, which lead up by that extremity of the bank which is next the rocks on the left of the enemy's encampment in the Puerto de Vera.

Major Gen. Giron will be so good as make the following arrangements, with a view to aid the operations of the two columns already mentioned:

One battalion to be detached from the right as early as possible with orders to move up through the woods on the lower slopes of the mountain of La Rhune, concealing its force and the direction of its march as far as circumstances will admit, by the trees and the hollows of the mountain. This battalion will endeavor to gain the top of the mountain of La Rhune, and, if successful, will observe the paths that lead up the mountain from the village of Ascain, and from the neighbourhood of Sarre. The battalion will endeavor to gain possession also of a height shaped like a saddle, less elevated than the mountain of La Rhune.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

_____ arrived at Pasages some days ago, and has since come here on his way to join his division. Before he had arrived, I had heard that he was still very unwell, and when he came I found him to be worse even than I had heard he was. M'Grigor is positively of opinion that he is quite unfit for his duty; and I must confess that he appears to me to be equally so in body and mind.

Under these circumstances, I have told him that, till your orders came to give him the command of the division, I could not allow him to take it; as I had not known an instance of an officer appointed to command a Portuguese brigade, or division, excepting by your orders; and I have taken that opportunity of telling him my own and M'Grigor's opinion of

but which appears to command the left flank, and in some degree the rear of the enemy's position in the Puerto de Vera.

Gen. Giron will have two battalions in reserve, during the attack, on a considerable height which occurs before arriving at the lines of ascent pointed out for the two columns, and which is in front, therefore, of the wooded bank mentioned above; and one brigade is to be placed in reserve towards the entrance of the valley of Vera, from the side of Sarre, to cover the right and rear of the troops employed in the attack from any attempt the enemy's force at Sarre might make in that direction.

The Major General will throw out a sufficient number of tirailleurs to clear the way for the heads of the columns, as also to keep up their connexion with each other, and with the battalion detached up the mountain of La Rhune. The tirailleurs of the left column will also put themselves in communication with those which will be thrown out from the right of the Light division.

Gen. Giron will be pleased to commence his arrangements for the above operations immediately on the dawn of day on the 7th inst., and will move forward his troops exactly at 7 o'clock.

The Spanish posts in the Puerto de Echalar will, however, remain there till they are relieved by the 7th division.

The attack upon the centre and right of the enemy's position above Vera is to be made by the Light division and the Spanish troops of Brig. Gen. Longa.

One part of the Light division will operate directly against the encampment which the enemy has in the Puerto de Vera. This attack should extend sufficiently on its right to point to the rocks which are on the left flank of the enemy's encampment, and should communicate in that quarter with the left column of Gen. Giron's troops.

The remainder of the Light division will gain the heights above the church of Vera, and will then direct its attack against the right encampment of the enemy.

Major Gen. Alten will leave such reserves as he may deem necessary during the attack upon the narrow rocky ridge to our right hand of the Puerto de Vera, and on the heights above the church of Vera.

Gen. Alten will make his arrangements so that the Light division may move forward half an hour after the troops under Gen. Giron shall have been put in motion.

One half of Brig. Longa's troops will pass the Bidasoa by the bridge of Vera, and will move forward into the great wooded ravine which lies between the right and centre encampments of the enemy. These troops will connect the two attacks of the Light division, and will operate in aid of both by throwing forward a great number of tirailleurs through the woods to act against the flanks and rear of the enemy on both sides of the ravine.

The other half of Gen. Longa's troops will pass the Bidasoa by the fords near Salain, and will act against the right encampments of the enemy in co-operation with the left column of the Light division. These troops will throw out as many tirailleurs as possible, endeavoring always to turn the right of the enemy in whatever position he takes up.

Gen. Longa will also detach a few companies to pass the Bidasoa near Endalaza, and from thence ascend the hill on which the French telegraph is situated, and towards which a path leads along one of the rocky ridges of the mountain.

Gen. Longa will be so good as communicate with Major Gen. Alten, and form all his arrangements for the operations above mentioned, in concert with that officer, who will have the general superintendence of both divisions during the attack.

The 4th division will move from its present camps, near Lesaca, soon after daybreak, and will be in reserve in the position of Sta Barbara during the attack.

his health, and that if not well he ought to refrain from attempting to exercise a command to which he is not equal. I, however, could not prevail upon him to stay away; and it will now remain with you whether to appoint him or otherwise.

I acknowledge that, adverting to the position in which the army is now, and is likely to be for some time, I shall feel most anxious, if such a portion of it as his division is placed, as it must be, at his disposal in a detached quarter. Hill feels the same anxiety; and it would be most desirable if he could be prevailed upon to go home, at least till his health shall be entirely re-established.

I think it not improbable that this letter may not reach you till after you shall have appointed him to the division; but if it should, I hope you

The 6th division will continue to occupy its positions in the Puerto de Maya during the above operations; but Major Gen. Colville will be so good as make some demonstrations to keep the enemy in uncertainty, and prevent his detaching any considerable part of his force from the positions he occupies near Aiuboué.

Movements of the left of the army :

The 5th division will pass the Bidasoa by the fords near Fuenterrabia. It will be accompanied by one squadron of the 12th light dragoons, and by the brigade of artillery attached to the division. A brigade of reserve artillery will also move with it to Fuenterrabia, which will act as may be necessary in the neighbourhood of that place, during the passage of the troops, and will afterwards remain in reserve on the left bank of the river.

The troops and the artillery must move to Fuenterrabia so as to arrive there and be stationed before break of day on the morning of the 7th inst. in the ditch of the place, and in other situations where they cannot be seen by the enemy. They are to march forward and begin passing the fords as soon as the tide has fallen sufficiently to admit of their doing so, which will probably be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.

As these troops arrive on the opposite side of the Bidasoa, they will occupy the high grounds in their front, and will afterwards move to their right in such manner as to threaten the right flank of the enemy's force opposed to the troops which are to pass the Bidasoa near the ruined bridge, and the 5th division is to be put in connexion with these troops as soon as possible.

Major Todd, of the Royal Staff corps, will please to accompany this column.

The 1st division and Brig. Gen. Wilson's Portuguese brigade will pass the Bidasoa by the ford at the ruined bridge, and by two fords a little lower down the river, the lower of which is called the Vado de las Nasas de Abaxo, and is near the point where the chaussée from Irun first comes upon the edge of the river. A part of this force will also pass at a ford a small distance above the ruined bridge called El Vado de las Nasas de Arriba.

These troops will begin to advance towards the fords at the same time that the troops at Fuenterrabia begin to move forward. A signal, to be made from Fuenterrabia, announcing the movement of the troops there, must therefore be previously agreed upon.

The remainder of the 12th light dragoons will pass the Bidasoa with this column, which will be accompanied also by the brigade of artillery attached to the 1st division, and by one brigade of reserve artillery. The Royal Staff corps will also be attached to this column.

The first object of the troops composing this column, after crossing the river, will be to establish themselves strongly upon the height called La Montagne de Louis XIV., and upon the other most advantageous points beyond the river; and they will communicate on their left, as soon as possible, with the 5th division.

The troops composing this column are to be assembled before break of day near Irun, and in such other situations as may be deemed most advantageous; and they are to be kept concealed as much as possible from the view of the enemy until they are put in motion towards the fords.

A bridge of pontoons is to be thrown across the Bidasoa near the ruined bridge as soon as it is possible to establish it; and to cover this operation, as well as to aid the passage of the troops, the 18 pounder brigade and two other brigades of artillery are to be placed upon the heights of San Marçal, and in such other situations as the Commanding officer of artillery may deem most advantageous. This artillery is to be moved in the night of the 6th inst. to the vicinity of the points where it is to be used. The pontoons are also to be moved forward on the 6th so as to arrive at Irun after dusk, and they are to be placed where they cannot be seen by the enemy, till ordered forward towards the river.

The tents of the troops of this column, and also those of the 5th division, are to be left

will delay the appointment till you have had an opportunity of seeing him yourself.

To Rear Adm. Sir H. Neale, Bart.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th Sept., and I am much obliged to you for your attention, in communicating to me your instructions to Lord W. Stuart, and your offer of the co-operation of the ships under his command. Adm. T. B. Martin has lately been here, and has made arrangements for the performance of the service on this coast; and he has, I understand, made his report to the Admiralty.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813, 11½ A.M.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter dated 4th Sept. (ought to be 4th Oct.).

standing; and the baggage is to remain in the camps until the whole of the troops are firmly established on the right bank of the Bidasoa.

The Spanish troops under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre will pass the Bidasoa by the several fords above that of Las Nasas de Arriba, in the following manner:

The left column of the whole will pass at the ford marked No. 8, in the annexed Spanish plan, near where the enemy established his bridge when he attacked the position of San Marcial on the 31st Aug. The troops which pass there will immediately occupy the height above the ford upon which there is a large tiled building with a camp of huts near it; and they will put themselves in communication on the left with the troops that pass at the ford of Las Nasas de Arriba. The next column will pass at the fords marked in the plan Nos. 9 and 10. The left of these troops will put themselves in communication with the column that passes at ford No. 8, and will assist it in occupying the heights on which the large tiled building and the camp of huts already mentioned are situated. The centre will push forward and occupy the hill called La Montagne Verte, and the right will occupy the ravine between the Montagne Verte and the hill called Montagne de Mandale. A reserve for the support of the centre should be left at the village of Biriatu. The remainder of Gen. Freyre's troops will pass the river at the fords marked 11, 12, and 13. The object of these troops will be to gain the summit of the mountain of Mandale, and establish themselves firmly there, forming by that means an *appui* on the right flank to the whole of the operations of the left wing of the army. The Spanish troops most to the right in this quarter will move up the ravine that is to the right of the hill of Mandale, and which separates it from the narrow rocky hill next to it.

The passage of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Freyre will be supported by the Spanish artillery, and also by two brigades of British artillery. This ordnance is to be moved on the night of the 6th to the vicinity of the points where it is to be used.

A pontoon bridge will also be established as early as it can be effected on the morning of the 7th, at a point which has been determined upon at a little distance below the ford No. 9. The pontoons for this purpose are to be moved forward during the night of the 6th to such situation as the officer in charge of the pontoon train may deem most advantageous.

Lieut. Gen. Freyre will be so good as agree with Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham upon the signal to be made from Irun to apprise him when the troops there are going to advance, and he will be so good as put the whole of his column in motion at the same time.

Major Gen. Bradford's Portuguese brigade will move from its present encampment exactly at daybreak on the morning of the 7th inst., and will station itself on the right of the position of San Marcial as a reserve.

Major Gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade will move so as to be, before daylight, in the valley behind the position of San Marcial. It will form the reserve to the column of the 1st division, and will station itself to the left of the position of San Marcial, near the chaussée between Irun and the ruined bridge, when the above column moves to the fords.

Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham will be so good as give orders for such detachments being furnished as may be required to assist the officers of the pontoon train, as also to aid the artillery in moving to the positions it is to act from.

Sir T. Graham will also communicate the necessary orders relative to the above arrangements for the left of the army to all the troops concerned. But a separate copy of the instruction (in French) has been transmitted likewise to Lieut. Gen. Freyre, for his guidance in respect to the operations of the Spanish troops under his immediate command.

You have not sent me the enclosures in the letter from Capt. Campbell, of the *Lyra*; and I don't know from that letter, what officers there were on board the *Margaret*; nor whether the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of whom the list is enclosed, are still in confinement there. I recommend that you should desire Adm. Martin to give notice at Lisbon, and that you should have notice given at Coruña, Santander, Bilbao, and Pasages, and at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Cork, that Santofia is an enemy's port. It does, however, appear to me extraordinary that any master of a transport should think of running to any port not his rendezvous.

To Don M. de Alava.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary Gen. regarding the occupation as a barrack, by the Spanish troops, of a building used as a store at Vitoria, for the British army.

It appears to me quite impossible that the building can answer both purposes; and, therefore, if it cannot be given up wholly as a store, I have directed that it may not be so used at all.

I venture to suggest to you that the outhouses belonging to the palace at Vitoria might be used as stores for the British army.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

I have this day received your Excellency's letter of the 22d Sept., in which you have informed me that you have received the directions of the Regency to forward, to be laid before the Cortes, my resignation of the command of the Spanish armies, and you announce to me the dispatch of further instructions on the subject upon the meeting of the new Cortes.

Although I am anxious to avoid entering again upon the discussion of what I had the honor to propose to the government, justice to myself requires that I should observe, that I never denied, on the contrary, I always asserted, that the command of the army was vested and lay in the Regency, both by the constitution of the country, and by the common practice of all countries. All that I requested was, that, the Cortes and Regency having appointed me to command the army, of course under the superior direction of the Regency, the Regency would, according to the principle of the *Ordenanza*, and the common practice of all armies, convey their orders to the army through me its Commander in Chief, and receive the reports through me. I likewise requested that, the country having been in a state of anarchy and confusion, and the army in a state of disorganization and indiscipline, at the time I took the command, and the power of punishment under the *Ordenanza* being nearly null, the Regency would not make promotions or appointments not recommended by me.

There was no limitation proposed of their power of removal, nor any of their power of refusing to attend to what I recommended; but only that they should confine their favors to those whom, by their services, I, who was to direct those services, should deem worthy of receiving those favors.

I have thought it proper to write thus much in my own justification,

which I hope the Regency will do me the justice of laying before the Cortes.

I concur entirely with your Excellency in thinking that the union of the command of the armies of the allied nations in one hand is the only mode by which great successes can be acquired; but I don't despair of being able still to acquire such as will be satisfactory to the Regency.

I propose to continue to exercise the command as usual, and I shall omit to announce to the army my resignation till I shall receive those further orders which your Excellency announces to me; which orders will, I hope, contain instructions in what manner to dispose of the officers *del Estado Mayor* who are at head quarters.

If they should not contain such directions, I beg your Excellency to dispatch them as soon as may be convenient to you.

As His Majesty's government may, however, feel interested on this subject, I have thought it proper to give them notice that the Regency have accepted my resignation of the command.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

In consequence of the existing Regency of Spain having departed from all the engagements entered into with me by the late Regency after repeated personal discussions, and notwithstanding that I had received what I conceived was a confirmation of the engagements and a declaration to adhere to them by the existing Regency, I thought it proper, on the 30th Aug. last, to resign the command of the Spanish armies, which resignation I have been informed, by a dispatch from the Minister at War, of the 22d Sept., received this day, has been accepted by the Regency, and I continue to exercise the command only till the new Cortes shall have been assembled.

I propose hereafter to transmit to your Lordship copies of all the correspondence on this subject; but I lose no time in apprising you of the result, as it may be interesting to His Majesty's government.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 5th Oct. 1813.

I take the liberty of making your Lordship acquainted with my opinion, that under existing circumstances it is expedient that an agent of transports should be fixed at Santander, and one at Bilbao; both to be under the directions of Lieut. Delafons, the agent at Pasages.

The A.G. to Brig. Gen. O'Lawlor, Spanish service.

5th Oct. 1813.

I have Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington's orders to transmit you the annexed report, received from Lieut. Eager, Commandant at Niza, of the very extraordinary conduct of a person calling himself Dennis M'Cormick, and claiming the rank of Captain in the Spanish service. The circumstances attending this case lead to a suspicion that M'Cormick is an impostor, as it is hardly to be supposed that any officer could inadvertently act in the very discreditable manner M'Cormick is charged with having committed himself. I am therefore directed to request you will institute an inquiry whether an officer serves in the Spanish army answering the name and description also enclosed, and that you will communicate to me the result of your inquiry with as little delay as possible, his Excellency having commanded me to approve of the continued detention of the said Dennis M'Cormick until the receipt of further information, to enable a just decision on his subject.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Dundas, Royal Staff corps.

5th Oct. 1813.

I have submitted to my Lord Wellington your letter of the 1st Oct., explaining that the duties of the officers of the Staff corps are liable to interfere with the established system of officers paying companies, as they must often be absent on Staff employment at the period of settlement; and that inconvenience is particularly felt under the present order of payment. Although every thing you have stated on this subject is undeniable, his Lordship still hopes that, by one officer's paying any number of companies that may be necessary (which departure from system the urgency of the case would warrant), the duty of companies' accounts may be carried on, even in conformity to the orders which require daily payment. Some one officer, in his Excellency's opinion, should remain at quarters, who might be intrusted with the performance of this duty, and remove the difficulty altogether. Should you, however, as Commanding officer, find this plan objectionable, a reference must be made to the Horse Guards for a new organisation of the corps, as his Lordship would not feel himself justified in dispensing with the regulated settlements and certificates of payment without special authority, as they are considered the most material part of regimental economy, and conducive to the comfort and content of the soldier.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813, 11 A.M.

I received this morning your note of yesterday. We certainly shall not be able to do more than establish ourselves on the right of the Bidasoa before the fall of Pamplona, which cannot be expected till the 20th. I have, therefore, written to Sir G. Collier, to be prepared to give you a passage in the *President*.

I shall be on the heights near Irun to-morrow morning at 7, and shall see you; in the mean time, I beg you will accept my best thanks for all the assistance I have received from you, and my sincere regret that your health does not permit you to stay longer.

P.S. I am very glad that Todd has completed the light-house, which I was afraid had been neglected, as I had not heard from Sir G. Collier.

To Major Gen. Barnes.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

Notwithstanding the strong objections which I felt to the sentence of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of serjeant —, I had, as you will see, confirmed it, and had ordered it for execution; when, upon receiving a representation from the Adj. Gen. of the frequency of the crime of striking, and even firing at officers in the execution of their duty, by the soldiers of this army, and of the danger of publishing to the army such a sentence as that passed upon serjeant —, I have thought it best to adopt this mode of referring the sentence again for the reconsideration of the Court.

In a late instance, the Adjutant of the 15th Portuguese regt. was killed by some British soldiers for attempting to restrain them from plundering San Sebastian; and in another recent instance, some of the soldiers of the infantry fired upon an officer and party of the 14th light dragoons, endeavoring to get them out of a wine house, when the troops were retiring from Roncesvalles. They succeeded in beating off the dragoons, and were afterwards taken by the enemy. If this is to go on, if a soldier is

G. O.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

I. A. A. Gs of divisions are to transmit to Lieut. Col. Dickson, commanding the Royal artillery, all claims for captured horses or mules delivered over to the Royal artillery for the public service, in compliance with the G. A. O. of the 22d June last.

to be allowed any excuse for raising his hand against his officer, or non-commissioned officer, in the execution of his duty, that duty becomes impracticable, there is an end to all subordination, and indeed to the military profession, among us who allow of such conduct.

I wish the Court would consider this; and would observe that they are not punishing the individual, but in him the crime of which he has been guilty, which is one absolutely fatal to the military profession, and but too common in this army; and moreover, that it can be got the better of only by the certainty and terror of the punishment.

What is most extraordinary in this case is, that the serjeant does not deny that he struck the officer, for which no provocation can be deemed a justification.

To Capt. the Rt. Hon. Lord W. Stuart.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 29th Sept., and I am much flattered by your offer of co-operation. I enclose a letter from Adm. Sir H. Neale, open, for your perusal.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813, $\frac{1}{2}$ before 11 A.M.

I have the honor to inform you, that Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham will be desirous of returning home in the course of a few days, and I request you to be so kind as to order that he may be accommodated with a passage in one of His Majesty's ships.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

You will have heard that the Regency have accepted my resignation, which is to be laid before the new Cortes, and I continue to hold the command only till I shall receive directions in consequence of this communication. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will take care (if we have any party in the Cortes) that the whole case comes before them, and that they see the whole of my letter of the 30th Aug., of that to which it was an answer, and the answer to it; and my letter of this day, or rather last night.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

Lesaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

I beg that when the persons, being subjects of Spain, whose names are in the enclosed list, present themselves at the outposts in front of Irun, they may be allowed to pass into Spain; and that you will direct them each to proceed to report themselves to the *Xefe Politico* of the district to which they belong.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 8th Oct. 1813, $4\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.

The head quarters are still here; and, as there is a good number of wounded in Vera, they will remain here to-day. We carried everything on this side excepting the top of the rock of La Rhune, which the Spaniards had not got at dark last night.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Lesaca, 8th Oct. 1813.

I am just now going to Vera, and thence to Gen. Giron, who was not

able to carry the summit of the rock of La Rhune last night. I saw Lieut. Col. Burgoyne last night, who communicated to me what you desired him.

I don't think you could push your posts farther forward along the ridge on the high road, without advancing your line, or a part of it, which would be found disadvantageous in case the enemy should attack your position. Indeed your posts are now fully as forward as they ought to be; and, considering that two great roads pass on the two flanks of the ground on which I stood yesterday, a post there ought probably to be supported by another at the end of the ridge immediately behind it; for you will observe that that ground is separated from the tongue which connects it with the ground on which your line stands.

I entirely concur with Lieut. Col. Burgoyne in his choice of the spot he proposed for a work in rear of the fort on the left. It would be very desirable if cover was thrown up for the guns at any places fixed on farther along the line. This precaution will save many men in case you should be attacked; and this cover may be hereafter turned to any thing you please.

I have sad accounts of the plunder of the soldiers yesterday, and I propose again to call the attention of the officers to the subject.* I saw yesterday many men coming in from Olague, drunk and loaded with plunder; and it cannot be prevented unless the General and other officers exert themselves. If we were five times stronger than we are, we could not venture to enter France, if we cannot prevent our soldiers from plundering.

I believe you have a good number of the Cavalry Staff corps at your head quarters; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order them out, in order to bring in all soldiers, of all nations, found straggling from their corps.

After seeing Gen. Giron, I propose to go to the Light division, and from thence, if possible, along the front of Gen. Freyre's posts to yours.

P.S. Head quarters will remain here this day, Vera being full of wounded of the Light division, and Giron's Spaniards.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Lesaca, 9th Oct. 1813, 5 A.M.

The mountain of La Rhune is so strong and inaccessible on all sides, excepting from Ascaïn, that I was not able to do anything with it yesterday. The Spaniards, however, obliged the enemy to retire from all their works in front of their intrenched camp at Sarre; and, as their right is

* G. O.

Lesaca, 8th Oct. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of publishing over again his orders of the 9th July last (see G. O., vol. vi., p. 590), as they have been unattended to by the officers and troops which entered France yesterday.

2. According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, outrages of all descriptions were committed by the troops in presence even of their officers, who took no pains whatever to prevent them.

3. The Commander of the Forces has already determined that some officers, so grossly negligent of their duty, shall be sent to England, that their names may be brought under the attention of the Prince Regent, and that His Royal Highness may give such directions respecting them as he may think proper; as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to command officers who will not obey his orders.

in rear of the camp, I imagine that it either has been evacuated last night, or will be evacuated this morning. It will probably enable us to get round the mountain.

I am going to the army of Andalusia now. I can see all that passes in your front from the mountain; but if you wish to send to me, let it be through Vera, and thence by the camp of the 20th regt.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Lesaca, 9th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 28th Sept., enclosing one from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, containing a complaint of the conduct of the allied British and Portuguese army under my command, in the assault of San Sebastian; and, as this is a subject upon which I am directed to correspond exclusively with His Majesty's minister, I have written my answer to the Ambassador at Cadiz, to whom I beg leave to refer you.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Lesaca, 9th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the Minister at War, of the 28th Sept., in which he has enclosed the copy of one of the 5th Sept. from the Conde de Villa Fuentes, the *Xefe Politico* of the province of Guipuzcoa, complaining of the conduct of the allied British and Portuguese army in the storm of the town of San Sebastian; and, as I received at the same time the enclosed newspaper,* which contains the same charges against that army in a more amplified style, and both appear to proceed from the same authority, I shall proceed to reply to both complaints; and I trouble your Excellency on this subject, as it is one upon which your Excellency will recollect that I have orders to correspond with His Majesty's minister alone.

I should have wished to adopt another mode of justifying the officers concerned on this occasion; but as there is no redress by the law for a libel, I must be satisfied with that which is in my hands.

I shall begin with that charge which the enclosed newspaper contains, and which is not made in direct terms in the letter from the *Xefe Politico*, though it is directly charged against Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham that he intended to burn the town; viz., that the town of San Sebastian was thus ill treated, because its former trade had been exclusively with the French nation, and to the disadvantage of Great Britain.

This charge cannot be intended to apply to the common soldiers, who cannot be supposed to know or to reflect much upon what passed before they attacked the place. This infamous charge applies exclusively to the principal officers, who, from motives, not of commercial policy, but of commercial revenge, are supposed so far to have forgotten their duty as to have ordered or suffered the sack of this unfortunate town, and thus to have risked the loss of all they had acquired by their labors and their gallantry; and you will more readily conceive, than I can venture to describe, the feelings of indignation with which I proceed to justify the General and other officers of this army from a charge officially made by

* The *Duende*. Published also in the 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de la Révolution d'Espagne, par Nellerle' (*Llorente*), which is referred to by the Abbé de Montgaillard in his 'Histoire de France,' as authority on this subject.

a person in a high office, that they designed to plunder and burn the town of San Sebastian.

I need not assure you that this charge is most positively untrue. Every thing was done that was in my power to suggest to save the town. Several persons urged me, in the strongest manner, to allow it to be bombarded, as the most certain mode of forcing the enemy to give it up. This I positively would not allow, for the same reasons that I did not allow Ciudad Rodrigo or Badajoz to be bombarded; and yet if I had harbored so infamous a wish as to destroy this town from motives of commercial revenge, or any other, I could not have adopted a more certain method than to allow it to be bombarded.

Neither is it true that the town was set on fire by the English and Portuguese troops. To set fire to the town was part of the enemy's defence. It was set on fire by the enemy on the 22d July, before the final attempt was made to take it by storm; and it is a fact that the fire was so violent on the 24th July, that the storm, which was to have taken place on that day, was necessarily deferred till the 25th, and, as it is well known, failed.

I was at the siege of San Sebastian on the 30th Aug., and I aver that the town was then on fire. It must have been set on fire by the enemy, as I repeat that our batteries, by positive order, threw no shells into the town; and I saw the town on fire on the morning of the 31st Aug., before the storm took place.

It is well known that the enemy had prepared for a serious resistance, not only on the ramparts, but in the streets of the town; that traverses were established in the streets, formed of combustibles, with the intention of setting fire to and exploding them during the contest with the assailants. It is equally known that there was a most severe contest in the streets of the town between the assailants and the garrison; that many of these traverses were exploded, by which many lives on both sides were lost; and it is a fact that these explosions set fire to many of the houses.

The *Xefe Politico*, the author of these complaints, must have been as well aware of these facts as I am, and he ought not to have concealed them. In truth, the fire in the town was the greatest evil that could befall the assailants, who did every thing in their power to get the better of it; and it is a fact that, owing to the difficulty and danger of communicating through the fire with the advanced posts in the town, it had very nearly become necessary at one time to withdraw those posts entirely.

In regard to the plunder of the town by the soldiers, I am the last man who will deny it, because I know that it is true. It has fallen to my lot to take many towns by storm; and I am concerned to add that I never saw or heard of one so taken, by any troops, that it was not plundered. It is one of the evil consequences attending the necessity of storming a town, which every officer laments, not only on account of the evil thereby inflicted on the unfortunate inhabitants, but on account of the injury it does to discipline, and the risk which is incurred of the loss of all the advantages of victory, at the very moment they are gained.

It is hard that I and my General officers are to be so treated as we have been by the *Xefe Politico*, and unrestrained libellers, because an unavoidable evil has occurred in the accomplishment of a great service, and

in the acquirement of a great advantage. The fault does not lie with us; it is with those who lost the fort, and obliged us at great risk and loss to regain it for the Spanish nation by storm.

Notwithstanding that I am convinced it is impossible to prevent a town in such a situation from being plundered, I can prove that upon this occasion particular pains were taken to prevent it. I gave most positive orders upon the subject, and desired that the officers might be warned of the peculiar situation of the place, the garrison having the castle to retire to, and of the danger that they would attempt to retake the town if they found the assailants were engaged in plunder.

If it had not been for the fire, which certainly augmented the confusion, and afforded greater facilities for irregularity; and if by far the greatest proportion of the officers and non-commissioned officers, particularly of the principal officers who stormed the breach, had not been killed or wounded in the performance of their duty in the service of Spain, to the number of 170 out of about 250, I believe that the plunder would have been in a great measure, though not entirely, prevented.

Indeed, one of the subjects of complaint, that sentries were placed on every house, shows the desire at least of the officers to preserve order. These sentries must have been placed by order; and unless it is supposed, as charged, that the officers intended that the town should be plundered and burned, and placed the sentries to secure that object, it must be admitted that their intention in placing these sentries was good.

It likewise most unfortunately happened that it was impossible to relieve the troops which stormed the town till the 2d inst., instead of immediately after the town was in our possession. Those who make these complaints forget that on the 31st Aug., the day this town was stormed, the whole of the left of the army was attacked by the enemy.

I don't believe that I should have been congratulated and thanked for having successfully done my duty on that occasion, if I had either risked the blockade of Pamplona, or the loss of the battle fought on the 31st Aug., by keeping at San Sebastian troops to relieve those which had stormed, in order that the inhabitants of San Sebastian might suffer rather less by their irregularities. In fact, it was not possible to allot troops to relieve them till the 2d; at which time I assert that all irregularity had ceased, as I was at San Sebastian on that day.

In regard to the injuries done to the inhabitants by the soldiers with their fire arms and bayonets, in return for their applause and congratulations, it appears to me extraordinary that it did not occur to the complainants that these injuries, if they were really done, were done by accident, during the contest in the streets with the enemy, and not by design.

In regard to the charge of kindness to the enemy, I am afraid it is but too well founded; and that till it is positively ordered by authority, in return for the *Ordonnance* of the French government, adverted to in my dispatch of the 10th Sept.,* that all enemy's troops in a place taken by storm shall be put to death, it will be difficult to prevail upon British officers and soldiers to treat an enemy, when their prisoners, otherwise than well.

* See vol. vi. p. 753.

I wish that the *Xefe Politico* had not made the charge against so respectable a character as Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, that he omitted to apply for his assistance to extinguish the fire in the town till it was entirely destroyed, leaving the inference to be drawn that he therefore wished that the town should be destroyed, as it would have saved me the pain of observing, that the total neglect of the Spanish authorities to furnish any assistance whatever that was required from them to carry on the operations against San Sebastian did not encourage Sir Thomas to apply for the assistance of the *Xefe Politico* in any shape. In fact, every thing was done that could be done to extinguish the fire by our own soldiers; and I believe that the truth is, that the assistance was asked by me, not only to endeavor to extinguish the fire, but to bury the dead bodies lying about the town and ramparts; and it was not made sooner, because the want of it was not felt at an earlier period.

I certainly lament as much as any man can the evils sustained by this unfortunate town, and those who have reason to complain of their fate, and deserve the relief of government; but a person in the situation of a *Xefe Politico* should take care, in forwarding these complaints, not to attack the characters of honorable and brave men, who are as incapable of entertaining a design to injure the peaceable inhabitants of any town, as they are of allowing their conduct to be influenced by the infamous motives attributed to them in the enclosed libel.

I hear frequently of the union of the two nations; but I am quite certain that nothing is so little likely to promote that union as the encouragement given to such unfounded charges, and the allowing such infamous libels to pass unpunished.

I have only to add, to what I have already stated in this letter, in answer to the Minister at War's inquiries regarding the punishment of the offenders on this occasion, that several soldiers were punished. How many, it is not in my power at present to state.

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 9th Oct. 1813.

Having deemed it expedient to cross the Bidasoa with the left of the army, I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that that object was effected on the 7th inst.*

Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham directed the 1st and 5th divisions, and the 1st Portuguese brigade under Brig. Gen. Wilson, to cross that river in three columns below, and in one above, the site of the bridge, under the command of Major Gen. Hay, Col. the Hon. C. Greville, Major Gen. the Hon. E. Stopford, and Major Gen. Howard; and Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre directed that part of the 4th Spanish army, under his immediate command, to cross in three columns at fords above those at which the allied British and Portuguese troops passed. The former were destined to carry the enemy's intrenchments about and above Andaye; while the latter should carry those on the Montagne Verte, and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operations of both bodies of troops succeeded in every point; the British and Portuguese troops took 7 pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spanish troops one piece of cannon in those carried by them.

I had particular satisfaction in observing the steadiness and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th British regt. were very strongly opposed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have suffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of these corps, our loss has not been severe. The Spanish troops, under Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre, behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's intrenchments in the hills with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieut. General, and to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, and to the General and Staff officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, having thus established within the French territory the troops of the allied British and Portuguese army, which had been so frequently distinguished under his command, resigned the command to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, who had arrived from Ireland on the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, Major Gen. C. Baron Alten attacked, with the Light division, the enemy's intrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, supported by the Spanish division under Brig. Gen. Longa; and the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron attacked the enemy's intrenchments and posts on the mountain called La Rhune immediately on the right of the Light division, with the army of reserve of Andalusia.

Col. Colborne, of the 52d regt., who commanded Major Gen. Skerrett's brigade in the absence of the Major General on account of his health, attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had strongly intrenched. The 52d regt., under the command of Major Mein, charged, in a most gallant style, and carried the intrenchment with the bayonet. The 1st and 3d caçadores, and the 2d batt. 95th regt., as well as the 52d regt., distinguished themselves in this attack. Major Gen. Kempt's brigade attacked by the Puerto, where the opposition was not so severe; and Major Gen. C. Alten has reported his sense of the judgment displayed both by the Major General and by Col. Colborne in these attacks. The Light division took 22 officers, and 400 prisoners, and 3 pieces of cannon; and I am particularly indebted to Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, for the manner in which he executed this service.

On the right, the troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of Don P. A. Giron, attacked the enemy's posts and intrenchments on the mountain of La Rhune in two columns, under the command of Spaniards only.

These troops carried every thing before them in the most gallant style, till they arrived at the foot of the rock on which the hermitage stands; and they made repeated attempts to take even that post by storm; but it was impossible to get up; and the enemy remained during the night in possession of the hermitage, and on a rock on the same range of the mountain with the right of the Spanish troops. Some time elapsed yesterday morning before the fog cleared away sufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be least inaccessible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the army of reserve to concentrate to their right, and as soon as the concentration commenced, Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron

ordered the battalion *de Las Ordenes* to attack the enemy's post on the rock, on the right of the position occupied by his troops, which was instantly carried in the most gallant style. These troops followed up their success, and carried an intrenchment on a hill, which protected the right of the camp of Sarre; and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken possession of by detachments from the 7th division, sent by Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie through the Puerto de Echalar for this purpose.

Don P. A. Giron then established the battalion of *Las Ordenes* on the enemy's left, on the rock of the hermitage. It was too late to proceed farther last night; and the enemy withdrew from their post at the hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre, during the night.

It gives me singular satisfaction to report the good conduct of the officers and troops of the army of reserve of Andalusia, as well in the operations of the 7th inst. as in those of yesterday. The attack made by the battalion of *Las Ordenes*, under the command of Col. Hore, yesterday, was made in as good order and with as much spirit as any that I have seen made by any troops; and I was much satisfied with the spirit and discipline of the whole of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for these attacks, by the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, and the General and Staff officers under his directions.

I omitted to report to your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 4th inst., that when on my way to Roncesvalles, on the 1st inst., I directed Brig. Gen. Campbell to endeavor to carry off the enemy's piquets in his front, which he attacked on that night; and completely succeeded, with the Portuguese troops under his command, in carrying the whole of one piquet, consisting of 70 men. A fortified post, on the mountain of Airola, was likewise stormed, and the whole garrison put to the sword.

Since I addressed your Lordship last, I have received dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Clinton in Catalonia, to the 3d inst. The General was still at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old position on the Llobregat. Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck had embarked for Sicily, on the 23d Sept.

I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Captain the Earl of March, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 7th and 8th Oct. 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.	British.	Portuguese.
Killed	4	5	70	127	79	48
Wounded . . .	40	33	422	674	495	179
Missing	—	—	5	13	5	8

P.S. I enclose a return of the loss incurred in the late operations; and

a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army under Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, in the affairs at Ordal, on the 12th and 13th Sept.*

To Earl Bathurst.

Lesaca, 9th Oct. 1813.

In reference to what I wrote to your Lordship on the 11th Aug., in regard to the measures for the augmentation of this army, I would strongly recommend to you to try to prevail upon the Duke of York to order that, whenever a battalion in this army, which should have no second or first battalion in England or Ireland, should fall below 350 R. and F. fit for duty, these men should be formed into 4 companies; and the officers and non-commissioned officers of 6 companies should be sent home, in order to receive and form drafts. These will answer all the purposes of a second or third battalion.

I would add, that 2 battalions, so reduced, might, with advantage, be formed into one on service, till the 6 companies of each, sent to England to be filled up, should return.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

Lesaca, 10th Oct. 1813, 7½ A.M.

The dispatch was written yesterday, but we have not yet got the returns from the left. After we left the ground yesterday, the troops of the 7th division got into Sarre very imprudently. The French attacked them, and drove them back; but the Spaniards arrived at that moment, and the camp was maintained. I am now going there, and shall return to head quarters at Vera, in order to send off the letters.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Lesaca, 10th Oct. 1813, 7½ A.M.

Some of the troops of the 7th division got too far forward yesterday, after I returned towards home, and the French attacked them in Sarre and drove them back; but the Spaniards having come up at that moment, the camp and intrenchments were maintained. I am now going there, and I shall return to head quarters at Vera.

To Major Gen. the Hon. G. Colville.

Vera, 10th Oct. 1813, 3 P.M.

I have read your report of the 8th to Gen. Murray, and I shall be obliged to you if you will tell — — that I am concerned again to be obliged to disapprove of his conduct. He has just lost 150 men for nothing, and in disobedience of your orders. I would also observe, that if the enemy's troops were ten times worse and more disheartened than they are, the conduct of — —, in getting his brigade into unnecessary scrapes, would make them soldiers again; and if the Portuguese troops were better soldiers than even they are, they would become worse from the same conduct.

I am sorry to be obliged to express my disapprobation of the conduct of an officer of whom I have always entertained a good opinion; but I must say, that it is unworthy of one of his reputation to get his brigade into scrapes, for the sake of the little *gloriole* of driving in a few piquets, knowing, as he must do, that it is not intended he should engage in a

* See Return at p. 27.

serious affair; and that, wherever he becomes engaged with a body of any strength, to retreat with honor is difficult, and without loss is impossible.

I hope that ——— will reflect upon what has passed, and observe in future that what he can do that is best, is to obey the orders, and execute strictly the designs, of his commander.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 10th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letters of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will have the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, taken in the *Margaret*, brought away from Santoña, under a promise that the same number, of the same ranks, shall be sent to France in exchange for them.

I shall be obliged to you also if you will have inquiry made of the Governor what ransom he will take for all the clothing, &c., taken in the *Margaret*, which can be of no use to him, and puts those to whom it belongs to the inconvenience of waiting for the arrival of more from England.

The money shall be paid to him at Santoña.

To the Conde de Villa Fuentes, Xefe Politico.

Vera, 10th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving a letter from you, dated the 27th Sept., in regard to the *péage* for the repair of the roads.

I beg your Excellency to address yourself upon all subjects relating to the British and Portuguese army to Don M. de Alava, through whom I communicate with any Spanish authority on any subject relating to that army; and if your Excellency has occasion to write to me on any subject relating to the Spanish army, I beg you to address yourself to the Captain General of the province.

These are the channels through which I am directed to communicate with the civil authorities of the country, and I am anxious to obey the directions which I have received.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 10th Oct. 1813.

I wish to draw your attention to the situation of Sir R. Hill and Sir J. Hope. They, each of them, command very large corps, and great expenses must be incurred by them; and I know that the former, and I believe the latter, has not the means of defraying those expenses.

The General officers of the British army are altogether very badly paid; and, adverting to the deductions from their pay, they receive less than they did 50 years ago, while their expenses are more than doubled; and their allowances of all kinds are smaller than those of corresponding ranks in other services, while, from the custom of the British army, they are all obliged to keep tables for their Staff; and their expenses are greater.

It would not probably be possible to increase the pay of General officers generally; but I earnestly recommend that Sir J. Hope and Sir R. Hill should have an allowance each, equal to that of the second in command in Sicily, or to the commanding officer at Cadiz.

I would beg your Lordship to observe likewise, that the expenses of an officer, who must spend more than he receives here, are vastly increased

by the disadvantageous rate at which he is obliged to draw his money; and I believe that, in this way, even Sir T. Graham, who has a large private fortune, has been frequently in distress here.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Vera, 11th Oct. 1813.

I had given directions that the bridge over the Bidasoa, which had been destroyed by the enemy when they retired from Spain, should be repaired, when it was stated to me that the existence of this bridge had always been exceedingly disagreeable to the Spanish government. I beg to know, as soon as it may be convenient to you, whether this is the case, as, if it is, the bridge shall not be repaired; and the foundations, which still remain, had better be entirely destroyed.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Vera, 11th Oct. 1813.

I have just received your letter of the 2d; and as Marshal Sir W. Beresford had before apprised me of the dissatisfaction of the Portuguese government with the British government, I am glad to see on what ground this dissatisfaction rests.

Our newspapers do us plenty of harm by that which they insert; but I never suspected that they could do us the injury of alienating from us a government and nation with which, on every account, we ought to be on the best of terms, by that which they omit. I, who have been in public life in England, know well that there is nothing more different from a debate in Parliament than the representation of that debate in the newspapers. The fault which I find with our newspapers is, that they so seldom state an event or transaction as it really occurred (unless when they absolutely copy what is written for them), and their observations wander so far from the text, even when they have a dispatch or other writing before them, that they appear to be absolutely incapable of understanding, much less of stating the truth on any subject.

The Portuguese government and nation, therefore, should be very cautious how they allow themselves to judge of the estimation in which they are held by the Prince Regent and his ministers, and by the British nation, by the newspaper statements. They may depend upon it that here the Portuguese army and nation are rising in estimation every day, and I recommend to them to despise every insinuation to the contrary.

Dom M. Forjaz is the ablest statesman and man of business that I have seen in the Peninsula; but I hope that he will not be induced, by such folly as the contents and omissions of our newspapers, to venture upon the alteration of a system which, up to the present day, has answered admirably, has contributed in a principal degree to our great and astonishing success, and has enabled the Portuguese government and nation to render such services to the cause, and has raised their reputation to the point at which it now stands.

I have not leisure, nor inclination, now to enter upon all that I have to say upon this subject. I believe, however, that I may claim the credit of understanding something about the organization of an army, at least of that part of it which goes to the subsistence of the troops. If Dom M. Forjaz will give me that credit, you may tell him from me, that, if the

Portuguese troops were separated from the British divisions, nay, more, if the British departments did not assist the Portuguese troops, and they were not considered, as they are considered to all intents and purposes, part of ourselves, they could not keep the field in a respectable state, even though the Portuguese government were to incur ten times the expense they now incur.

Let Dom M. Forjaz bear this in mind; let him understand that if he has not his troops in the best order, in the best state of equipment, fully found in every thing they want, and managed with intelligence, not only they can acquire no honor in, but cannot come out of the contest without dishonor; and he will see the necessity of keeping matters as they are.

At all events, let us keep clear of the disputes in which I see that, notwithstanding the temper with which things have been managed in Spain, we are getting more deep daily with the democratic party.

All that I can say is, that if we are to begin to disagree about such nonsense as the contents or the omissions of the newspapers, I quit the Peninsula for ever.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 11th Oct. 1813.

I enclose my dispatch of the last affairs here. I have thought it better to write to you than to the Minister at War, regarding the plunder of San Sebastian, as it is one which regards exclusively the British and Portuguese troops, on which ministers have no business to correspond with me.

I never saw such a libel as in the *Duende*. If it is published in England, I shall prosecute the printer. I conclude that by this time I am no longer in command of the army.

I think it would do no harm if you were to hint occasionally to some of our friends at Cadiz that all this will tend to put people in England very much out of humor with the Spanish alliance; and that if the people should once become disgusted with it, they will not find the government, or any of the leading men, very warm.

I don't know how long my temper will last; but I was never so much disgusted with any thing as with this libel; and I don't know whether the conduct of the soldiers in plundering San Sebastian, or the libels of the *Xefe Politico* and *Duende*, made me most angry.

The A.G. to the Rev. H. Landon, cavalry.

11th Oct. 1813.

The cantonments of the cavalry being now very much extended, it becomes necessary that you should be stationed from time to time in the manner which will best enable you to perform your religious duties. With this view, I have received the direction of the Commander of the Forces to request you will visit the different brigades in succession, and remain about a fortnight with each brigade. Col. Elley, the A.A.G. of cavalry, will make you acquainted with the different quarters, and will give you such further information as you may require, on your applying to him.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

11th Oct. 1813.

* * * * *
Nothing retards the public duty so much as disposition to cavil and question the intentions of officers who may, from a thousand causes, depart from the proper forms of business; and although such omissions should not be allowed to pass un-

noticed, the more indulgent the manner in which they are brought to attention of the persons who err, or the officers to whom the subject is submitted for correction, the better and easier will the misunderstanding be removed. I am therefore directed to desire that your communications with the several departments may always be framed in the language of moderation.

To Lieut. Col. Rudd.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to return the proceedings of the Court Martial, on the trial of ———, of the — foot, and I request that the Court will revise their sentence, for the following reasons :

The prisoner is found guilty of *quitting his post*, and of infamous conduct, in having in his possession, and selling, a Church sacramental cup, which had been lately stolen from the Church where he had been on duty, and in not being able to account for how he obtained the cup. But he is acquitted of quitting his post *for the purpose of going in search of this plunder*, and of *stealing the cup*, which, unless he had evidence to the contrary, seem the most natural and almost necessary inferences to be drawn by the Court from the above facts.

If the Court, however, retains the opinion given, I think the prisoner should be acquitted of all but the *quitting his post*, as the having a stolen silver cup in his possession, and selling it, without accounting for how he obtained it, is (though the strongest evidence of felony), in itself, when the party is *acquitted of that, no offence at all*, except as a receiver of stolen goods, with which he is not charged.

To Vice Adm. Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 23d Sept. I assure you that there is nothing more difficult than to promote an officer, excepting one of very long standing, to a troop or company, without purchase.

Since I have commanded this army, I have not been able to promote more than two or three in this way, out of their regular turn ; and I therefore strongly recommend to you to allow your nephew to purchase a troop. It is not very easy at all times to get this ; but just at this moment there is a troop vacant for purchase in the regiment of Life Guards ; and I have written to your nephew to offer it to him, and will recommend him for it if he should accept the offer. Nothing can be more satisfactory to me than to make any arrangement for his advancement which will be agreeable to you.

I am very much obliged to you for the intelligence from the Adriatic.

To Don F. Mazaredo.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter from Bilbao, of the 26th Sept. Whenever your mother in law and your lady shall express any desire to return to Spain, I will take care to furnish them with the necessary passports for themselves and their suite ; and they shall not be molested in any manner on their passage through the posts of the army.

G. O.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

3. Officers commanding regiments and corps will take care that in future in all returns of officers who are killed, wounded, or missing, and of those who die, the Christian as well as the surname may be inserted at full length ; and the A. A. Gs. of divisions are required to give particular attention to this point.

To Vice Adm. Sir S. Smith.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 23d, and I have already put in train the accomplishment of the objects of the Visconde de Casteras. I cannot be certain, however, that the Spanish government will attend to my recommendation in his favor.

I wish it were in my power to attend to the objects in France which you recommend as worthy of attention; but I am sorry to say, that the allies are very inferior in numbers and efficiency to the enemy on the eastern coast of the Peninsula; and yet they have more men than they can well feed or equip for the field as they ought to be; and the enemy has still possession of all the strong holds in Valencia and Catalonia, with the exception of Tarragona. Under these circumstances, however advantageous it may appear, it will not answer to think of extending ourselves at present, at least on that side. Here we have been more successful, and our left is established within the French territory; and I hope that Pamplona will fall in a few days, and will set our right at liberty. But still I fear that I shall not be able to get on so fast as is generally imagined; and indeed the system of my operations must depend a good deal upon what is doing in the north.

I will mention, as you desire, that I have heard from you.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 29th Sept., in regard to the ——. I recommended that the promotion in that regiment should not be conferred on officers belonging to it, because they had not behaved well in action, because they behaved very ill after the action, in plundering, &c. &c.; and because they were generally very irregular in their conduct, and very inefficient as a military body; so much so, as not to deserve the name of a regiment. Four months have elapsed since the battle of Vitoria, in which period three troops have been given away to officers belonging to other regiments, and the 4th troop is now vacant, which it is wished to give to an officer of the ——. In that time, the cavalry have, from circumstances, been in the rear, and no opportunity has offered of trying the ——— with the enemy. In respect to their regularity, however, I am sorry to say, that I have a very bad account of them. One subaltern has quitted his regiment, and gone to England without leave, and two others have attempted the same trick. The Adj. Gen. complains that he can get no return from the ———; and Gen. * * * *, in whose brigade they are, reports that they are in very bad order. Now, if all this be true, they are not better than they were; and I will not recommend any officer belonging to the ——— for any promotion whatever. I have desired Sir S. Cotton to see them, and to report to me their state very particularly, and I will let you know it. In the mean time, I must tell you that my opinion, from what I have seen of them, is, that they cannot be called a regiment at all; that there is no established interior system of discipline or subordination among them; and that the gentleman at their head is quite incapable of commanding them.

The question is, whether to refrain from promoting the officers of a bad regiment is the way to improve it: if it is, they ought not to be pro-

moted, and I will not recommend them till I shall find that the regiment is improved, whatever may be the extent to which private interests may, in consequence, be affected; if it is not, the sooner the officers of the ——— are promoted the better.

The A.G. to Lieut. Eager, Niza.

12th Oct. 1813.

Referring to your report of the 27th ult., detailing irregularities committed by a person calling himself a Captain in the Spanish service, I am to acquaint you the documents relating thereto have been laid before the Chief of the Spanish Staff, who formally has denied that Dennis M'Cormick, or any person answering his description, bears a commission in that army. I am further to intimate to you his Excellency's commands that you should cause the impostor to be put in irons, and to be marched under escort to Lisbon, to be delivered over to the disposal of Major Gen. Peacocke, who will have received instructions on that subject.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

12th Oct. 1813.

I have to acquaint you that Lieut. Eager, acting as Commandant at Niza, on the 27th ult. reported his having confined a traveller, calling himself Dennis M'Cormick, Captain in the Spanish service, for the committal of several irregularities and impositions in the neighbourhood of that station. A statement of the circumstances, together with a description of the traveller's person, were sent in consequence to the Chief of the Spanish Staff, who in reply formally denied any such person holding a commission in that service. His Excellency, to correct such fraud, has commanded me to direct Lieut. Eager to put Dennis M'Cormick in irons, and order him to be marched under escort to Lisbon. I am to inform you it is the Field Marshal's further pleasure that you should cause the offender to be embarked in irons for the army, as soon after his arrival at Lisbon as opportunity may permit, that he may ultimately be brought to punishment for his offences.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Dickson, Royal Artillery.

12th Oct. 1813.

With reference to your letter of the 13th Sept., inquiring into the power of a Captain of the Royal Navy to reduce non-commissioned officers of the land forces for acknowledged irregularities committed whilst on board, I am directed to send you, in reply, the opinion of the Deputy Judge Advocate, who conceives that such power does not form any part of the nearly unlimited authority which is vested in a Captain of the Royal Navy over those who embark under his orders. It is extremely desirable, on all occasions of combined service, that the utmost cordiality should be encouraged in co-operation from the highest to the lowest orders; but it never before occurred to me as likely that a voluntary reference, on the part of Capt. ——— of the Royal Artillery, should lead to a discussion of the legality of a naval commander's excess of power, which in this instance appears to have been very injudicious.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 13th Oct. 1813.

The enemy attacked the work in the camp at Sarre, in the night, and took it from the Spaniards. I imagine they were surprised. I have just now heard that there is a firing in front, in that direction, and towards the mountain; which is either an attack upon the Spanish position, or the enemy establishing themselves in the valley, on the flank of the work which they took in the night.

To Don M. de Alava.

Vera, 14th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th inst., in regard to the building for a magazine for the British army at Vitoria; and I have given directions to the Commissary Gen., that if the church of San

Domingo will not answer his purpose, he should endeavor to hire a building that will; and that, if he cannot hire a building, he must keep his stores in the street, or do without them.

I would beg you to observe, however, that although these stores are destined principally for the British troops, they are not so exclusively. The Spanish troops frequently receive supplies from them; indeed more frequently from those at Vitoria than the other allied troops, which you will discover to be true on inquiry. But even if the contents of the British magazines were exclusively allotted to the British troops, I believe it could not with truth be stated that the buildings, used as magazines for these stores, are not applied to a national purpose.

The British troops are here to serve the Spanish nation; and if the country cannot supply the buildings necessary for hospitals and magazines, either gratis or for hire, in addition to those for the former purpose, which have been brought from England at a large expense, the British army must be withdrawn, as it appears to me quite impossible to do without hospitals or magazines.

To Don M. de Alava.

Vera, 14th Oct. 1813.

I enclose some papers, which Col. Sturgeon has put into my hands, regarding the refusal of the *Ayuntamiento* at Santander to supply a quarter for the person who superintends the army post in that town; and in regard to the refusal of the *Alcaldes*, in the country, to supply provisions and rations for the guides and their horses, employed on the road to escort the posts.

I believe it will be admitted, that the Spanish nation are interested in the regularity of the army posts, the whole expense of which is paid by the British government; and it is not too much to ask for a quarter in Santander for the person who superintends the regularity of the army correspondence with that town.

In respect to the rations of provisions and forage, I had hoped that the services we had rendered to this nation would have induced an *Alcalde* to give us rations for 4 men and horses in a village, even without payment at all. All I ask is, that, having promised payment, and payment having already been made for some preceding months, and the account having been settled for that which is due, they should continue the supply till it is convenient to send somebody to them with the money. You must be aware that this is not at every moment convenient; because, the British army paying for every thing, the military chest does not at every moment contain sums sufficient to discharge all the demands upon it; nor is it at every moment convenient or possible to send a person with a guard along the road to pay these trifling demands; and you are aware that that is the only mode in which these sums can be paid. The payment of them, however, is as certain as that they are due.

It is unfortunate that my time and attention, and yours, should be occupied by such trifles; and I must say, that it is only lately, and in this part of Spain, that I have met with difficulties in carrying on the service; which, however trifling each in itself, become in the aggregate of a magnitude to be of importance; and, moreover, their existence manifests a

temper in the people, which I have not observed in any other part of Spain.

To Don M. de Alava.

Vera, 14th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from certain persons in authority at Bilbao, in regard to the importation of articles for the use of the army.

I believe that you will do me the justice to bear testimony that there is no object for which I have at all times been so anxious as that Spain and Portugal should adopt efficient measures to increase their revenues, and improve their finances, from knowing that these measures are the necessary groundwork of all their military operations; and that I have always been ready to concur in any measure which could be proposed to prevent illicit traders from taking advantage of the facilities which might be given to the importation by sea of the stores for the British army, and for those of the allied nations.

There is no doubt whatever, that the Spanish government have a right, if they think proper, to refuse to admit the stores for these armies at all, or to refuse to admit them excepting on the payment of duty; or, if they should allow these stores to be imported duty free, to limit and regulate this indulgence in such manner as they may think proper, and it will rest with the allied nations to determine whether they can carry on the service under such regulations.

As for my part, I shall always be disposed to facilitate the execution of every regulation which shall tend to prevent commerce under the cloak of military convenience, and shall have for its object the increase of the revenues of Spain.

That which is proposed by the Governor of Biscay, viz., that the Spanish custom house officers should examine the cargoes of all vessels importing stores for the army, appears upon the first view to be perfectly reasonable, but I am afraid that it is quite impracticable in some cases.

The ports used by the British army on the north coast of Spain, are Coruña, Santander, San Sebastian, Pasages, and, within these few days, Fuenterrabia. Bilbao can no longer be used in this season. The ports of Coruña and Santander are used in general only as ports of rendezvous, to which vessels go to remain till there is room for them in San Sebastian and Pasages. There can be no objection whatever to the visits by the custom house officers at Coruña and Santander, of the cargoes of vessels which may be landed at those ports respectively. Those landed at Coruña are principally stores for the Spanish army; those landed at Santander are principally stores for the hospitals.

Neither does it appear to me that there will be much inconvenience in the visit by the custom house officers of the cargoes of vessels landed at San Sebastian, which are principally stores for the garrison, or for the Spanish army. But I conceive, that unless a vast number of officers should be employed, and they should understand their duty, and should perform it with more celerity than they do in general, it will be quite impossible to carry on the service, if the stores landed at Pasages and Fuenterrabia are to be visited.

It is well known that the port of Pasages is very small, and that the access to it is very dangerous and difficult; and that if a vessel has not room to anchor when she enters, she must inevitably be lost. Within these few days two vessels were lost, only because the port was full when they entered; and in order to avoid this misfortune, I have been obliged to send the vessels with the battering train away to Santander. As soon as a vessel comes into the harbour, her cargo is forthwith taken out of her, and as many as 12 are discharged at a time; she is then filled with ballast, and sent away without the loss of a moment's time, in order to make room for others. From this statement you will see how difficult it will be, if not impossible, for any custom house officers to examine these cargoes without occasioning delay; which delay, as it will tend to keep the harbour too full, must occasion the loss of some ships. I would besides observe, that as it is intended that the stores for the armies should pay no duties, the employment of officers to examine these vessels will be a dead expense to the nation.

If, however, notwithstanding what I have above stated, the government of Biscay should think it proper to order that the cargoes landed at Pasages for the use of the army should be examined, I must submit to this order. It will rest with me, afterwards, to see whether I can continue to keep the army on the frontier under the complicated inconveniences which occur every day. I would beg you, however, to observe to the government of Biscay, that although they may order the examination of the cargoes of vessels landed at all or any of these ports, they are still liable to fraud, unless I should assist them in preventing it.

At those ports, then, at which it is proposed to examine the cargoes landed, I will order the British Commissaries who will have to receive the stores to deliver to the custom house officer an invoice of the cargo which he is about to land, of which a copy is to be sent to the Commissary Gen. for his information. Every thing else, by way of merchandise, that the ship contains, not in that list, may be seized, if attempted to be landed contrary to the revenue laws of Spain.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have found that it is still, and may be possible, to use the port of Bilbao during the winter for some vessels; and I don't see the smallest objection to their cargoes being visited by the custom house officers, equally with those landed at Coruña, or Santander, or San Sebastian.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 14th Oct. 1813.

In obedience to the orders conveyed to me in your Lordship's dispatch (No. 169), I have directed the Commissary Gen. to make arrangements with Capt. Sir G. Collier for the supply of fresh meat to the crews of His Majesty's ships employed on the northern coast of Spain.

I beg leave, however, to observe to your Lordship, that it is not in the power of the Commissariat department to obtain vegetables for the navy, as requested by the Sec. of the Admiralty.

The A.G. to Col. Arentschildt, 1st hussars, K.G.L.

14th Oct. 1813.

I am to acquaint you that Corporal Beckenfeldt, of the regiment under your

command, who has for some time past done duty as orderly to the Commander of the Forces, is to be transferred to the mounted Staff corps; and you will be pleased to cause his accounts to be settled as soon as possible, reporting to Lieut. Col. Scovell the day on which pay will cease to be drawn for him in the 1st hussars. It is desirable that Beckenfeldt's horse should be exchanged for one more equal to long journeys, and I should hope you will be able to do so without inconvenience to the regiment.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

14th Oct. 1813.

A representation having been made to this office of the necessity of the Provost guards being provided with lights at night, the better to prevent the escape of prisoners, his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has in consequence been pleased to approve of an expenditure not exceeding *6d. per diem* for each guard being incurred for that purpose, from the 10th inst. to the 10th March next, which is to be charged in the contingent accounts of the A.A.G. attached to each division, supported by vouchers to be rendered by the Assist. Provost Marshal. The A. A. G. will be held responsible that lights are regularly provided, and for the proper application of the expenditure on this account.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 15th Oct. 1813, 12½ p.m.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset has shown me your note respecting the communication of Gen. Freyre with the enemy's posts. When Gen. Freyre's troops were in front of ours, all my correspondence with the enemy about prisoners, &c., went through his hands; and, as I gave him a letter to send in only on the day before we passed the Bidasoa, I think it not unlikely that this is the letter which he has sent in.

There should be no communication from our posts with the enemy's posts without orders from head quarters; and the orders of the army of the 1st Aug. 1810, point out the mode in which the communication is to be carried on, whether commencing on our side, or on theirs.

The rule is the same for the Spaniards, that is to say, they should commence no communication without orders from head quarters, and I don't believe they are in the habit of acting otherwise. But I will inquire into this matter. At all events, I don't think that Gen. Wilson can, or ought to attempt to interrupt this communication; even supposing, which I don't, that it is carried on contrary to rule, or improperly. They have many roads which they can use besides that in his front, in which he has his posts; and the attempt to prevent the communication in this manner could only lead to unpleasant discussions between parties but too liable to have them.

I have always forgotten to mention to you, that I had authorised the return to Spain, by the road of Irun, of several Spanish individuals, of whom I sent Gen. Freyre the list; and I shall be obliged to you if you will allow them to pass, if they should present themselves at your posts. I shall be obliged to you if you will send to Gen. Freyre for the list of their names.

G. O.

Vera, 15th Oct. 1813.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General officers and Commanding officers of regiments will give directions that neither officers nor soldiers may be allowed to pass the advanced piquets either for forage or other purposes.

6. Any non-commissioned officers or soldiers who do pass the advanced posts, and may fall into the enemy's hands, are to be considered as deserters in every respect, will forfeit all back pay, if ever they should be released, and their length of service will not be counted.

I enclose the last French newspapers, from which you will see that the Emperor was at Dresden on the 28th.

All has been quiet here since the day before yesterday.

To R. Teasdale, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Vera, 15th Oct. 1813.

I received only by the last post your letter of the 16th July, in which you enclosed, by order of the Court of Assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company, their unanimous resolutions of the 14th July, by which they have conferred upon me the freedom of their antient corporation.

I beg that you will do me the favor to assure the Court that I duly appreciate this high honor; that I shall be happy to have an opportunity of being invested with the franchise of the Merchant Tailors' Company by themselves, and that I beg them to accept my best thanks.

I cannot omit to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to yourself for the handsome terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself, in conveying to me the honor conferred upon me by the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Memorandum for Major Gen. Lord Aylmer.

Vera, 16th Oct. 1813.

Lord Aylmer is to embark with the 76th and 85th regts., in ships which will be pointed out by Sir G. Collier; with whom his Lordship will communicate on this subject.

The men's tents are to be taken with them in the ships, and such of the officers' baggage and horses as may be essentially necessary to them. The rest of the baggage of these troops, including the bāt and baggage mules, and spare horses of the officers, and the Commissariat attached to the brigade, are to remain at Renteria.

An officer of each of the regiments is to remain in charge of this baggage, &c.; and the senior of the two is to report himself to Col. De Lancey, the D. Q. M. G. attached to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope.

Capt. Cator and 40 artillerymen are directed to be in readiness at San Sebastian to embark under the command of Lord Aylmer.

100,000 rounds of musket ammunition are to be embarked with the troops under the command of Major Gen. Lord Aylmer, besides 60 rounds a man, which the troops have in their possession.

The object of this detachment under Lord Aylmer is to enable his Lordship, with the assistance of the Spanish troops now engaged in the blockade of Santoña, to render the blockade more close, and more secure, by the Spanish troops employed there, than it is at present.

Enclosed are orders to the Spanish officer commanding the blockade, to place himself under the command of Lord Aylmer.

The enclosed report of the state of the blockade, and plans of the place, will show his Lordship that the enemy hold two points on the southern side of the harbour of Santoña, with which they have no communication excepting by water, viz., Laredo and Puntal, of both of which it would be desirable to deprive them.

From the small number of men which they have at Laredo, viz., 200, and from the nature of the ground, it is possible that Lord Aylmer may

be able to obtain possession of that point without the assistance of artillery, as also of the Puntal.

If he should find that to be practicable, he will attack the former forthwith; if possible, at the very moment his troops shall appear before the place. If it should not be so, he must send for such heavy ordnance and stores as he wants to Santander, which had better be brought round and landed at Oriñon. This, however, is a matter of which Lord Aylmer must judge on the spot, and he must endeavor to hire bullocks to draw the guns from the landing place to the place at which he will want to use them.

In case it should be necessary to wait for the artillery, it will be desirable not to show the troops till it shall arrive. Annexed is a list of the ordnance ships at Santander, with an account of the stores which they contain.

If intrenching tools should be required, they are in the ships with the heavy ordnance.

It is scarcely doubtful that it will be possible to obtain possession of Laredo, whether with or without the assistance of artillery. The possession of Puntal, particularly, if only 200 yards from the mountain of Santoña, is not so certain, without undertaking a serious operation; but if, as appears by the plan, that point is 800 yards distant from the mountain, it will not be so difficult; and I recommend this as the next object for his Lordship's attention.

After having secured Laredo and Puntal, if it should be possible, and established the Spanish troops in those posts, Lord Aylmer will turn his attention to the enemy's posts called Fuerte de Gromo, and Fuerte de Brisco, to the westward of the isthmus of Santoña; and he will endeavor to drive them from those posts, and to establish the Spaniards in them.

If, however, his Lordship finds that to do this is likely to be a serious operation, and one of time, he will report his opinion; and further orders will be sent to him. In case it should be possible to get near enough to the enemy's corvette, and other vessels at Santoña, after obtaining possession of Laredo, it would be desirable that a battery with a furnace should be erected to fire upon them with hot shot.

This probably may be effected without obtaining possession of Puntal; and success in burning the vessels would occasion the evacuation of that post.

If Lord Aylmer should succeed in driving the enemy from all the posts, he is to return forthwith to Pasages, leaving the Spanish troops in the blockade, taking care that they are secured by works as far as may be possible.

The Commissary Gen. has directions to collect means at Castro Urdiales to carry the tents and other necessary baggage for the troops under Lord Aylmer, and to provide for feeding them while engaged in this service.

If his Lordship should land at Oriñon, he must send to Castro Urdiales for these means and supplies. Col. Elphinstone has directions to attach an officer of engineers to Major Gen. Lord Aylmer. He is to be directed to reconnoitre accurately Santoña, and to draw a report of the nature of the works on that peninsula, and to form an estimate of the means and time that will be required to obtain possession of it.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

Vera, 16th Oct. 1813.

I beg you to give directions that provision may be made for the conveyance of the tents and necessary baggage of two battalions of Lord Aylmer's brigade, and for their supply while engaged in an operation near Santoña.

His Lordship will probably disembark at Castro Urdiales; and this provision should be made there.

The bāt and baggage mules belonging to the brigade, and the Commissariat now attached to them, are to remain at Renteria till they retire.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 16th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to inform you, that I have directed Major Gen. Lord Aylmer to proceed with two battalions of the troops under his command and 40 artillerymen, in concert with you, to close in and render more secure the blockade of Santoña. The troops will be in readiness to embark whenever you will acquaint Lord Aylmer that the ships are ready to receive them.

It is desirable that some provision should be made for conveying some horses for his Lordship, the Field officers, and Staff.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 16th Oct. 1813.

I received this morning your letter of the 5th.

I have read in the *Conciso* Col. Smith's statement respecting San Sebastian, which appears to me sufficiently correct, excepting that he has not stated that the town was on fire before the assault began; and he has stated that the enemy threw shells into the town from the castle, after the former was in our possession. The last is not true, I believe.

There is no end of the calumnies against me and the army, and I should have no time to do any thing else, if I were to begin either to refute or even to notice them. Very lately they took the occasion of a libel in an *Irish* newspaper, reporting a supposed conversation between Castaños and me, (in which I am supposed to have consented to change my religion to become King of Spain, and he to have promised the consent of the Grandees,) to accuse me of this intention; and then those fools the Duques de — and de * * *, and the Viscomte de —, protest formally that they are not of the number of the Grandees who had given their consent to such an arrangement!!! What can be done with such libels and such people, excepting despise them, and continuing one's road without noticing them?

I should have taken no notice of the libel about San Sebastian, if it had not come officially before me in the letter from the Minister at War; nor shall I of this second libel in the *Duende*, although, from what I see of it in the *Redactor*, for I don't take the *Duende*, it is obvious that it comes from the Minister at War; and is written in expectation that my answer to his letter would be, that there had been no plunder, and no punishment.

From what I hear from Alava, I fear that we have not yet heard the end of this business. He says he has seen a letter from an officer who was in the storm, to another at Vitoria, which was handed about the

town, boasting of the outrages committed there in revenge, as the officer says, for the inhabitants having fired upon our troops in the first storm. I believe there were no troops (that did not get in and were made prisoners) near enough to be fired upon by the inhabitants in the first storm. However, if such a letter has been written, it shows that I have been mistaken, and that the officers did not obey my orders or do their duty as I imagined when I wrote to you on the 9th. I am now inquiring about the writer of that letter; and if I should discover him, I shall certainly inquire into the circumstances. It is quite clear to me that if we don't beat down the democracy at Cadiz, the cause is lost: how that is to be done, God knows!

I see by the French newspapers that Buonaparte was still at Dresden on the 28th of last month. The communication with France had been interrupted, but was re-established. Nothing had occurred of importance.

P.S. About the removal of the government to Madrid, I acknowledge that I am not quite satisfied that it is right and safe. You see how affairs stand in Catalonia and Valencia, and how little has been done on that side of the Peninsula. If Soult could collect a sufficient force to keep me in check on this side, there is nothing to prevent Suchet from resuming his position in Valencia, where, and in Catalonia, excepting that he himself destroyed Tarragona, he would find every thing in the state in which he left it. If this were to happen, the first step he would take would be to detach a few cavalry towards Cuenca. The government and Cortes being at Madrid would be a temptation to do so; and if he did, the confusion, inconvenience, and distress would be extreme, and the loss of reputation to the government infinite.

I have said nothing upon this subject to any body. It is not my business, and nobody has asked me the question; and I thought it desirable to get the government out of Cadiz at all events. I think, however, for the present, they ought to stop at Cordova. This place is well advanced towards Madrid, and several great communications branch off from it. The Guadalquivir is navigable to Cordova, and the first removal will not be difficult. It is a place not so much under the influence of the priesthood as Seville; it is more in the way than Granada; and equally capable with both of accommodating the government and Cortes.

You may make what use you please of these opinions of mine; or no use if you don't choose it.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

16th Oct. 1813.

I have received both your letters of the 11th inst. The Dep. Paymaster Gen. has been instructed to advance £150 to you, for the use of the convalescents in the dépôt, agreeably to your request, for which you are to account to him in the usual manner.

In reply to your inquiry respecting the mode of disposing of French prisoners of war and deserters, you will make arrangements from time to time with the principal naval officer at Santander for sending them to England; transmitting nominal returns both of officers and men along with them, in charge of the officers of the escorts, to be delivered by them to the officers who may receive the prisoners on landing. A sufficient escort, under charge of one or more officers, is always to be sent with each detachment. On arrival in England, the senior officer is to report the same to 'the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards, London,' sending a complete state of his detachment, and requesting instructions

to return to this country. These directions will be given in writing, by you, to every officer sent in command of a detachment of this description. It will be advisable that you should make arrangements with the principal naval officer for railings being put upon the decks in the transports, so as to admit of only one prisoner passing at a time, to prevent the guards being surprised. The above recommendation refers to transports wholly appropriated to the conveyance of prisoners of war.

I enclose an amended form of weekly return of prisoners of war and deserters, required to be sent to this office, for your guidance hereafter.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 17th Oct. 1813.

I am very anxious to put the blockade of Santoña upon a better footing than it is, and I have had for some time thoughts of sending there Lord Aylmer and part of his brigade, in order to give a countenance and lead to the Spanish troops which are there, by which the objects I have in view may be easily effected; and it appears that Sir G. Collier thinks that, as soon as the transports arrive from Santander, he can go without inconvenience.

I enclose the instructions for Lord Aylmer, which I beg you to peruse and to give to him. He should communicate with Sir G. Collier as soon as possible, and refer to me upon any point on which he thinks it necessary, or on which he may require explanation; but it will be as well that he should not mention his going to any others till the time of his departure shall be fixed with Sir George.

As the 62d may as well be moved up to the camp, the difference in the strength on the right of the Bidasoa will not be material when Lord Aylmer is gone.

There is nothing new here. We heard from Pamplona yesterday that they were mining the works, which looked like an intention to try to escape. But they are at work in too public a manner, and I imagine a garrison living upon 8 ounces of bread and 4 ounces of horseflesh, are too low in condition to try to run 10 or 12 leagues over the mountains, even if they could expect to break through the blockade. I consider, therefore, that these mines are intended to induce the blockading General to grant a capitulation. However, I have ordered up a reinforcement to the blockade, and our cavalry to show themselves on the plains near Pamplona, which will, I think, prevent the attempt to escape, even if it had been thought of.

I find that Gen. Paris has been moved with his division from Oleron, on St. Jean Pied de Port, in consequence of our operations of the 7th; so that if we had moved our right, the blockade of Pamplona would have been in a state of risk.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Vera, 17th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th ult., with an account of the supplies which the Portuguese government are desirous to receive during the winter months, at some of the northern ports of Spain, and I beg to acquaint you that I have directed that the supplies may be furnished, with the exception of the hay, which cannot be provided.

As the Commissary Gen. was not prepared for this arrangement, he will not be able to commence the operations of it till the month of December.

I have likewise arranged with Marshal Sir W. Beresford, that such part of the subsidy as is paid in specie should be provided, as near the seat of the war as possible, in December.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

17th Oct. 1813.

With reference to your letter of the 7th inst., containing enclosures of application from the officer commanding the hussar brigade and 15th hussars, for the discharge of serj. V. George from the latter corps, in consequence of his succession to a Cornetcy, I am to observe that arrangement was in the first instance negatived, from the apparent informality. Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford has been enabled to recall to my Lord Wellington's recollection, that the indulgence of that non-commissioned officer's discharge was agreed to on the part of the Commander of the Forces some months ago, at the instance of the Governors of Portugal. I am therefore to acquaint you, for Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton's information, that his Excellency confirms the promise so given, and that serj. V. George, of the 15th hussars, is accordingly to be discharged by this authority.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

17th Oct. 1813.

I transmit to you a list of names of soldiers that appear in the Purveyor's and depôt lists, sent to this office from the different hospital stations, as belonging to the regiments therein mentioned, but which names either *do not* appear at all, or are incorrectly given, in the regimental returns of men reported 'sick absent,' or 'on command,' which were forwarded in pursuance of the G. O. of the 14th Aug. last. It occurs to me that in many instances the Christian names may have been incorrectly given or copied, in others that the surnames are ill spelt, or that the Commandants and officers of the Purveyor's department have made incorrect entries of the regiments. I therefore request you will give directions to the Commanding officers of regiments to cause to be written opposite to each name such remarks as may enable me to make further inquiries, and to ascertain the true names of the soldiers, as well as the regiments they belong to. You will afterwards return the lists to this office.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Rooke, A.A.G., 2d division.

17th Oct. 1813.

I herewith enclose, for the perusal of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, an extract from the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of serj. —, of the — regt.; and I am to acquaint you, for the Lieut. General's information, that the Commander of the Forces most perfectly coincides in opinion with the Court, that officers should carefully avoid entering into personal altercation with soldiers, as derogatory to that strict line of propriety they ought uniformly to pursue, and also subjecting individuals to most exemplary punishment. The Field Marshal desires that his opinion may be intimated to Ensign —, of the — foot, who was the prosecutor; without, however, having it implied that he acted improperly in the case of serj. —, his Excellency being willing to believe that the conduct of the serjeant, on the occasion which led to his trial, was singularly outrageous, and such as must have been wholly unlooked for by that officer.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813, 12½ P.M.

I have just received your letter of this day, and I send you the English papers of the 9th, received by Col. Hare.

I thank you for the extracts from the French papers, which I had not seen.

Lord Aylmer may go, of course, whenever Sir George is ready for him, and the 62d shall move up to camp whenever they are equipped, which I believe they are now. You will have seen, by the orders of yesterday, that I have attached the 84th to Gen. Robinson's brigade, and the 47th to Gen. Hay's. The 62d may be encamped and act as you please;

but as they are very young, and but just arrived, I should think it best to keep them as a kind of reserve for some time, before they are put into one of the divisions. It was to nurse the newly arrived troops that I formed Lord Aylmer's brigade; and I think that till the remainder, to which the 62d now belongs, returns, it will be as well to treat the 62d in the same way.

To Vice Adm. G. Martin.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch which I last night received from Earl Bathurst, with the copy of one which he had caused to be written to the Sec. of the Admiralty; and I beg to acquaint you that I have no objection to transports being sent from Gibraltar, Cadiz, or Lisbon, as the case may be, to any of the northern ports of Spain or Portugal, to which they may be destined, in the regular course of the service.

To ———.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 12th Sept., and I have already informed you what I think about a proposal that you should be employed with the Spanish or Portuguese armies.

As for the British army, I have nothing to say to the selection of officers for the Staff of it, and I don't recollect an instance of my recommending one; but I am quite certain that my recommendation of you would be of no use to you in getting you appointed, as you are senior to Sir J. Hope, who has been sent out to take the command, if any event should deprive me of the command.

Under these circumstances, an application from me that you should be appointed to the Staff of this army would look like a desire on my part to defeat the arrangement for the eventual command which has been made by government, as well as appear very unusual.

However, as you appear to think that such an application would be of use to you, I will write to Torrens, and let him know your wishes; and will take that opportunity of pointing out how desirable it is that you should be relieved from the disagreeable situation in which you have been placed.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

I have received several letters from ———, desiring to be employed with the Spanish or Portuguese armies, in which it is not in my power to give him employment; and I have received one from him lately, in which he has desired to be employed in the British army. I have told him that this did not depend upon me; and that Sir J. Hope having been appointed to the Staff of this army, purposely that he might succeed to the command in case any accident should happen to me, it appeared to me impossible that he should be appointed to the Staff of this army, supposing His Royal Highness to be so inclined, as that would defeat the object for which Sir J. Hope was appointed. I told him, however, that I should inform you of his wishes for employment.

I don't entirely recollect ———'s case, but I believe he was hardly

dealt by ; and that he ought either to have been tried, or to have been allowed to go on quietly. When * * * * gave his testimony against him before a Court of Inquiry, it was impossible to pass the matter over ; and respect for him and for his memory may have tended to keep ——— in the back ground. The length of time, however, which has now elapsed since the transaction itself, and the inquiry, and the anxiety, which I must do ——— the justice to testify, that he has always expressed to serve in any capacity in which he could have an opportunity of making himself useful, may now afford reasons for allowing the past to drop into oblivion, more particularly as ——— is, as I believe, a very intelligent officer.

I merely state this to you, as I told ——— I would, not having it in my power even to suggest how he should be employed, supposing that it should please His Royal Highness to allow what has passed to fall into oblivion.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 9th inst., No. 173, and I entirely concur in the expediency of having the clothing and necessaries for the use of the Spanish troops, according to the schedule transmitted in Mr. Hamilton's letter, placed in dépôt at Plymouth.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

The enemy moved Gen. Paris's division from Oleron to the neighbourhood of St. Jean Pied de Port as soon as our left made its movement on the 7th inst. ; and the movement of our right upon that occasion would have been attended by the danger to the blockade of Pamplona, which has always been apprehended from such a movement. I have every reason to believe that that fortress will be under the necessity of surrendering in the course of a few days.

On the night of the 12th, the enemy attacked and carried the redoubt in the camp of Sarre, which was held by a piquet of 40 men of the army of reserve of Andalusia, who were taken, as well as 300 prisoners. There is reason to believe that they were surprised, as the reserve, for the support of the redoubt, had not time to give the piquet assistance. This redoubt was certainly more distant from the line, and from the ground from which it could be supported, than I had imagined it to be when I had directed that it should be occupied ; and it is so near the houses of the village of Sarre, as always to be liable to an attack by surprise. I have therefore not allowed it to be reoccupied.

After having possession of the redoubt, the enemy made an attack, on the morning of the 13th, upon the advanced posts of the army of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, with a view to regain possession of those works that they had lost on the 8th, which they had constructed in front of the camp of Sarre. It was at first imagined and reported that the real attack was on the side of the Hermitage of La Rhune ; but it was confined entirely to the advanced posts

of the reserve of Andalusia, and was repulsed by them without difficulty.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, and the General, and Staff, and other officers, and soldiers under his command, upon this occasion. I had again occasion to observe particularly the steadiness of the regiment *Ordenes Militares*, under the command of Col. Hore.

I enclose Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron's report of this affair, with a return of the killed and wounded.

Nothing of importance has occurred on any part of the line; but it appears that the enemy have been reinforced by considerable numbers of recruits, raised by the recent conscription.

I have received no reports from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 18th Oct. 1813.

I received last night your letters by Col. Hare, and I now return Lord Castlereagh's papers. I am happy to find that I concur so exactly in the plan fixed by government, and in all its details. I am certain that if the allies are stout and prudent, they will yet force Buonaparte to retire from the Elbe; and if they get him to the French frontier, they will force him to make peace on their own terms. They should, however, have no Congress.

From reading Count Balemair's and Col. Hannerstein's letters, it is clear to me that they do not yet know how to carry on operations against the French. The circumstances which are mentioned as extraordinary in those letters have always existed here; that is to say, their placing their cavalry vedettes, and even their large bodies of cavalry, under the protection of their infantry, our Staff officers reconnoitring and following them singly, and the state of confusion into which they get when they are beat.

I am very doubtful indeed about the advantage of moving any farther forward here at present. I see that Buonaparte was still at Dresden on the 28th; and unless I could fight a general action with Soult, and gain a complete victory, which the nature of the country would scarcely admit of, I should do but little good to the allies; should hardly be able to winter in France; and, in retiring, should probably incur some loss and inconvenience.

It is impossible to move our right till Pamplona shall fall, which I think will be within a week; and I will then decide according to the state of affairs at the moment.

I shall have no objection to ———, if Sir Stapleton leaves us, upon which he has said nothing to me yet. I am afraid that ——— wants experience in the cavalry even more than in the infantry.

I have a very high opinion of Sir S. Auchmuty. Of course I shall see him as he goes to the Eastern coast.

If you wish that Sir J. Hope should have the command of the army in the event of my quitting the command, you should settle, by negotiation, with the Portuguese government, that that arrangement is to take place.

If you do not, Marshal Beresford, as a Marshal, must have the command. The Portuguese government would make Sir J. Hope Marshal General in succession to me, if they should acquiesce in your proposition.

Marshal Beresford, who has returned from Lisbon, talks of going back, and eventually of going to England in the winter. In the mean time, if I should retain the command of the Spanish army, and should not enter farther into France this winter, I ought to go into Catalonia, in order to put matters there on a better footing than they are. How I am to settle the rank and pretensions of the gentlemen left behind me, I am sure I don't know.

P.S. I enclose the morning state.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Brisbane, 3d division.

18th Oct. 1813.

The Commander of the Forces having had occasion generally to refer to the relative ranks of General officers serving in the allied armies, and to the particular arrangements agreed to between the Commander in Chief and the Governors of Portugal with reference to the rank of officers in both services, it appears, in conformity to those regulations, that Major Gen. Power, of the Portuguese service, has brevet precedence of you in the allied army. Under these circumstances, you will see the propriety of placing Major Gen. Power in the responsibility to which that seniority entitles him, till the arrival of a senior officer permanently to assume the command of the 3d division.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

18th Oct. 1813.

I referred your letter of the 14th inst. to Dr. M'Grigor, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the Commissariat arrangement to be recommended in consequence of his instructions to Mr. Nixon, which apparently blended the hospital establishments of the armies, and I now send you his reply. You will observe by it the instructions given by Dr. M'Grigor were intended only to meet field casualties, and afford momentary relief to the wounded, on the grounds of mutual accommodation. I apprehend the adoption of any plan, with the intention of more generally embracing the casualties of the Portuguese or Spanish armies in any one establishment with British troops, would lead to extreme difficulty, from the different channels and systems through which their troops are supplied. His Excellency has at all times left it to the discretion of General officers, commanding corps, to order issues to the Portuguese troops found in actual want, requiring receipts from their own Commissariat to cover the issues made by the British department; and I do not know of any other mode of settling this essential point, without a total departure from the rules of connexion established between the services.

The A.G. to Major Marlay, A.A.G., Light division.

19th Oct. 1813.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and the very unsatisfactory statement of Lieut. —, intended as an explanation of his continued absence from regimental duty for 11 months, I am to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Alten, the Commander of the Forces is willing to abide by the indulgent recommendation of the Major General, of permitting that officer to return to duty. Previous to Lieut. —'s being absolved from the charge of neglect of duty, which he well deserves, I have to request the Major General will cause Lieut. — to be impressed with the extent of his omission towards his Commanding officer; and that as the character of an officer of junior rank can only be judged of by the estimation of his regimental companions and his commanding officer, the necessity of again explaining to them the reasons of his not partaking in the duties of the field, from the omission of periodical reports, would be attended with the utmost disadvantage to his good name as an officer.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813, 10 A.M.

I only mean that the 62d should not be exposed on the tops of the hills just at first, but should be kept in a sheltered situation.

I believe that they have not put down a sufficient number of pontoons for the bridge to bear heavy weights; but I have taken measures, which I hope will be effectual, to get boats, which I hope will bear any thing.

If you will speak to Todd, he will have the road repaired. There is nothing new.

To Don M. de Alava.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I have received from a person calling himself *Administrador general de los derechos de Guerra de Guipuzcoa* at Pasages, upon the subject of duties to be collected at that port, from the vessels frequenting it, for the allied British and Portuguese army.

I don't know whether Sir G. Collier has any or what authority to conclude an arrangement, or even to talk to this gentleman on this subject. If he has not, I refer you to my letter of the for my opinion; and I shall write to this gentleman to refer him to you.

To Don Joaquim Caresse.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 25th Sept. only this day; and as I communicate upon all matters relating to the Spanish government with Don M. de Alava, I beg to refer you to him for an answer.

I beg leave to observe, however, that there are many vessels employed on this coast, in the service of the allied British and Portuguese army, which are not numbered.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I have received from a gentleman at Pasages, calling himself *Administrador general de los derechos de Guerra de Guipuzcoa*, referring to an agreement he had made with you regarding the vessels on which duties should be collected in that harbour.

As the vessels which frequent this coast on the public service contain provisions or stores for the army under my command, it is desirable that if you should possess authority from His Majesty's government to make such an arrangement as that referred to in the enclosed letter, or even to talk to the writer on the subject, you should make me acquainted with what you have arranged, in order that I may give directions to the Commissary Gen., and other departments of the army, accordingly.

Under the idea that nobody had any authority from His Majesty's government to make any arrangement on this subject excepting myself, I had already commenced a correspondence upon it with the Spanish authorities, which I had hoped would bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

Adverting to the difficulty which has been experienced in entering and in getting from the harbour of Pasages since the late gale, I would venture to suggest to you the expediency that the packets should be directed in future to San Sebastian, and should sail from thence.

If you concur in opinion with me on this subject, I beg you to forward the enclosed letter to the Sec. of State.

Au Gén. Don Carlos de España.

Vera, ce 20 Oct. 1813, à minuit.

J'ai vu ce soir la lettre que vous avez écrite le 18 au Gén. Hill, dans laquelle vous lui avez dit que vous croyez que l'ennemi a fait des mines dans le fort de Pampelune; qu'il a chargé les mines; et que vous croyez qu'il compte tâcher de s'échapper après avoir fait sauter les ouvrages.

Cela ne me paraît pas croyable: vous avez une force suffisante pour tenir le blocus; et vous avez pu résister à tous les efforts de l'ennemi à faire des sorties, ou pour faire des vivres, ou pour avoir des intelligences; et je sais que la garnison a l'intelligence que tous les efforts faits par le Maréchal Soult pour relever ou cette place ou San Sébastien ont manqué; et que la dernière est tombée dans nos mains.

La destruction de la place, et la tentative de s'échapper, ne doivent être considérées, de la part du Gouverneur et des officiers, que comme le désir de nuire à la nation Espagnole d'une manière sensible, contre toutes les lois de la guerre, et de se jeter après sur la générosité de l'armée alliée.

Je vous préviens, M. le Général, que je ne sens aucune inclination à un tel sentiment pour ceux qui se conduiraient de la manière supposée; et en conséquence je vous ordonne qu'en cas que la garnison de Pampelune fasse le moindre dommage à la place, vous ne leur donniez ni capitulation ni grâce quelconque; et que, sans attendre autre ordre, vous fassiez passer par les armes le Gouverneur et tous les officiers et sous-officiers, et un dixième des soldats.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

It has been found that it is more easy to get in and out of San Sebastian in all weathers than Passages; and, Sir G. Collier concurring in that opinion, I beg leave to recommend that the packets should be sent to San Sebastian in future.

It is very desirable that the same packets should continue to perform this service.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 20th Oct. 1813.

I have to report to you, that 2 vessels, having on board stores for the army, have run into Santoña, notwithstanding the blockade, and have been taken by the enemy; one of them having on board clothing for some of the regiments of the army.

It is extraordinary that a vessel in the public service should run into any port excepting that to which she is bound; and I have suggested to Capt. Sir G. Collier that he should apprise the officers commanding at Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, Cork, Falmouth, Plymouth, and Portsmouth, of this circumstance; and that he should suggest to them the expediency of apprising the masters of transports, &c., that Santoña is an enemy's port, and should warn them to keep away from it.

In his answer, Sir G. Collier appears to think that it would not be respectful in him to make this suggestion to his superiors; but as in the mean time an accident, which has happened twice, may occur again, to

the great inconvenience of the service, I beg leave to suggest to your Lordship, that the information may be conveyed to the officers above referred to; and that they may be directed to give it to the masters of transports, &c., sailing from the several ports.

The A.G. to Capt. Aitchison, 3d Guards, Pasages.

20th Oct. 1813.

It has been found expedient to bring up from the rear the several officers who acted as Commandants at hospital stations; and it forms part of the general arrangement that Capt. Stewart, of the 74th regt., should take charge of Renteria, which is to be a part of the Pasages establishment. In requesting you to give over the difficult charge you have had to Capt. Stewart, I cannot resist expressing to you the satisfaction I have derived from your assistance, and from the judicious mode of putting the attentions to use, which you willingly gave to my instructions. I have mentioned to Capt. Stewart my wish that he should receive every information from you touching the duties of the depôt, and the best means of communicating from one part to the other. When you shall have done so, you will proceed to join your regiment at your full leisure and convenience.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

21st Oct. 1813.

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to represent to you that the public service has been much retarded by misunderstandings admitted to arise between the Commandant at — and Assist. Commissary Gen. —, stationed at that place. These officers must unavoidably communicate with each other, as you will observe by the accompanying instruction from the Q. M. G.; and if personal feeling or folly is allowed to grow into discussion, and subsequent official reference, with such inclination, little can be expected from the exertion of those officers whose duties are so connected. I have distinctly informed Capt. — that any further impediment in the course of duty, attributable to misunderstanding, must produce his removal from his present responsibility: and I must request you to acquaint Assist. Commissary Gen. — that, should such severe measures prove necessary, I am directed to make his conduct the subject of a serious report to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces; requesting at the same time he may be suspended from duty till such measures shall be taken as may put an end to such unofficerlike proceedings.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 22d Oct. 1813, 4 P.M.

There is nothing new here. I have been for these last two days looking about the enemy's left and centre, preparatory to the movements which we must make when Pamplona shall fall; which I hope will be on the 25th or 26th.

To the Alcalde of Fuenterrabia.

Vera, 22d Oct. 1813.

I received yesterday your letter of the 20th, and I have to inform you, that I have given directions to the Q. M. G. with the left of the army, to go to Fuenterrabia, and bring to order the persons of whom you complain.

G. O.

Vera, 22d Oct. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the G. O. of the army regarding the taking of quarters.

2. Houses must not be taken under the authority of individuals, whether for the purposes of hospitals, or for quartering officers or soldiers; in every case in which it is possible, an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department must distribute and allot the quarters; and wherever there is a magistrate he must apply to the magistrate, and either obtain billets, or make the allotment in common with him.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., 1st division.

22d Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive and submit your letter of the 21st inst., and enclosure, herewith returned, to the Commander of the Forces. His Excellency has directed me to express his regret in finding it necessary to deny any application in some degree having your support; but, under the circumstances of the case, it would lead to other applications out of rule, and not sufficiently impress on officers of cavalry the necessity of economising the supplies of the country in which they serve, which it does not appear the — dragoons have in this instance sufficiently recollected.

To Capt. Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 23d Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st Oct. The subject to which that letter and mine of the 20th relate, is one of great importance, as well to the convenience of the army, as to the revenues of Spain, which it is a great object to Great Britain to improve; and as it appeared you had spoken officially to the person charged with the collection of the Spanish revenues at Pasages, I conceived that you might have received orders on the subject; and as I had received none, but had commenced a correspondence upon it with the Spanish officer, with whom I correspond on these subjects, I wished to know precisely what had passed, in order that I might regulate my conduct accordingly.

I have now the honor to enclose the copy of the letter which I have addressed to Gen. Alava, on the subject of the exemption from the revenue laws of Spain of the vessels attending the army; from which you will be made acquainted with the principles on which I have viewed this question.

I am determined that, if I can prevent it, no illicit commerce shall be carried on by masters of transports or others, under pretence that they are conveying cargoes for the service of the army; and if you should concur in this principle, you will judge whether you ought to give any master of a transport, or of any other merchantman, such a certificate as that which you mention in your letter. If you should not concur in this principle, I will address the Sec. of State on the subject, in order that the wishes and intentions of His Majesty's government may be clearly understood.

I certainly have it in my power to arrange the matter in the way I wish, by which every convenience and advantage would be acquired for the army, without reference to government; but in all these cases in which there is an apparent difference of opinion between authorities of the same

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Vera, 23d Oct. 1813.

Brig. Longa will be pleased to move his division from its present situation and place it on the left flank of the Light division.

A part of Brig. Longa's troops will occupy the ground where Lieut. Col. Colborne's brigade now is, and will take up the advanced posts of that brigade.

Upon this arrangement taking place, the Light division will move more to its right, and Major Gen. Alten will establish strong posts upon the mountain of La Rhune, and will place the right of the division in the most advantageous manner for giving support to these posts, and for securing the possession of the mountain.

That part of Brig. Longa's division which is not necessary for occupying the ground now held by Lieut. Col. Colborne's brigade will occupy the French huts above Vera, and be there in reserve to the more advanced part of the division.

Major Gen. Alten and Brig. Longa will be so good as make the above arrangements in concert, and report when they have been carried into effect.

nation, independent of each other, in which the interests of another nation and of individuals are concerned, it is best to have the orders of government. I beg to know, therefore, whether you concur with me in the principles laid down in the enclosed letter; that the indulgence of exemption from the revenue laws of Spain should be claimed only for those articles of which the officers of the Commissary Gen. shall produce the invoice.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 23d Oct. 1813.

When I wrote to you last, in regard to the complaints made to the Spanish government of the conduct of the officers of the British army in the storm of San Sebastian, I had directed that Major Gen. Hay, who commanded in the town after the storm, should be called upon to account for his conduct; and having afterwards heard that an officer of the 5th division had written to a friend in Vitoria, exulting over the misfortunes which the town had suffered, I directed that particular inquiry might be made respecting the writer of this supposed letter.

I have now the honor to enclose Major Gen. Hay's answer, with its several enclosures, being letters from the officers in the temporary command of brigades, the General officers who commanded them having been wounded, and from the officers commanding regiments, from which you will see the total want of foundation for the charge, that the mischief which the town has sustained was done by the allied troops. In fact, the officers and troops did every thing in their power to stop the progress of the fire, which was set to the town by the enemy; and many lost their lives in the attempt, owing to the fire of musketry kept up upon the roofs of the houses, by the enemy in the castle.

In the course of the inquiry upon this subject, a fact has come out, which I acknowledge that I had not heard of before, and as little suspected; but it is sufficiently the cause of the groundless complaints upon this subject, of the aggravation with which they have been brought before the public, and of the channel in which they have been conveyed to the public notice, viz., that the inhabitants of the town of San Sebastian co-operated with the enemy in the defence of the town, and actually fired upon the allies. This appears, not only from the statement of the officers, but is fully corroborated by that of the Chevalier de Songeon, and the officers of the French garrison, who signed the enclosed certificate of his conduct.

It is not astonishing that the inhabitants, *from whom* the town was taken for the nation, should complain of those who took it from them.

The enclosed papers, and my former letter, will fully prove, that, whatever may have been the conduct of the inhabitants of the town, the destruction of it was not to be attributed to the officers and soldiers of the allied army; although it is certain that the soldiers, like other soldiers who storm a town, did plunder it.

When I last addressed you on this subject, I was not enabled to answer precisely, whether any, and what men had been punished for plundering, because, what will always appear extraordinary, I had no knowledge whatever of the existence of the complaints of the officers and troops till I received the letter of the Minister at War, of the 28th Sept., notwith-

standing that I was stationed only 5 leagues from the place, and was in San Sebastian 4 times between the 1st and the 8th Sept.

I now enclose the report of one of the Assist. Provost Marshals, sent into the town to preserve order, which, besides Major Gen. Hay's report, will show that punishment was not neglected.

P.S. I have omitted to mention that, in his report to the French government on the assault of San Sebastian, Gen. Rey states, that when the assault commenced, the town was on fire in 6 different places.* I believe that, after this, and knowing that several houses took fire from the explosion during the contest in the town, it will be admitted that it was not burnt by the British soldiers.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 23d Oct. 1813.

I received yesterday your letter of the 14th inst. The Cortes have acted in respect to the resignation as they have on every other subject.

The delay is a matter of indifference to me; and things may go on as they are as long as they choose to delay. In the mean time, the Minister at War has written me a most impertinent letter, of which I shall take no notice.

I fancy they begin to be a little alarmed at Cadiz, about the effect in England of all that they are doing; and I see from the papers that they want to make a treaty with us. It is my opinion that we ought to have no communication with such people that is not absolutely necessary for the purposes of the war. We ought to keep them at arm's length, and to take every opportunity of marking our dislike to their infamous system of rule.

I would recommend to you, if you find the new Cortes act upon the same democratical system as the last, to quit them, and travel about, and amuse yourself. You might go to my place near Granada, Seville, or even Madrid; and leave one of your secretaries to do the business, referring every thing for your opinion. The country would soon discover the meaning of our coldness towards them; and some part or other would declare themselves in a manner to enable us to declare openly likewise.

I don't know whether I have a house at the Soto de Roma, but if I have, and it is habitable, and Lord Hinchinbroke chooses to go there, I hope he will make use of it. O'Lawlor is going there on account of his health, and will settle all my affairs there. I am told that the place is beautiful, and the climate delightful. Pray present my best compliments to Lord and Lady Hinchinbroke.

P.S. I don't know whether I am right, but it strikes me that the climate of Cadiz is particularly unfavorable to persons with disorders on the lungs. If this be the case, Lord Hinchinbroke should leave it.

The A. G. to A. A. Gs. of divisions.

23d Oct. 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has ordered the range of the mountain brigade of guns to be tried to-morrow in the vicinity of Vera. I beg you will report to Lieut. Gen. — that it is proposed this experiment should take place at 8 o'clock in the morning, the knowledge of which may prevent unnecessary alarm.

* See Appendix. Vol. VI., No. X.

P.S. for 4th division. It is requested the purport of the above report may be communicated to Gen. Giron.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

23d Oct. 1813.

I enclose to you a letter from Lieut. Col. Burton, the Commandant at Vitoria, respecting a portmanteau, belonging to Capt. David, of the 34th French infantry, prisoner of war, which is supposed to have been in the possession of serj. —, of the — regt.; and I request you will cause that serjeant to be sent to head quarters forthwith, in order that he may be called upon to state whether the portmanteau ever was in his care or not, and if so, to whom he delivered it. Lieut. Humfrey, as also the Paymaster of the 45th foot, you will observe from the enclosure, are said to have known something about the portmanteau; you will therefore cause those officers to be called upon to state in writing whatever they know about it, and transmit the same to this office. It is understood that the portmanteau was sent to Villalba early in August last, and was delivered, or ought to have been delivered, to the non-commissioned officer who had charge of the relay, or mail duty at that station, to be forwarded to Vitoria.

P.S. If upon inquiry you find the serjeant has acted improperly in regard to the portmanteau, you will cause him to be placed in arrest, and sent under escort to head quarters. The enclosure to be returned.

To J. Bell, Esq.

Vera, 24th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a power of attorney to enable you to pay into the Military Chest the sum of four *contos* of *reis*, which it appears by your letter of the 14th inst. that you had received on my account.

To F. Moore, Esq.

Vera, 24th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 30th Sept., and you do me justice in believing that I feel every inclination to forward, as far as may be in my power, the views of your son* in the service, on account of his late uncle, and, what perhaps may be more satisfactory to you, on account of his own merits. He is now attached to the staff of Sir J. Hope, but as soon as he is sufficiently high in rank to be employed on the General Staff of the army, you may depend on my taking the earliest opportunity which may offer of so employing him if he should prefer it to being attached as aide de camp to any General officer.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 24th Oct. 1813.

I received by the last post the duplicate of your letter of the 30th Sept., and I conceive that it will be desirable that the equipment adverted to therein should be sent out here.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

24th Oct. 1813.

Referring to your report of the 21st inst., of the doubts of the officer commanding the — regt. of being able to collect sufficient evidence to convict the persons suspected to have robbed Capt. Leslie of that corps, and the continued inflexible denial of those persons of any knowledge of the transaction, I have to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Power, that his Excellency considers this case such an instance of the hardened combination of the individuals, as well as their immediate comrades, to screen dishonesty, and impede the course of justice, that I have received the Field Marshal's commands to direct, in resistance of such a system, that the suspected soldiers, as named in the margin, together with the company or companies to which they may belong, be required to stand under arms for eight

* Col. W. Moore, nephew to the late Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Moore, K.B.

hours every day till further orders. His Excellency may be possibly influenced by your further reports on this subject, to be addressed to me every eight days.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

24th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington has been pleased to accede to the solicitation of M. Duqueley, French Commissary, to be allowed to return to France. This officer is to be found at Pasages, with some ladies belonging to his family: I have therefore to request you will arrange with the Commandant of that station for their removal to France, either by water or through the posts of the left column; and should the Lieut. General decide on the latter mode, you will cause the parties to be blinded in passing your bridge and encampments. A receipt is to be required by the Staff officer who may accompany this family of M. Duqueley's liberation, which had better be drawn up beforehand, and which the officer commanding the French advanced posts is to be requested to countersign, for subsequent transmission to this office.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Vitoria.

24th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to acquaint you, that it is the pleasure of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that Lieut. Magnol of the 32d French line, who is now at Vitoria in a disabled state, should be sent back to France by the shortest route, when equal to support removal, without requiring any exchange. Your communication with Roncesvalles is so frequent, that I should suppose you will take that line in your arrangement. To whatever point of the frontier this officer may be sent, you will be good enough to send the first paragraph of this letter in extract, as his authority for passing our advanced posts.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

24th Oct. 1813.

Upon application at the ordnance stores at Renteria, arms will be issued for the use of the different regiments in the 3d division of infantry agreeably to the requisitions transmitted with your letter of yesterday's date; you will therefore cause the necessary detachments to be sent to receive them. The unserviceable arms, as well as those which are incomplete (*i. e.* firelocks without bayonets), are to be given into store when the new ones are received.

I observe by the returns that the arms now wanted are principally to replace losses at the battle of Vitoria, and it would appear that complete stands of arms are required for the greater part of the men who were wounded on that occasion: it therefore becomes my duty, under the G. O. of the 11th June last, to ascertain whether proper measures were taken subsequent to the action to secure and preserve the arms of the wounded soldiers, as also whether the men themselves did all that could be expected from them to take care of their arms; for which purpose I send back the returns, that you may obtain from the several Commanding officers the necessary certificates to enable me to submit to the Commander of the Forces, whether the arms now ordered to be issued should be furnished by the Ordnance department at the public cost, or be charged for in another manner.

I request your attention to the G. O. above referred to on all future occasions of forwarding requisitions for arms to this office.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 25th Oct. 1813.

Since I requested your Lordship to give orders that the packets should henceforth proceed to San Sebastian instead of Pasages, I have received from Capt. Sir G. Collier a letter, of which I enclose the copy; and I beg that the arrangement therein proposed may be carried into effect instead of that which I suggested in my dispatch of Oct. 20th.*

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 25th Oct. 1813.

Referring to your Lordship's communication of the 9th inst., regarding

* See p. 74.

the clothing for the Spanish army, I now enclose the returns of what has arrived at different ports in the Peninsula, on account of the clothing for 1813.

The embarkation of more has been announced; but what is stated in the enclosed paper alone has arrived to this moment.

I beg to observe to your Lordship, that the mode in which this supply of clothing is embarked is very inconvenient, no one ship containing a complete supply of all the articles required for a soldier, and granted by the government; and after the supplies are arrived in the Peninsula, it is necessary they should be transhipped, and make a second and sometimes a third voyage before they can be brought into use, involving a detail of business and an expense which might easily be avoided.

It appears to me that it would be most convenient if each ship should bring out a complete assortment of every thing for the number of men for which it should bring out suits of clothes; an arrangement which it appears might be made at the port of embarkation without much additional trouble; whereas by the mode now adopted of sending out these equipments, after having given suits of clothes to 4000 or 5000 men at Pasages, they must wait for their other articles of equipment till they can arrive from Coruña, or Lisbon, or Cadiz; and I am obliged to go through the details of all the orders for the transshipment, &c., and the expense of their conveyance a second time must be paid.

Q.M.G. to Don Carlos de España.

Vera, ce 25 Oct. 1813.

Avec rapport aux opérations futures de l'armée, je dois vous prier de la part du Général en Chef, de vouloir bien nous donner connaissance, avec le moindre délai possible, des premières propositions qui vous seront faites par le gouverneur de la place de Pampelune tendantes à une capitulation; comme aussi de nous faire savoir le plus promptement que vous pourrez la reddition actuelle de la forteresse. Je dois de plus vous prier, mon général, de vouloir bien donner avis aussi, en même tems, de ce dernier événement (la reddition de la forteresse) à Sir R. Hill, au général Mina, et au général V. Alten, pour que ces officiers généraux puissent agir de suite conformément à des instructions qui leur seront transmises. Les détachemens de cavalerie qui se trouvent aux environs de Pampelune vous fourniront les moyens de faire parvenir promptement les communications ci-dessus indiquées.

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. Baron C. Alten.

Vera, 25th Oct. 1813.

I enclose part of an instruction relative to an intended operation, in order that you may have an opportunity of examining the ground, and of considering beforehand the arrangements that will be necessary with respect to the disposal of the force that will be under your directions.

I have not sent a copy of this instruction to Brig. Longa, nor do I think it will be necessary to make him acquainted with all its details, as you can settle how his troops are to move, and he will be informed, in due time, that he is to communicate with you upon the subject.

A further part of the instruction (that relating to the operations of the corps on your right) will be hereafter transmitted to you, and you will be apprised, at the same time, of the date when the movements are to be carried into effect.

Q.M.G. to Don P. A. Giron.

Vera, ce 25 Oct. 1813.

Je vous remets ci-jointe une instruction que le Général en Chef m'a donné ordre de vous communiquer pour que vous puissiez prendre connaissance d'avance de toutes les particularités locales qui peuvent y avoir quelque rapport. Le jour de l'attaque dépend, comme vous verrez, de celui de la reddition de Pampelune.

Vous avez à présent, je crois, mon général, un bataillon sur le haut de la montagne de La Rhune, à droite de la chapelle; ce bataillon pourra descendre, le jour de l'attaque, vers Sarre, ou bien être employé comme réserve aux bataillons qui seront dirigés contre la Petite La Rhune, suivant les circonstances.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Vera, 25th Oct. 1813.

Col. Stirling of the 42d is going to England, I believe with an intention of retiring from the service, and he has expressed a desire that I should recommend him to His Royal Highness.

I believe he is perfectly well known to His Royal Highness; and I have only to add my testimony to that of other officers under whom he has served, and I believe it is universally admitted that there is not any where a more gallant soldier than he is.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 25th Oct. 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred in any part of the line since I addressed you on the 18th inst.

The last accounts which I have from Gen. Clinton, in Catalonia, are dated the 19th inst., at which time nothing extraordinary had occurred.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., 1st division.

25th Oct. 1813.

I last evening received the enclosed note from Lord FitzRoy Somerset, by which you will observe my Lord Wellington, on reference to the communications made to the French Marshal on the subject of M. Duqueley's exchange, has thought proper to withdraw the permission granted by letter of yesterday's date to that officer to return to France. Under these circumstances, should the ladies of M. Duqueley's family desire to return to France, you will afford them every means to facilitate their removal from Pasages to the French advanced posts.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Vitoria.

25th Oct. 1813.

I am gratified in referring you to the annexed copy of a report received from Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G. to the 3d division, by which you will find that Capt. David's portmanteau and effects were returned to France by Major Gen. Colville, under the impression that Capt. David had actually embarked for England, as erroneously reported by Major Balneavis of the 27th regt., who had the conduct of those prisoners of war to Vitoria.

I strongly recommend that Capt. David should enter into a detail of the facts stated in Lieut. Col. Stovin's report, to overcome the misunderstanding which might otherwise prevent his renewed application from being immediately attended to, and his letter shall without delay be transmitted to the French posts on receipt at this office.

The A.G. to Capt. Gun, Echarrri-Aranaz.

25th Oct. 1813.

In reply to your letter of the 22d inst., I have to acquaint you that no additional allowances are ever granted to the Commandants of passing hospital stations; your request cannot, therefore, be acceded to.

Your actual expenditure for stationery used on the public service will be admitted upon transmitting an account to this office, in the form herewith enclosed, accompanied by the necessary vouchers.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a correspondence which I have had with Gen. Alava regarding the examination of the cargoes of vessels importing into the ports on the north coast of Spain, stores for the service of the armies of His Majesty and his allies; upon which I have given the orders of which I enclose the copy to the Commissary Gen. of the British army.

As I have requested Gen. Alava that this arrangement may be considered equally applicable to vessels importing stores for the Portuguese army, I beg leave to suggest to you, that you should give corresponding

orders to the Commissariat officers attached to that army doing duty at the several ports.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I don't know whether you have received any news since I saw you, but I enclose the only papers that I have got. My correspondent at Bayonne says that they have no news from that army; that it is whispered that it has retired; but that it is understood that the communication is cut off.

As Buonaparte has reinforced his left with Augereau's corps, I conclude that the Austrian corps, which was in his front, has been brought into play on the left of the allies, and has probably gone upon the Saale.

I have nothing yet from Pamplona, although it was reported here yesterday, that on the day before an officer had come out to treat for the surrender of the place.

I propose to make the attack which I had in contemplation when I last saw you, as soon as I shall hear of the fall of that place. The remainder of Hill's corps will remove into the valley of Baztan, and carry on the operations from thence, together with the 6th division, and the 3d, 7th, and 4th divisions, and Giron's corps on the side of Sarre. I think, therefore, that you had better come to that part of the army, which will be more properly the centre, as soon as the right shall move into the valley of Baztan. But I will write to you farther on this subject.

I have no news whatever from England.

Have your posts discovered whether the French keep in strength on the mountain above Ainhoué?

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 23d

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I enclose extract of an instruction for a forward movement intended to be carried into effect upon the surrender of Pamplona, that you may be enabled to examine the ground, and consider beforehand the arrangements that concern the part of the army under your command.

Previously to the above movements taking place, some additional brigades of artillery will be ordered forward, and placed at your disposal.

The 14th regt. of light dragoons will also be brought up, and probably Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move from Lecumberri a little nearer to the front.

The pontoon train in the neighbourhood of Irun should likewise be put in a state to move along with the troops under your command, in case circumstances should require its being made use of for the passage of the Nivelle river. I beg you will be so good as ascertain, therefore, when it can be prepared to move, and give any orders regarding its preparation that may be necessary.

Q.M.G. to Don M. Freyre.

Vera, ce 26 Oct. 1813.

J'ai l'honneur de vous remettre, par ordre du Général en Chef, copie d'une instruction pour un mouvement en avant qui doit s'exécuter lors de la prise de Pampelune. J'aurais l'honneur de vous faire savoir dorénavant le jour fixé pour cette opération; mais en attendant, la copie de l'instruction ci-jointe vous mettra à même de vous informer sur tout ce qui regarde plus particulièrement le corps de troupes qui est sous les ordres de votre Excellence.

Q.M.G. to the General officers in command of divisions.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I enclose you an extract from a general arrangement for a forward movement of the army intended to be carried into effect upon the surrender of Pamplona, in order that you may be able to examine the ground, and consider beforehand the arrangements that relate to the division under your command.

Sept., and 3d and 19th Oct., marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; to which I should have replied at an earlier period, had I had any instructions to give you upon them, farther than what is contained in my dispatch of the 23d Sept. to Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, which it appears that you had received.

Affairs on the Eastern coast appear to me to be in that state that no instruction from me can do much good. The only corps that appear equipped so as to be able to keep the field at all, are the 1st army and the Anglo-Sicilian corps under your command. It appears that Gen. Whittingham's division, even if supplied with a magazine, have not the means of removing its contents, if moved to any distance from it; and that Gen. Sarsfield's division is not better off; and by your last letter of the 19th, it appears that that division could no longer exist at Villa Franca.

In regard to the 2d army, it does not appear that any secure and convenient communication has yet been established across the Ebro; and not only I cannot consider the blockade of Tortosa to be secure, but adverting to the situation of affairs in general, I conceive the corps employed in it on the left bank of the Ebro to be in a situation of eventual risk.

The line of operations of the Anglo-Sicilian army under your command, and that of the 1st army, must necessarily be different, at least till we shall have a secure communication across the Ebro; and it will be difficult, if not impossible, for you and Gen. Copons, however well inclined, to combine your operations in such a manner, as either effectually to cover the blockade of Tortosa, if the enemy should attempt to raise it, and to save the troops of the 2d army engaged in it on the left bank of the Ebro, or to prevent the enemy from marching upon Lerida, or to assist each other, in case either should be attacked. It does not appear that any increase of force, without a still greater increase of means of transport, would apply a remedy to this state of affairs, because you cannot use the force already in the province without an increase of those means.

Under these circumstances, and not having it in my power to increase the means of transport at your disposal, I can only refer you for my views and objects to my instructions of the 14th April, and my dispatches of the 23d Sept. to Lord W. Bentinck.

It is obvious, that the line of operations of the Anglo-Sicilian corps must be upon Tarragona, from which neither your force (including in it Gen. Whittingham's and Gen. Sarsfield's divisions) nor your means will allow you to move to any great distance, nor to remain for any great length of time.

Having such a hold as Tarragona is, it is desirable that you should concert your measures with Gen. Copons in such a manner, as that you and he may act upon the different flanks of the enemy, in case they should attempt a march towards Tortosa; or that you should act upon his rear, in case the enemy should move upon Gen. Copons' position; or that Gen. Copons should act upon his rear, in case he should move upon your position.

It may also be possible for Gen. Copons to disturb the enemy's communications with France by detachments from his left; but it is impos-

sible at this distance to give positive instructions for such operations, more particularly without knowing more of the detail of their seat than I do; and I acknowledge that I don't expect much success from them, unless, at the same time, we could have such an army, and so equipped in the enemy's front, as to induce him to apprehend an attack.

I expect at every moment to hear of the surrender of Pamplona, when I propose to attack Marshal Soult's position. The success of this operation may make a change in the state of affairs in Catalonia.

I propose to move the 3d army towards Zaragoza, if we should be successful; but advertng to the deficiency of all means of keeping an army in the field in that part of Catalonia, it appears to me at present, that it would be most desirable to keep the 3d army in reserve in Aragon.

P.S. I beg you to communicate this letter to Gen. Copons.

To Don M. de Alava.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 24th inst., regarding the examination of vessels bringing cargoes for the service to the ports on the north coast of Spain; and I enclose the copy of the orders which I have given on that subject to the Commissary Gen.

I have requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, to give the same orders to the officers of the Portuguese Commissariat; as I conclude that the Spanish government will be disposed to afford the same facilities to the importation of stores for the Portuguese army.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I wrote to Gen. Don M. de Alava lately, on the subject of a demand made by the Governor of Biscay, that the vessels importing stores for the British army should be searched by the officers of the Spanish revenue, and the answer which I have received from that officer.

I beg you to give directions to the officers of your department at the different ports in Spain north of the Kingdom of Portugal (with the exception, at present, of Pasages and Fuenterrabia), that they are to facilitate, by every means in their power, the examination, by the officers of the revenue of the Spanish government, of the cargoes of the vessels arriving at those several ports loaded with stores for the British or allied army. They are in every case to wait upon the principal officer of the revenue at the port with an invoice of the cargo of the vessel, the property of His Majesty, which it is proposed should be landed for the service of his troops, or that of his allies the King of Spain and Queen of Portugal; which cargo is to be examined by the revenue officers of the Spanish government, although it is the intention of the Spanish government that the goods should be admitted duty free.

You will desire the officers of your department to transmit to you, for my information, the copy of the invoice which they will deliver to the officers of the Spanish customs under these orders; and you will inform them, that I expect from them that they will exert themselves to prevent the captains of transports, store ships, and other merchantmen, from

carrying on trade to the prejudice of the Spanish revenue, under cover of the permission given by the Spanish government to import the stores for the army duty free.

You will observe that I have apprised Gen. Alava, in my letter of the 14th Oct., of the difficulties which would attend the examination by the custom house officer of the stores landed at Pasages and Fuenterrabia; and that from his letter of the 20th Oct., for the present, it is not intended that the cargoes of ships there discharged should be examined.

But the officers of your department employed at those ports are to acquaint the Spanish custom house officers what vessels come in loaded on account of His Majesty, and are to give them an invoice of the cargo of each; and I beg that you will observe to these gentlemen, that in proportion as the Spanish government shall manifest a disposition to accommodate our convenience by not examining the cargoes of vessels discharged at those ports, it will become the duty of the officers of the Commissariat to aid them to prevent illicit commerce either by vessels importing cargoes on account of His Majesty, or by others resorting to those ports, by giving them and me every information in their power.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 26th Oct. 1813.

I think it worth while to send you the copy of the letter of the 25th ult., which I have received from the Minister at War, to which I adverted in my last.

Some time ago, Gen. San Juan sent a complaint here of the wants of the cavalry, &c., in Andalusia, which I forwarded to the government; in answer to which, I received from the Minister at War a letter dated the 8th Sept., in which he told me, that upon the complaints of Gen. San Juan, he had dictated '*providencias oportunas, executivas, y energicas.*' In reply, I wrote on the 17th Sept. a letter to the Minister at War, of which I enclose a copy, in which I begged to know what those orders were, in order that I might take care they were obeyed, which letter was in fact drawn and written in the office of the Chief of the Staff, and signed by me; and is in the common official form. The answer on the 5th Oct. tells me, in the most impertinent terms, that I shall not know what these orders are.

It is not worth while to embarrass the discussion now going on with a complaint of the tenor and tone of this letter, as the decision, one way or other, will settle the matter; and if I am to hold the command, the government will be under the necessity of at least communicating to me the orders which they send to the troops supposed to be under my command. I send you the letters, however, in order that, if we have any friends in the Cortes, you may communicate them to these friends privately, that they may see how this gentleman treats me.

P.S. You have not told me what progress you have made in getting money for the Spanish troops by the 1st Nov.

The A.G. to Officer commanding the 62d regt.

26th Oct. 1813.

In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., and enclosures, containing the application of Capt. — of the — regt., in behalf of his brother, who it appears

in a moment of indiscretion had enlisted in the 62d regt., I have to acquaint you that the Field Marshal approves of the consideration which has induced you to submit this case, and you are hereby authorised to discharge private ———, from the 25th inst. inclusive, to which date his accounts are to be closed; and you will give over such balance as may be coming to that soldier, as well as his unconditional discharge, to Capt. ——— of the — regt., who is to be referred to this office for further instructions regarding the future disposal of his relative's services.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

26th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive and submit to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 23d inst., and enclosure from Assist. Commissary Gen. Cuming, herewith returned. His Excellency has been pleased to observe in reply, that the extra allowance of 2 ounces of rice is intended to counteract the ill effects of climate on the British troops; as the same precaution does not appear necessary to Portuguese soldiery, it is not in future to be issued to them, although no notice is to be taken of the extra quantity they may have already received in an unauthorised manner.

The A.G. to the Adjutant General of the Forces, Horse Guards.

26th Oct. 1813.

It appearing by reports which have been received at this office that the printed volumes of G. O. of this army, for the years 1809, 1810, and 1811, which were issued to Major Gens. ———, ——— and ———, are not forthcoming with the brigades which they respectively commanded, I take the liberty of requesting they may be called upon for those books, which I should wish to be returned to this country, under government covers, for the use of the General officers who have succeeded to their commands, agreeably to the directions which were written in the volumes at the different periods they were issued.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 27th Oct. 1813, 1 P.M.

I received the same intelligence of a victory on the 11th and 12th a few hours ago. I acknowledge that I thought it likely, when I found that Bernadotte had crossed the Elbe, and that Augereau had been moved from Bavaria to reinforce the French left.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., Roncesvalles.

Vera, 27th Oct. 1813.

I enclose extract of an instruction which is to be acted upon after the surrender of Pamplona, and when the troops from the right of the army have reached their destinations, as pointed out in the instructions I transmitted to you on the 25th inst.

Major Gen. Colville has been instructed, when the 6th division moves forward, to send the tents, baggage, and other encumbrances, into the valley behind Urdax.

It would be advisable that you should order the baggage and encumbrances of the other troops under your command to move in the same direction, or into some situation where they may be both in security, and out of the way of the operations of the troops, until the turn affairs take in the course of the day shall have enabled you to judge what further instructions it may be proper to give respecting them.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Arrangements preparatory to an intended forward movement of the army:

Upon the actual surrender of Pamplona, the following movements are to take place without further orders.

Major Gen. Mina is immediately to move forward the troops under his command to the neighbourhood of Roncesvalles, where the centre of his division is to be; the right at the same time occupying Orbaizeta, and the left (which should consist of 2 battalions) occupying the valley of Les Alduides.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will leave one brigade of *British troops* on the heights, and at the advanced posts of the passes of Roncesvalles, to continue there till further orders. The remainder of the 2d division, including Col. Ashworth's Portuguese brigade, together with Major Gen. Morillo's Spanish division, will move by Les Alduides to the valley of Maya.

Sir R. Hill will arrange this movement with reference to the following considerations, viz.:

The period of arrival (or immediate approach) of Gen. Mina's troops to occupy the po-

They were negotiating at Pamplona on the 25th; and I think it probable the place surrendered yesterday, and that Hill will move to-morrow, or possibly he may have moved this day.

sitions above pointed out for them; to its being desirable that the above movements should be as much as possible concealed from the enemy; and, lastly, to its being intended that the second march of the troops should bring them to the neighbourhood of the pass of Maya, to co-operate, on the following day, with the other troops that are to advance from that quarter.

Two battalions of Gen. Morillo's division should, however, be halted in the neighbourhood of Errazu, to observe the passes in that quarter;* and the whole of Lieut. Gen. Hamilton's Portuguese division will close up towards the pass of Maya, when these 2 battalions have arrived.

The brigade of Portuguese artillery will move by Les Alduides and Maya to act with the above troops.

The brigade of British artillery of the 2d division will move back to Pamplona, as will also the detachment of the pontoon train which is at Espiñal.

Col. Grant's brigade of cavalry is to move up into the valley of Baztan, immediately as each regiment becomes apprised of the surrender of Pamplona.

The 4th regt. of Portuguese cavalry, under Col. Campbell, will move also into the valley of Baztan at the same time, by the most convenient route. This regiment will keep up a communication by letter parties with Pamplona.

Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade (immediately on the surrender of Pamplona) will move forward to the valley of the Bidasoa; one regiment occupying San Estevan and Sumbilla, the other regiment occupying Yanci and Lesaca.

Major Gen. Alten will keep up a communication by letter parties with the cavalry which will succeed his brigade in the cantonments which it now occupies.

Immediately on the surrender of Pamplona, Lord E. Somerset will move the hussar brigade from its present quarters, and will canton it in those now occupied by Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade, and in such other adjacent places as it may be necessary to occupy.

Arrangement for the forward movement of the army :

The main object of the proposed movement is to place the centre of the army, in the first instance, upon the heights which lie between the villages of Sarre and Ascaín; and those which form the left bank of the Nivelle river, in the neighbourhood of the village of St. Pé.

The left of the army, composed of the Spanish corps under Lieut. Gen. Freyre, and of the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, will co-operate with a view to favor this operation of the centre in the manner hereinafter pointed out : as will also the divisions now in the valley of Maya, and the other troops forming the right of the army under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

ATTACK OF THE CENTRE.

The Light division will assemble before daybreak near the ground occupied by its outposts, below and to the left of the chapel of La Rhune. From that situation the approach is the easiest to the right flank of the enemy's posts upon the rocky ridge called La Petite La Rhune.

The division will attack in that direction immediately as the day breaks; and having carried the enemy's position, it will establish itself firmly upon the Petite La Rhune, in the most advantageous manner for maintaining that position against any attempt the enemy may make to regain it.

* Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Vera, 5th Nov. 1813.

The only reason there was for 2 battalions of Morillo's force being ordered to halt and relieve the posts of the Portuguese division near Errazu, whilst the remainder of his corps continued its march to the pass of Maya, was the necessity there appeared to be for some precautions being taken to secure the valleys of Maya and Baztan against any attempts from the side of Baigorri.

Lord Wellington seems to think, however, that there is not much to be apprehended in that respect; and as it would be very desirable to bring forward the whole of Morillo's force to act in the direction pointed out for it, I am to request that you will use your own discretion as to what it may be necessary to place in the posts that cover the valleys of Maya and Baztan against Baigorri.

If it can be arranged that a portion of the force sent by Mina to Les Alduides can be allotted for that service, it will be desirable that you should order the whole of Morillo's division to move on to the Puerto de Maya.

If that is the case, we shall make our attack on the enemy's left on the 29th; if he does not move till to-morrow, it will be on the 30th. Murray will have sent you the detail of the plan.

Three mountain guns will be attached to the Light division for this operation.

The division will continue to hold its position on the Petite La Rhune until Gen. Alten perceives that the other divisions on the right, which are to move through the village of Sarre, have made sufficient progress to be prepared to attack the heathy hills beyond that village; and he will then put his troops again in motion to co-operate in the attack of these hills.

Brig. Longa's troops will move before daybreak to such situations as may have been previously ascertained to be best adapted for bringing them into immediate co-operation with the Light division when the attack commences.

Major Gen. Alten will have the superintendence of both divisions.

It will be necessary that a part of Brig. Longa's troops should be pushed down to the left, upon that branch of the mountain which points towards St. Jean de Luz. These troops will oppose the ascent of any force the enemy may send up the mountain from Ascain, and they will also put themselves in connexion with the right column of Lieut. Gen. Freyre's corps, which will be ordered to move along the foot of the mountain towards Ascain.

The outposts of the Light division at the foot of the pass of Vera, and those of Brig. Longa's troops, are to remain at their stations until otherwise instructed.

The baggage and tents of these two divisions are to remain in the present encampments of the divisions until further orders.

Major Gen. Giron will put the troops under his orders in motion exactly at daybreak.

The battalions which are at present stationed upon the right branch of the mountain of La Rhune, will descend by the ravines in their front towards the village of Sarre, and will possess themselves also of the lower slopes of the mountain in that direction; as also of the woods, and of the gardens and houses of the village which are situated upon these slopes. These troops will take care not to descend too much, however, into the village, but will keep in such situations as to be always above the enemy, and they will have strong reserves favorably placed to support their skirmishers.

The main body of Gen. Giron's troops will move forward by the ravine which is on the left of their present encampment. The advance of this column will be favored on the left flank by the troops which have moved down from the mountain, in the manner already mentioned; and Major Gen. Giron will also throw out such bodies of skirmishers upon the flanks of the column as he may find necessary.

As soon as Gen. Giron has made sufficient progress to enable him to do so, he will send 3 battalions of his left up the ravine which separates the mountain of La Rhune from the rocky ridge called La Petite La Rhune, now occupied by the enemy. These battalions will ascend the slope of that ridge near its centre, where there is a rocky projection about half way up the bank; and from thence they will gain the top of the ridge in the middle part of it between the two rocky extremities. These battalions will there put themselves in communication with the Light division, and will co-operate with it in driving the enemy down the back part of the rocky ridge.

The remainder of Gen. Giron's troops will continue to move forward by the lower slopes of La Petite La Rhune, and by that part of the village of Sarre which is situated between the church and the mountain of La Rhune.

In proportion as the column gains ground, Gen. Giron will throw his left up the valley which separates the Petite La Rhune from the heights that lie behind Sarre, between that village and the village of Ascain. This operation will serve to turn the enemy's troops if they remain on the rocky ridge (Petite La Rhune); and when they are driven from it, it will put Gen. Giron again in connexion with the 3 battalions detached in the first instance from his corps to act against the centre part of the face of the Petite La Rhune.

Whilst the left of Gen. Giron's corps is extending up the valley behind the Petite La Rhune, the centre and right will advance towards the heathy heights beyond Sarre. The right will direct itself in such manner as to act, in the first instance, against the right flank of a camp of huts which the enemy has upon a brown bank which is immediately behind the village of Sarre, and from which the enemy must be driven before the troops move on to ascend the heathy hills beyond.

Gen. Giron's column will be accompanied by 3 mountain guns.

The 4th division will be at daybreak upon the present ground of encampment of Gen. Giron's corps. It will move forward from thence to the attack of the enemy's right redoubt which covers the village of Sarre. After carrying that redoubt, the division will advance through the village in the direction of the church. It will thence continue its progress so as to leave upon its left the enemy's camp of huts upon the brown bank behind Sarre; and advancing against the hills beyond the village, it will ascend them so that its left may co-

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 27th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25th Oct.

I have nothing to say to any concern regarding the navy. The Spanish authorities having expressed a disposition to admit the stores destined for

operate with Gen. Giron's right in the attack of the large heathy height; whilst the right and the centre of the division ascend a little more to the right hand, where the enemy's position recedes, and where the slopes begin to be enclosed and wooded to the top.

The 4th division will be accompanied by a brigade or troop of artillery, to be employed in the first instance against the enemy's right redoubt.

The baggage and tents of Gen. Giron's corps, and those of the 4th division, are to be left in the present encampments of the divisions until further orders.

The 7th division will descend from the Puerto de Echalar, and will afterwards move along by the ravine which is upon the right of the tongue of land on which Gen. Giron's troops are now encamped: The division must be in this ravine before daybreak.

This division will attack the enemy's left redoubt which covers the village of Sarre. Having carried that redoubt, it will direct its march in such manner as to keep at some distance on the right flank of, and nearly parallel to the 4th division; and passing by the lower end of the village of Sarre, it will ascend the hills beyond it by that part of the enemy's position which projects farthest towards us, where the ground is a good deal intersected by woods and enclosures, and where the slope appears to be longer and more gradual than in the other parts of that range of heights.

This division will be aided by a brigade, or troop, of artillery, to be employed in the first instance against the left redoubt of the enemy.*

The baggage and tents of the 7th division will not descend from the Puerto de Echalar until orders are given to that effect.

The 3d division will move forward by the road which leads (by the left of the Nivelle) from Urdax and Zugarramurdi towards St. Pé.

It will be the business of that division to co-operate with the 7th division, by covering its right flank, and by otherwise aiding its progress as may be necessary. As the attack advances, the 3d division will push forward some troops into the ravine by which the Nivelle rivulet passes through the hills, and breaks the connexion between the heights beyond Sarre and the long ridge which the enemy occupies behind Ainhoué.

There is a bridge upon the Nivelle where it passes through these hills, of which bridge the 3d division will endeavor to get possession, both for the purpose of preventing the enemy from using that communication between the camps behind Sarre and those behind Ainhoué, and for the further purpose of securing the use of that bridge for our own troops in their subsequent operations.

It is probable that the artillery which is to act with the 7th division may be made use of against the enemy's left work with most advantage, from situations between the direction of march given above to the 7th and that given to the 3d division; in which case it will be the business of both divisions to attend to the protection of these guns.

The 3d division should be formed behind its own outposts before daylight, so as to move forward from thence when the day breaks. It will keep up a communication at all times with the 6th division, which will be upon its right, on the other side of the Nivelle rivulet.

As the advance of Gen. Giron's troops on the one hand, and that of the 3d division upon the other, will turn on both flanks the two redoubts which the enemy has in front of Sarre, it may be expected that the progress of these divisions will shake the confidence of the enemy's troops occupying these works, and facilitate very considerably the attacks which the 4th and 7th divisions are directed to make upon them.

The tents of the 3d division may be moved down to Zugarramurdi, but all other encampments are to be left in the present encampment of the division until further orders.

When the heights beyond the village of Sarre have been gained, the corps employed against them, viz.:

The Light division and Brig. Gen. Longa's troops,
Major Gen. Giron's corps,
The 4th division,
The 7th division, and
The 3d division,

will establish themselves firmly upon these heights, pushing forward at first detachments only

* There were 3 brigades (or troops) of artillery brought to act against the two French redoubts which covered the village of Sarre; and the fire of all three was concentrated first against one of the redoubts, and when that was carried, the whole was in like manner turned against the other redoubt.

the army duty free, although after search, I took upon me to say in what mode, and at what places, that measure could, in my opinion, be carried into execution, without inconvenience to the public service, and without injury to the revenue in Spain.

in pursuit of the enemy; and in that situation of things these troops will receive fresh instructions respecting their further operations.

Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade of cavalry will act with this part of the army; and a squadron also of Col. Grant's brigade will be attached to the 3d division in its first movements.

Co-operation of the troops from the valley of Maya, and of the others attached for the present to the right of the army:

The 6th division will move from its positions in the night, so as to be prepared to advance from the neighbourhood of the present outposts of the Portuguese brigade of the division at daybreak.

This division will move against the right of the enemy's position behind Ainhoué; and it will keep up a communication from its left flank with the 3d division.

Lieut. Gen. Hamilton's Portuguese division, and the other troops on the right of the army under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, will co-operate with the 6th division.

Sir R. Hill will accordingly order these troops to move in the night from the pass of Maya into the situations most favorable for their further advance.

The attack in this quarter is to be made in échelon from the left; the 6th division, therefore, leading, and directing itself as already mentioned against the right of the position which the enemy occupies upon the hill behind Ainhoué. The other troops under Sir R. Hill will support the 6th division; refusing the right, but at the same time threatening the enemy in that direction, in such manner as to make him apprehend an attack, and prevent him by that means from throwing his whole force to his right flank.

Col. Grant's brigade of cavalry, except one squadron, will act with the troops employed against the enemy's positions on the right bank of the Nivelles.

When the troops under Sir R. Hill have made themselves masters of the ground forming the right of the enemy's positions behind Ainhoué, they will establish themselves securely there, and wait for fresh instructions in regard to their further movements.

Sir R. Hill will in the mean time secure his right by occupying the large square redoubt near the centre of the enemy's position, if it has been abandoned; and he will send a part of the cavalry to ascertain the direction of the enemy's retreat, and push patrols, if possible, to the villages of Souraide and Espelette.

It is intended that that part of Gen. Morillo's corps which moves up to the pass of Maya should act upon the hills to the right of the pass, beyond where the outposts of the 6th division now extend in that quarter.

This will alarm the enemy for the left of his position of Ainhoué; and should he actually withdraw his troops from the hills, pointed out for Morillo's attack, the occupation of these by Morillo's Spaniards will give additional facility to the operations of the other part of the force under Sir R. Hill.

The baggage and tents of the 6th division are to be moved into the valley behind Urdax when the troops advance; and Sir R. Hill will be so good as order the baggage and tents of the other troops under his command into such situations, in the same direction, as will place them in security, and out of the way of the operations of the troops, until Sir Rowland thinks proper to send other instructions.

Co-operation of the troops forming the left of the army:

One division of the troops under Lieut. Gen. Freyre will move towards Ascaïn. This division will assemble before daylight behind the small detached hill called Arrequico Borda, upon which hill an advanced post of Brig. Longa's troops is now stationed. From thence it will advance at daybreak in such manner as to keep close to the lower slopes of that branch of the mountain of La Rhune which stretches towards the village of Ascaïn. The road which it will take passes by a small house called Paragien Borda, and proceeds from thence to Ascaïn.

The division will detach some troops up the slopes of the mountain on its right, in the direction of a house called Mendionda Borda, and will endeavor to put itself in connexion with the troops of Brig. Longa on that part of the mountain.

The remaining part of Major Gen. Freyre's corps will assemble in front of the height called the Arrequico Borda, and will put itself in motion from thence at daybreak.

This column will place itself in such manner as to be enabled to advance by a road which lies a little to our left of the house of Jolimont, and which leads towards the farm called Choucoutem Borda.

If the Spanish government choose to extend this indulgence to His Majesty's navy, or if they choose to admit goods duty free, and without search, under the certificate of any individual officer, it is no concern of mine. All that I can say is, that I will not allow the Commissaries of the army to certify that any goods are for the army, excepting what are in the invoice, and what they know are consigned to the Commissariat.

I now enclose the copy of the orders which I have given to the Commissary Gen. on this subject.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Vera, 27th Oct. 1813.

Since I have been in this part of the country, I have received frequent applications from Gen. Mina, that Lieut. Col. Don R. Ulzurrun, of

This column should be accompanied by artillery, to act against that which the enemy may have in his works.

Lieut. Gen. Freyre will be so good as bear in mind, however, that it is not intended to push this column forward, so as to force the enemy's works, if they appear to be prepared to make a good defence; for this part of Gen. Freyre's corps is meant less as a column of attack, than as a reserve in retired échelon to the right division, which is ordered to march towards Ascain. Its situation near Julimont will enable it to give support to the right column, with which it will communicate by throwing strong detachments into the ravine that separates them, and in the direction of a house which has a good many poplar trees about it. At the same time, however, by threatening an attack upon the works in the direction of Choucutem Borda, the left column will hinder the enemy from detaching troops from that quarter to the support of any other point.

Gen. Freyre will be so good as keep one battalion stationed in reserve near the house called the Escuela, which is surrounded by the ditch of an old French redoubt, and where there is at present a Spanish piquet.

A battalion should also be stationed in reserve upon the heights called Arrequico Borda.

The troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope will act in 3 columns, as follows :

The centre column will attack the heights which lie to our left of the village of Urrugne ; and having gained these heights, a part of the troops are to be pushed forward a little, so as to occupy the most advantageous points upon the left bank of the rivulet which runs between the heights of Urrugne and those of Siboure, and enters the sea near Socoa. The troops of this column, when halted, will front towards Siboure and St. Jean de Luz ; and Sir J. Hope will be so good as have them placed so as not to be exposed to the range of the artillery in the works which cover Siboure and the convent of Bordagain.

The left column will act between the heights of Urrugne and the sea coast, and, when halted, it will front towards Socoa.

The right column will move in such manner as to keep up the communication with the troops under Gen. Freyre ; and it will, at the same time, threaten the front of the encampment which the enemy has on the right bank of the rivulet of Urrugne, and to our right of the great road which leads from that village to St. Jean de Luz.

Sir J. Hope will be so good as bear in mind, however, that it is not intended that the operations in this quarter should be pushed forward as a real attack, and that it is meant only to fix the attention of the enemy, and prevent his detaching troops to the support of other points of his line.

Should it happen, however, that the success of the other attacks against the enemy induce him to abandon any of the positions or works which he holds on the left bank of the Nivelle, between Ascain and Socoa, Gen. Freyre and Gen. Sir J. Hope will consider themselves authorised to occupy the ground which the enemy abandons ; and they will, in that case, advance the troops towards the line of the Nivelle rivulet, in so far as that can be effected with advantage, and without committing the troops in an attack against any point strongly occupied, or immediately under the protection of the enemy's works.

The baggage and tents of the troops composing the left of the army are to continue in the present encampments until Sir J. Hope and Gen. Freyre see occasion to give other orders on that head.

Sir J. Hope will place an officer's detachment of cavalry in the neighbourhood of Julimont, near the bottom of the hill by which the road goes through Brig. Longa's present encampment to the village of Vera. This detachment is intended to keep up the communication with the centre of the army, in the first instance through Vera, and afterwards by Ascain, should that communication become open.

the division under his command, should be appointed the Chief of the Staff to it, and should be attached as such to the corps of the General Staff of the army.

Before I brought this subject under the view of your Excellency, I was anxious to have under my view the directions of government of the 4th Nov. 1811, by which the additions to be made to the corps of *Estado Mayor* were regulated, from which it certainly appears that this officer cannot be appointed to the Staff of the corps of the *Estado Mayor* consistently with the provisions in that regulation.

It appears that Don R. Ulzurrun was appointed by the government to be Major General of the division under Gen. Mina, on the 16th Jan. 1813, on the proposition of Gen. Mina, who, it is probable, from his distance from the seat of government, and from the difficulty of communication, was not then aware of the alteration which had been made in the Staff of the army, or he would have proposed that he should be made Chief of the Staff.

Your Excellency will judge whether, under these circumstances, Don R. Ulzurrun ought now to be appointed Chief of the Staff of the division, and attached to the corps of the Staff of the army.

If he should not be so, I then beg leave to recommend to your Excellency the enclosed application from Gen. Mina, that Don R. Ulzurrun should be promoted to be a Colonel, *vivo* and *effectivo*, still continuing to do the duty of Chief of the Staff of the division, with the title of Major General.

I can only say, in favor of this officer, that he joined me two or three days after the battle of Vitoria, and remained at the head quarters of the army till after the battles which were fought to protect the blockade of Pamplona; and that on every occasion he manifested the most earnest desire to be of service, and that his talents and knowledge of the country were eminently useful to me throughout the operations between the 25th June and the middle of August.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Barnes, 7th division.

27th Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive and submit your letter of the 24th inst. to the Marquis of Wellington. In reply I am to inform you, that his Excellency does not conceive it justifiable to permit the charges preferred against Ensign — by Lieut. Col. Campbell to be withdrawn, in compliance with that officer's inclination, unless it appears that Ensign —'s sense of error, or some other favorable construction of that officer's case in this stage, in a degree atones to the service previous to such indulgent determination.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 28th Oct. 1813, 1 P.M.

Zugarramurdi would be the best place for your quarters the night previous to the attack. You had best be light there, leaving your heavy concerns at Maya, or sending them to San Estevan or Echalar.

The last I heard from Pamplona was, that at 2½ P.M. on the 26th, the French negotiators had returned into the fort, having offered to surrender on condition of being allowed to return to France, under an engagement not to serve for a year and a day; and declaring that they would prefer to die to surrender prisoners of war.

I keep this letter open till the post goes, to see whether that from Pamplona will bring any intelligence.

You will have seen the paper printed at Bayonne, stating that, on the 20th, news had arrived at Paris, by telegraph, announcing that Augereau, Ney, and the King of Naples, had defeated the enemy on the 11th and 12th (it must be the Crown Prince*), and had taken many officers, and 3800 prisoners.

P.S. Will you send word to Hill that I should be glad to meet him at Brown's quarters, in front of Urdax, at about noon, on the day his troops shall arrive in the valley of Baztan, according to the orders?

P.S. 2 P.M. The Pamplona post has arrived, and has only brought a letter for the Director of the Posts. By this it appears that the enemy had not, at noon yesterday, renewed their propositions. The officer who writes the letter says he had conversed with some French officers, who told him they were at the last extremity, and would not undergo any further suffering.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

28th Oct. 1813.

You will report to Lieut. Gen. —, that I have been commanded to instruct the Commissary Gen. to prohibit the divisional officers of that department issuing empty sacks as a substitute for hospital bedding, except on the requisition of the senior medical officer, sanctioned by the General officer in command of the division. In every instance where such demand shall be made, a report is required for his Excellency's information and decision as to its propriety. It is however to be understood, where the occasion is not extremely pressing, the Field Marshal is desirous that requisitions of this description should be referred to head quarters for general arrangement and approval, as attention to them must in a great degree depend on the means, as well as the convenience, of replacing such issue to the department.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

28th Oct. 1813.

In answer to your letter of the 25th inst., and enclosures herewith returned, I have to inform you his Excellency has decided that empty sacks are in no instance to be furnished by the Commissariat as a substitute for hospital bedding, except on requisition of the senior medical officer of the division, sanctioned by the General officer in command, who is expected immediately to explain the expediency of the demand. I have at the same time to apprise you, that I have been commanded to inform the A.A.Gs. of divisions, that it is desirable requisitions of this description should be referred to head quarters for approval, as attention to them must be always subservient to the convenience of the Commissariat department.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

28th Oct. 1813.

I have the honor to transmit to you, by the Marquis of Wellington's commands, a translated copy of a memorial received from the Junta of Bilbao, in which it is requested that sledges may be used in the town as a mode of transport, to cause less destruction to the pavement and the aqueduct of the place than carts, which never were admitted in the streets till the arrival of the French, when order was totally destroyed. I am to acquaint you, that his Excellency is desirous, as far as possible, to comply with the solicitation of the Junta on this subject, and you will, therefore, call on the several departments to conform, as soon as possible, to the accustomed transport of that place, with the exception of the Royal artillery, which corps is to be permitted to use the carriages best adapted for the conveyance of the stores of that service.

* Bernadotte, afterwards King, then Crown Prince of Sweden.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 29th Oct. 1813, 10 A.M.

I received last night your letter, dated the 29th (which ought to have been the 28th). I intended to have gone to-day to look at the works which you describe. I rather believe that I saw that some days ago which you describe on the enemy's right, and it appeared to be somewhere in the rear; but I will still go if the day should clear towards noon.

It is very true that it was intended to move the 3d division into the valley of Baztan; but that intention was departed from in consequence of the expected approach of the forward movement, in which the 3d division was necessarily to be separated from the troops in the valley.

It is quite impossible that these large corps can at all times consist of the same number, or of the same description of troops: they must vary according to circumstances. I thought the order given out was so clear that nobody could mistake it.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Vera, ce 29 Oct. 1813.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'hier. Ayant fait un arrangement très détaillé pour un mouvement à faire de toute l'armée au moment que Pampelune tombera, j'avais dit au Gén. Murray d'envoyer à chaque officier Général la partie de l'arrangement dont l'exécution dépendait de ses troupes, sans perte de temps, afin que chacun puisse faire d'avance les

Q. M. G. to Don P. A. Giron.

Vera, ce 29 Oct. 1813.

D'après les ordres du Général en Chef, je dois vous faire les observations suivantes en réponse à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser hier sur l'instruction qui vous a été remise le 26.

Comme votre colonne principale se trouvera appuyée d'abord par la montagne de La Rhune, et ensuite par la Petite La Rhune, dont l'ennemi aura été déjà délogé quand elle y sera parvenue, le Général en Chef croit qu'il n'y aura aucun risque en ce qu'elle soit un peu plus avancée que les colonnes qui doivent agir sur son flanc droit. Cependant des troupes de la 4^{me} division auront ordre de pénétrer dans la partie du village de Sarre qui sera à droite de votre principale colonne, même durant l'attaque de la redoute que cette division est chargée d'emporter. Son Excellence espère de plus, que vu les moyens d'attaque qui seront employés contre les redoutes ennemies en avant de Sarre, elles ne pourront pas tenir long tems; et il est à présumer aussi, que le progrès qui sera sans doute fait par les tirailleurs qui seront détachés de la 3^{me} division aidera considérablement à faire évacuer les redoutes par les troupes qui les occupent, par crainte d'être coupées de leur position principale en arrière de Sarre.

Pour ce qui regarde les 3 bataillons qu'il est dit dans l'instruction que vous devez détacher vers la gauche contre la Petite La Rhune, la nécessité de ce mouvement dépendra un peu de l'étendue que la division Légère sera en état de donner à son attaque contre cette partie de la position ennemie. Mais si cette division ne pourrait pas s'étendre assez sur sa droite pour chasser l'ennemi entièrement des pentes de la Petite La Rhune qui s'étendent vers Sarre, vos troupes seraient dans le cas d'être incommodées de ce côté là, sans la manœuvre des 3 bataillons dont il est fait mention dans l'instruction. Et il faut se souvenir, que l'attention de la division Légère sera peut être attirée du côté d'Ascain, en même tems qu'elle est occupée par les troupes ennemies qui seront devant elle sur la Petite La Rhune, jusqu'à ce que les opérations de la gauche de notre armée viennent à menacer de près la partie de la ligne ennemie qui est aux environs d'Ascain; et en cela il peut y avoir du délai malgré tous les soins qu'on aura eus de se précautionner contre les retards provenant du mauvais état des chemins. Vous pouvez compter cependant avec certitude que la 4^{me} division se trouvera sur le terrain de votre camp actuel avant le jour, et en profitera de la lune pour faire descendre la 7^{me} division de la Puerto d'Echalar, dans le ravin à droite du camp Espagnol, au commencement de la nuit.

Je ne sais pas quelle est la maison dans le village de Sarre que vous me désignez comme étant celle occupée par le gén. Clausel, mais il m'a paru quand j'étais de ce côté là l'autre jour, que le mouvement de votre colonne principale devrait être dirigé sur une assez bonne maison isolée, qui a un jardin en avant, et avec quelques hauts arbres (des peupliers, je crois) près de la maison.

reconnaissances des routes et ses arrangemens particuliers pour l'exécution du mouvement général.

Je vous ferai envoyer par le Gén. Wimpffen, ou je vous enverrai moi-même, aussitôt qu'il sera traduit, l'arrangement en entier.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 30th Oct. 1813, 10 A.M.

I received last night your letter of the 29th. I was very much surprised at your not receiving the copy of the arrangement, for the fair copy which I read was directed to you, and I concluded you had had it; but by some mistake it was not sent, and goes enclosed.

The mail has arrived from England to the 20th. The Bavarians have agreed to take part in the war against France; so that I should think there is already an end to the Confederation of the Rhine, and that Buonaparte must withdraw from the Elbe.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

Vera, ce 30 Oct. 1813.

J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 18 Oct., et je regrette beaucoup que les circonstances ne vous aient pas permis de prendre les bains que vous désiriez prendre.

Pour ce qui regarde votre commandement, vous aurez su que le gouvernement ayant manqué à tous les engagemens faits avec moi, j'ai donné ma démission, qui a été acceptée par la Régence, et j'attends, pour quitter entièrement, la décision de las Cortes. Ainsi vous voyez que, même si les circonstances facilitaient l'échange que vous désirez, je n'ai pas le pouvoir de le faire; et vous ferez bien de vous adresser directement au gouvernement.

Je ne vous donne pas de nouvelles de ce côté-ci. Vous aurez vu avec plaisir que vos troupes se sont bien conduites dans les affaires avec l'ennemi. Les bataillons se sont un peu affaiblis, et le corps demanderait à être en quartier, pendant quelque temps; mais, comme je compte tâcher de frapper un bon coup, aussitôt que la chute de Pampelune mettra notre droite en liberté, il faut que je le retienne pour quelques jours encore.

J'ai des nouvelles d'Angleterre que le Roi de Bavière s'est joint aux Alliés, contre la France; ainsi il y a tout lieu d'espérer le résultat que Napoléon sera obligé de se retirer sur le Rhin. En attendant il paraît que le démon de la discorde se plaît à se mêler des affaires de la Péninsule; et je crains beaucoup qu'on ne soit pas satisfait en Angleterre de la manière dont les *officiers* de l'armée ont été traités sur l'affaire de l'assaut de San Sebastien, et qu'un agent du gouvernement ait publié impunément une espèce de manifeste appelant les Espagnols à la vengeance des crimes *supposés* à cette occasion. Pour moi, je peux dire que, si telle chose était arrivée avant que je fusse entré en Espagne en 1812, je n'y serais pas entré, et le siège de Cadix durerait toujours. Il reste au gouvernement Anglais à décider la conduite à tenir dans les circonstances actuelles.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 30th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 19th. I never interfere in any concern of the Spanish government; I have no correspondence with any

authority, excepting through Gen. Alava, on the concerns of the British and Portuguese, and through the Captains General on the concerns of the Spanish army; and I am entirely ignorant of every thing that passes. I think, however, that I am aware of the circumstances stated by Gen. O'Donoju to the commission of the Cortes.

Nearly about the time when the late government were removed, I ordered the cavalry under Gens. Freyre and San Juan to march into Andalusia, in consequence of the reports of those Generals of the miserable state in which the horses were, with the intention of giving them the advantage of the green forage in Andalusia, at an earlier period than they could get it elsewhere; and of equipping them with greater facility on the Guadalquivir, with the horse appointments and clothing expected at Cadiz from England, by means of the navigation of the river. The government were duly made acquainted with these orders, and the motives for them; and Gen. O'Donoju, the Inspector of the Cavalry, knew of the arrangement from the time I thought of it till the execution was completed.

Some time afterwards, when the government was removed, I saw a paragraph in one of the newspapers, hinting that the march of the cavalry into Andalusia was connected with the designs of the late government, which occasioned their removal; and I perfectly recollect, that on the day that Gen. O'Donoju took leave of me on his departure for Cadiz, I observed to him that I had seen this hint, or charge, and I begged him, when he got to Cadiz, to take an early opportunity of explaining to the leading men in the Cortes, that it was I, and not the government, who had moved the cavalry, and that he knew the motives for the movement were what I have above recited. I then pointed out the absurdity of suspecting me of any other motive than the ostensible one for this movement, or of having any connexion with the supposed designs of the late government; having been continually in a state of dispute with them, among other subjects, on part of the detail of the movement of this very cavalry, in which the Minister at War had interfered; and I told him that if I was suspected of such designs, they should remove me from the command without a moment's loss of time, as if I was not honest, I was an object of terror to every body.

I remarked something very extraordinary in Gen. O'Donoju's manner upon this occasion, and in the attention with which he listened to me, and the length to which he brought the conversation by the questions he asked me on this subject; but all this made no impression upon me, till I heard from another quarter that he had suspected me of evil designs in this movement of the cavalry, and that, although his suspicions were shaken in this conversation, he went away with the impression that I was either a perfectly honest man, or a very great rogue.

I conclude that he has told this story to the commission of the Cortes. However, if Señor Mexia will take the trouble to examine the correspondence with the Minister at War on this subject, he will see that it is quite impossible that I could have had any other than the ostensible motive for the measure which was adopted. You may show Señor Mexia this part of the letter if you think proper.

In regard to the libels in the *Duende*, I acknowledge that I cannot discover either law or justice in what is called the Spanish law of libel, and I don't know how one is to proceed under it. What can be called a libel mischievous to the State, if it is not one, in a servant of the government to call upon the people of Spain to take vengeance on our officers for the supposed sack of San Sebastian?

If the charge were true, it cannot be proper for a servant of the government, proprietor of a newspaper, to call upon the people of Spain to revenge themselves, and one would suppose that such an act would be punished by the law. It appears, however, that it is deemed entirely innocent; and the Spaniards appear to be so warmly attached to the liberty, or rather licentiousness, of the press (of which they make so bad a use as that not one good work, or even pamphlet, has yet appeared on any subject), that I should not think that any endeavor to persuade them to alter their law would have the smallest effect.

I acknowledge that if such a paragraph as appeared in the *Duende* of the 4th inst., signed Mercedes, had been published by an officer of the government before I entered Spain in 1812, and the author had not been punished, or formally disavowed by the government, I should never have entered Spain, and the siege of Cadiz would never have been raised, nor any of the other events occurred which have delivered Spain from the enemy.

As we are now stationed, I wait till I know the conduct and decision of the Spanish government upon my dispatches to you of the 9th and 23d, before I take any further steps; being determined that if they don't conduct themselves as I think they ought, and completely vindicate us, I shall make known my opinion to the King's government, that they ought not to risk their army here, under the circumstances of an officer of the government having published such an atrocious libel, and then having called upon the people of Spain to take revenge of the acts falsely charged upon our officers; and the law giving no redress, and the government keeping their officer in his office, and taking no notice, or inadequate notice, of his conduct.

It will rest with the King's government to determine what they will do upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case; but if I was to decide, I would not keep the army in Spain for one hour.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

30th Oct. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 28th inst., and the certificates explaining the deficiencies of arms for the different regiments in the 3d division of infantry, as stated in the requisitions which were returned with my letter of the 24th inst.

I observe that the — and — regts. have lost more arms in proportion to their casualties at the battle of Vitoria than the other regiments of the division. I wish you to submit, therefore, to Major Gen. Power the propriety of the officers commanding those regiments being informed, that although every reasonable consideration is given by the Commander of the Forces to the helpless state in which wounded soldiers are frequently and unavoidably left during active operations in the field, yet the Field Marshal feels convinced it is in their power, by previous good arrangement, to do a great deal towards preventing the total loss of arms (as well as of accoutrements) to so considerable an extent as has happened in those regiments on the occasion referred to; and that it is the duty of every Commanding officer to ascertain from the Captains of companies, previous to applying for

arms, whether the deficiencies have been occasioned by causes incidental to the service upon which the regiment may have been employed, or from want of care in individuals; as in the latter case it is his duty to correct whoever may have been in fault, and to make such report as will guard the public from loss in replacing the arms.

The Commanding officers must be aware that under the G. O. of the 11th June last, the Boards of Claims will reject all applications for indemnification for the loss of accoutrements, unless it shall be made clearly to appear that the provisions of those orders have been strictly complied with, and it will then fall upon them to be responsible to their Colonels for such losses.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

30th Oct. 1813.

I have submitted your letter of the 27th inst., and enclosures, to the Commander of the Forces, by whose direction I have referred them to the Military Secretary for transmission to the Horse Guards.

I am further to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, that his Excellency proposes to defer accepting the resignation of Acting Brig. Major Bärting till the receipt of His Royal Highness' commands with reference to that officer's remaining on the Staff in the performance of duties he has already shown himself equal to conduct. The post of Brigade Major being a distinct appointment in the Legion, may, with the views of Lieut. Bärting, leave some doubts of his being allowed to continue employed on the Staff. It is the Field Marshal's wish, however, that Lieut. Bärting should continue his Staff appointment and duties, and that a report of this temporary arrangement should be made by the officer commanding the 1st hussars, to Lieut. Gen. Linsingen, Colonel of the corps.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 31st Oct. 1813, 10 A.M.

I conclude that the troops seen arriving on the enemy's left are for a relief, as I have not heard of any reinforcements, excepting of conscripts.

The rain will destroy us if it lasts much longer; on the right it is snow.

I have a letter from Lord Liverpool of the 20th, in which he tells me that they had accounts from Toplitz, stating that a treaty had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria, by which the latter had consented to join the Allies against France. I don't think that Buonaparte can hold Saxony after this blow, of which it is possible that he was aware when he withdrew Augereau's corps from Bavaria: nor do I see what advantage it will be to him now to continue the war for the sake of the Confederation of the Rhine.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 31st Oct. 1813, 11 A.M.

I thought it possible that you would go yesterday to Brown's post; and I should have gone there, only that I was detained here till late by the mail, and when I was at liberty to go, the rain and dark weather came on. There is nothing new here.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 31st Oct. 1813.

I enclose the copies of two letters which have been enclosed to me by Lord Melville in a private letter; and I beg leave to congratulate you upon your hoisting a broad pendant.

I was not aware that there was any inconvenience in the mode now used of applying for convoys; and I know of no department which has occasion to apply for convoys excepting the Commissary Gen.; and these are to bring stores and provisions to the eastward, from Coruña and Santan-

der. Those ships going from Pasages are either empty, or are employed to convey troops or prisoners to England, or to the hospitals at Bilbao or Santander.

If there is any inconvenience in the mode now used of doing business, I shall be obliged to you if you will state it, that I may apply a remedy. But I have it not in my power to station a Colonel on the Staff, or Brigadier General, at Pasages; nor do I see of what advantage he would be.

The dispatch of convoys is entirely a naval concern, to which I have nothing to say, and upon which I don't presume to give you an opinion; and I am perfectly ready to adopt any mode of applying for convoys that may be thought most convenient.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

Vera, 31st Oct. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 16th Oct., in reply to my letter concerning the application of the Paymaster of the 20th Foot for leave of absence. I beg to observe that I cannot approve of any Paymaster quitting his regiment; as I am inclined to believe that the Paymasters of the army in general have avocations besides their duty of Paymaster entirely incompatible with that duty; and I request, therefore, that your Lordship will have the goodness to decide upon this application without reference to my opinion either one way or the other.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 25th Oct.

The enemy's garrison of Pamplona made proposals to Don Carlos de España to surrender the place on the 26th Oct., on condition: 1st; That they should be allowed to march to France with 6 pieces of cannon: 2dly; That they should be allowed to march to France under an engagement not to serve against the allies for a year and a day. Both conditions were rejected by Don Carlos de España, and they were told that he had orders not to give them a capitulation on any terms, excepting that they should be prisoners of war; to which they declared they would never submit. I find, however, that they renewed the negotiation for

G. O.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army H. R. H. the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the troops employed in the late attack on the enemy's position, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from Earl Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined:

'Your Lordship will convey to Major Gen. Hay, and the officers and privates lately under the command of Sir T. Graham, His Royal Highness' most gracious acceptance of their meritorious services; and your Lordship will express the satisfaction which His Royal Highness feels that Sir T. Graham has concluded his command by an action so worthy of the splendid manner by which he has repeatedly distinguished himself, and more particularly in the course of this campaign.

'Your Lordship will also convey to Major Gen. C. Alten, and the officers and privates under his command, the favorable sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their highly creditable exertions.

'While His Royal Highness deeply regrets the great proportionate loss which the Portuguese troops suffered on this and other recent occasions, His Royal Highness cannot but consider it as a proof that the zeal and ardor which have from the outset distinguished them are unabated, and will continue to exalt the military glory of their country.'

their surrender on the 29th; but I have not yet received a report of the result.

Every thing is prepared for the movement of the army as soon as this place shall be in our hands; but the weather has been so very wet for this last week, and the roads in the valley are rendered so bad by the rain, and those in the mountains by the snow, that I doubt Sir R. Hill's being able to move immediately.

I have received no late intelligence from Gen. W. Clinton.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Pamplona surrendered yesterday, the garrison being prisoners of war. Hill, however, being up to his knees in snow, it is absolutely necessary to defer our movement for a day or two; and I beg that every precaution may be taken to prevent communication to the enemy.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Véra, ce 1 Nov. 1813, à 4 heures d'après-midi.

J'ai le plaisir de vous faire savoir que Pampelune s'est rendu hier par capitulation, la garnison étant prisonnière de guerre. Il est très important, s'il est possible, d'empêcher l'ennemi de savoir cet événement. Quel terrible temps! Le Gén. Hill ne peut pas se mettre en mouvement, étant jusqu'aux genoux dans la neige.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letters of the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st Oct. I have never understood, rightly, how the affair of the lighthouse at Point Higuera was arranged, you having settled it with Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham. As I now see, however, from Capt. Lock's letter, what is wanting, the Q. M. G. has directions to order the Staff corps to finish the work; and the Commissary Gen. will have already communicated with you, regarding the means for lighting the light.

I don't believe we could prevail upon the Spanish vessels in our service to submit to be numbered.

I have no wish that the *Landrail* should be detained, if you should think proper to dispatch her.

My letter, marked confidential, of this date, will make you acquainted with my intentions, and contains suggestions for the eventual employment of the *Vesuvius*.

I had not heard of the 3 frigates getting out. You must, of course, be the best judge yourself of the expediency of your going upon the expedition in contemplation to Santoña.

I shall be glad to hear from you, whether the light at San Sebastian is lighted or not by the Spanish authorities, in order that, if it should not be so, I may give orders that it may be lighted by the Commissary Gen.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen your letter of the 30th to Lord FitzRoy Somerset, stating, that the light above San Sebastian was lighted.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I have to inform you that I propose to attack the enemy in his position on the Nivelles, in the course of a few days, as soon as the weather shall have cleared up, and the country become practicable for the movement of the troops. I will hereafter acquaint you with the time fixed upon.

I conceive that the appearance of some armed and other vessels off and to the northward of St. Jean de Luz on that day might aid our operations; and that the *Vesuvius* bomb vessel, if she could approach sufficiently near to throw shells into the rear of the enemy's works, on the right of their position to the south of the Nivelles, might be enabled to render important service.

Proclamation, No. 1,* par le Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, Général en Chef des Armées Alliées.

Vera, ce 1 Nov. 1813.

AUX FRANÇAIS! Malgré que le pays qui se trouve vis-à-vis l'armée soit ennemi, le Général en Chef désire particulièrement que les habitants soient bien traités, et que les propriétés soient respectées, comme elles l'ont été jusqu'ici.

Les officiers et soldats de l'armée doivent se rappeler que leurs nations sont en guerre avec la France, uniquement parceque celui qui se trouve à la tête du gouvernement de la nation Française ne leur permet point d'être en paix, et veut les forcer à se soumettre à son joug; ils ne doivent pas oublier que le plus grand des maux que souffrit l'ennemi, dans sa honteuse invasion de l'Espagne et du Portugal, fut causé par les désordres des soldats, et les cruautés qu'ils exercèrent envers les malheureux et paisibles habitants du pays, avec l'autorisation, et même l'encouragement, de leurs chefs.

Il serait inhumain et indigne des nations auxquelles le Général en Chef s'adresse, de venger cette conduite sur les paisibles habitants de la France; et cette vengeance, dans tous les cas, causerait à l'armée des maux semblables et même plus grands que ceux que l'ennemi a soufferts dans la Péninsule, et deviendrait infiniment contraire à l'intérêt public.

On doit, donc, observer dans les villes et villages de la frontière de la France les mêmes règles qui ont été mises en pratique jusqu'ici, dans les réquisitions et reçus pour les vivres que l'on tire du pays; et les Commissaires de chacune des armées des différentes nations recevront des ordres du Général en Chef de leur armée respective, relativement au mode de payer ces provisions et au terme auquel les paiements devront avoir lieu.

[Here follows the translation of the G. O. above referred to, for which see vol. vi. p. 590, 9th July.]

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a letter, which the Adj.-Gen. has received from Col. Elley, A. A. G. attached to the cavalry, with its enclosures, containing the resignation of Lieut. Bärtling, of the 1st hussars, of the situation which he has held for 3 years, of Brigade Major to Major Gen. Anson's, now Major Gen. Vandeleur's, brigade of cavalry.

* All the Proclamations to the French issued in the department of the Lower Pyrenees were accompanied by a translation in the Basque language. (See p. 290.)

It appears that he is induced to take this step in consequence of Lieut. Gen. Linsingen having caused it to be intimated to him, that if he did not immediately join his regiment he should not recommend him for promotion when it came to his turn.

As, however, he is the only subaltern of the 1st hussars on the staff of this army, and as his services are not required by the Commanding officer of his regiment, I have thought proper to desire that he may continue in his present situation till I shall receive the pleasure of the Commander in Chief on the subject, which I now beg may be submitted to His Royal Highness' consideration.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I enclose copies of two enclosures in a private letter which I have received from Lord Melville, from which it appears to be the opinion of Adm. Lord Keith that there is a want of regularity and system in the application for convoys for this army, which opinion his Lordship states to be confirmed by his experience of similar want of regularity in former joint services of navy and army, in which his Lordship had been employed; and his Lordship has suggested as a remedy, that a Colonel on the Staff, or a Brigadier General, should be appointed to apply for convoys to Commodore Sir G. Collier.

I wish that his Lordship had stated his reasons for believing that there was irregularity in the applications for convoys, besides his suspicions, founded on experience of former services; and I have requested information from Commodore Sir G. Collier upon that subject, who, as I have seldom been more than 5 leagues distant from him, and have met him frequently, would, I conclude, have mentioned those irregularities and inconveniences to me if they had existed.

I believe there is a great difference between the service in this country and those on which Adm. Lord Keith has heretofore been employed with the army. This is no joint service. All that is required from His Majesty's navy, that I know of, is to give convoy to the supplies for the army coming from England and elsewhere, and to convoy back the empty transports, or those with wounded soldiers and prisoners; and I acknowledge that I don't see how that service could be forwarded by having an officer of the rank of Colonel on the Staff, or Brigadier General, to reside near Commodore Sir G. Collier. I have no concern in this affair of the convoys; but I venture to give your Lordship my opinion of the mode in which it would be conducted with greater advantage, hoping that, if I should be in error, my opinion will be received with indulgence, and will be attributed to a good motive.

The maritime communications of an army cannot be carried on in the same mode as the commercial communications of a country. The army at present under my command necessarily requires to have a constant communication by sea with Lisbon, the Mondego, Oporto, Coruña, Santander, to San Sebastian or Pasages. That which an army wants does not always require many ships to carry: for instance, the great coats of the army, which it will be admitted are wanting in such weather as we have had lately, and at all events in the month of November, in the Pyrenees.

and which were ordered round early in August, are in one ship at Oporto *waiting for convoy*. All the particular descriptions of equipments and stores wanted at particular times, such as at this moment tents, to supply those destroyed by the late gales, and the daily wants of the army, are supplied in general by one, or at most two ships; and it is particularly necessary not to call for more at a time, of any article, than is wanting, because the harbours, which we are necessarily obliged to use, are so small that care must be taken not to crowd them.

The mode in which the business of the convoys is conducted is, as far as I know, as follows. When convoys are wanted from the coast of Portugal, applications are made to Adm. Martin by Gen. Peacocke, to whom the application is made by the Commissary Gen.'s principal officer in Portugal; and I beg that it may be observed, that the Commissary Gen. being, according to the regulations, the only person who has any thing to say to maritime conveyance, excepting where troops are to be conveyed, he or his officers are the only persons who can have ever made the applications for convoys referred to by Lord Keith.

The supplies for the army from the coast of Portugal or England go into Coruña or Santander if they cannot reach Pasages. The Commissary Gen. sends orders to his officers at those places to forward the supplies; and they apply to the officer of the navy who is there, or the Commissary Gen. informs Sir G. Collier that he has sent orders that the supplies should be forwarded, and he applies for convoy. When the vessels are unloaded at Pasages, they are immediately discharged; and Commodore Sir G. Collier sends them off when he pleases, either to England or to the coast of Portugal, with troops or prisoners, or not, according to circumstances.

The main inconvenience in this system is the division of the commands on the coast of Portugal and north coast of Spain; but that is a naval principle, which cannot be departed from.

The improvement which I should suggest in it would be, that the convoys from Lisbon should sail on a stated day in each week, wind and weather permitting, and that, instead of going into Coruña, they should go on to Santander; and that no convoy should sail from the Mondego or Oporto, unless specially applied for, in which case the Admiral on the Lisbon station would provide for it. That convoys from Coruña and Santander should sail on Sunday and Thursday in each week, wind and weather permitting. By this arrangement, for which, of course, Commodore Sir G. Collier would take care to provide, by sending back the vessels to the westward, the communication would be as constant as we could desire; and there would be no complaints of the irregularity of the applications for convoy.

From this statement, your Lordship will observe that all the applications for convoy must now be made at stations at a distance from Sir G. Collier, and that an officer of rank, resident near his person, would be quite useless to him.

I beg leave once more to impress upon your Lordship the absolute necessity that we should have the maritime communication constant and secure, notwithstanding the inconvenience, the difficulty, and the danger,

if it is intended by His Majesty's government that I should maintain a large army upon this frontier; and it is obvious, from what I have above stated, that stinted naval means will not answer.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

Since I wrote to you this morning, I have received the enclosed letter* from Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España, in which he announces the surrender by capitulation of the fortress of Pamplona, the garrison being prisoners of war; upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos de España, and that of the troops under his command, during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is, since the beginning of August. In every sortie which the enemy have made, they have been repulsed with loss; and the General and the officers and troops have, on every occasion, conducted themselves well. Don Carlos de España was severely wounded on the 10th Sept., as reported in my dispatch of the 19th Sept.; but, having reported that he was able to continue to perform his duty, I considered it but justice to allow him to continue in a command of which he had, to that moment, performed the duties in so satisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the instrument of restoring to the Spanish monarchy so important a fortress as Pamplona.

Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I must delay to forward them till the next occasion.†

The weather continues so bad, that it is quite impossible for the army to move at present, as I intended.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

I enclose you a letter which I have received from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, in which he has enclosed one from Col. J. Browne, in which that officer requests that he may be permitted to assume the appellation of an English Knight; he being a Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

I likewise enclose another letter from the Marshal, enclosing a similar application from Brig. Gen. A. Campbell, of the Portuguese service, who is a Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both these officers; particularly with that of the latter.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 2d Nov. 1813, 11½ A.M.

I received your two notes of yesterday after I had written to you. I

* Don Carlos de España al Mariscal General Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo.

Campamento cerca de Pamplona, 31 de Oct. de 1813.

Gloria a Dios, y honor a los triunfos de V. E. en esta para siempre memorable campaña. Tengo el honor, y la grande satisfacción de complimentar a V. E. por la rendición de la importante plaza de Pamplona cuya capitulación formada por los oficiales superiores encargados de mis poderes, y por los delegados por el General gobernador de la plaza acabo de ratificar, en virtud de la autorización que V. E. se ha dignado conferirme. La guarnición queda prisionera de guerra como V. E. lo había resuelto desde el principio, y saldrá mañana a las dos horas de la tarde para ser conducida al Puerto de Pasages.

Nuestras tropas ocupan una de las puertas de la ciudadela, y la de Francia de la plaza. N.º S.º guarde la preciosa vida de V. E.

† See Appendix, No. V.

will do any thing you wish for Capt. Kinloch. He had better get the Duke of York's leave to be your extra aide de camp, if you should wish him to be in that situation; as, in order to check applications of that description from the junior General officers of the army, I settled some years ago, that none were to have the bâton and forage who had not his permission to serve in that capacity.

I am inclined to believe, that the French have had no success on the 11th and 12th; and I think it most probable that Ney has been beat. The allies appear, by Sir C. Stewart's report, to have been on the 11th and 12th in a very formidable situation in reference to the enemy, and not unsafe to themselves; and Ney's march down the right and up the left of the Elbe might have ended in severe loss to the corps under his command.

To Major Gen. G. Lewis.

Vera, 21 Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 10th Oct. H. R. H. the Commander in Chief does me the favor to allow me to recommend officers for promotion, upon certain distinguished occasions.

I had every reason, from all the accounts I received of the conduct of Capt. Lewis, to be satisfied with him; but I have never thought the assault of San Sebastian on the 25th July to be an occasion on which I ought to recommend any officer for promotion.

I return the enclosures in your letter.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Nov. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 29.

Les cinq officiers nommés dans la liste No. 1, envoyée dans ma lettre du 3 Oct., étaient malades; et des ordres ont été donnés deux fois pour qu'ils vinssent à l'armée à la première occasion. Mais, comme les officiers Français ne peuvent voyager en Espagne sans escorte, ils attendent apparemment le départ d'une escorte Anglaise. Je les attends à chaque moment, et j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire dire quand ils arriveront, pour que votre Excellence fasse avancer également les officiers Anglais, pour lesquels il est convenu de les échanger.

J'ai l'honneur aussi de vous faire savoir que j'ai reçu la nouvelle que le Col. Lespagnol a été renvoyé en France en échange pour le Col. Fenwick, et le Lieut. Henri en échange pour le Lieut. Roberts. M. Payan devait être renvoyé toute de suite en échange pour M. Jesse, et le Lieut. Mallet en échange pour le Lieut. Joyce.

Je fais faire encore une recherche à Pasages pour les Lieuts. De Susse et Le Corps. S'ils s'y trouvent, ils seront renvoyés en échange pour le Lieut. Benitez, Espagnol, et le Lieut. Norman, comme il est convenu; s'ils ne s'y trouvent pas, j'envverrai deux des officiers pris dernièrement dans le Coll de Véra.

Malgré que j'aie le pouvoir de faire des échanges particuliers, et que toutes les conventions de cette nature que j'ai faites, ou que je ferai, ont été ou seront mises à exécution, je ne crois pas que j'aie le pouvoir de faire un arrangement de l'étendue proposée par votre Excellence sans consulter les vœux de mon gouvernement, surtout sachant qu'il y a eu

une négociation pour l'échange des prisonniers, sous les ordres directes des Ministres de Sa Majesté, qui a manqué; et que j'ignore absolument sur quels points elle a roulé. Je demande donc les ordres du gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique sur la proposition de votre Excellence.

En attendant je prie votre Excellence de d'entendre que je considère également tous les officiers qui servent sous mon commandement; et j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer à présent d'échanger les officiers Espagnols pris la nuit du 12 Oct. dans la redoute de Sarre.

Dans ma lettre du 3 Oct. j'ai dit à votre Excellence que je ne croyais pas pouvoir faire pour l'armée Espagnole un engagement de renvoyer sans échange les non-combattans faits prisonniers de guerre; et, avant de transmettre le projet d'une convention qui regarderait les non-combattans pris par les autres armées sous mes ordres, et ceux de ces armées pris par les armées Françaises, je désirerais savoir si une convention limitée de cette manière serait agréable à M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

L'exécution ayant déjà eu lieu de renvoyer à chaque armée les hommes hors d'état de continuer le service, il ne me paraît pas qu'aucune convention sur ce point-là soit nécessaire. Mais je n'y ai nulle objection à faire.

To the Magistrates of San Sebastian.

Vera, 2d Nov. 1813.

I received only this day your letter of the 15th Oct., and I am very sorry that it is not in my power to be of any use to the town of San Sebastian.

The course of the operations of the war rendered necessary the attack of that town, in order to expel the enemy from the Spanish territory; and it was a subject of the utmost concern to me to see that the enemy wantonly destroyed it.

The infamous libels which have been circulated upon this subject, in which the destruction of the town has been attributed to the troops under my command, *by order of their officers* (notwithstanding that it was in great part burned, and was on fire in 6 places, before they entered it by storm), render it a matter of delicacy for me to interfere in any manner in this affair; and I am very desirous not to be applied to again, and not again to have occasion to write upon it.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 2d Nov. 1813.

I have not got the Spanish law of libel, and I cannot tell whether it is possible to appeal from the decision of the *Junta de Censura*.

I think it advisable that you should have one of the best lawyers consulted on the subject, and see whether the *Duende* cannot be brought to punishment for that part of his paper of the 4th Oct. in which he calls upon the people of Spain to revenge themselves for the supposed acts at San Sebastian.

If this has no other effect, it will tend to show the people in authority the grounds of our dissatisfaction, which are so reasonable, that, if there is any sense among them, they will attend to the subject. The only mode, however, of getting them to do any thing on any subject is to frighten them; and I recommend to you not to keep secret what I wrote in my last letter, which I shall certainly put in execution, be the consequences what they may.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 2d Nov. 1813.

Several of the officers commanding companies in this army have recently been robbed by the soldiers at the time they had large sums of the money belonging to their companies in their hands ; and application having been made to me to order that these sums should be replaced, I wish to receive your Lordship's directions upon the subject.

I am decidedly of opinion, that these robberies are to be attributed to the relaxed state of the discipline of the army, to which I have frequently drawn your Lordship's attention, and to the neglect of the interior police of the regiments. If this existed at all, the officers could not be robbed in the camp without the formation of a very extensive conspiracy, of which the non-commissioned officers and officers must have a knowledge ; and it would be impossible for any soldiers to have in their possession such large sums of money as those of which some of these officers have been robbed, without the knowledge of their non-commissioned officers and officers, and the consequent detection and certain punishment of the criminals.

The claim of these officers to remuneration for their losses, and the consideration whether it should be given to them or not, does not depend upon whether the want of interior discipline in the army in general is the cause of these robberies.

Under the standing regulations of the service, an officer ought to receive the pay of his company in advance, upon the 25th of the month ; and he receives from the public certain allowances for distributing it to the company, for keeping the accounts, &c. ; and I conclude that he is responsible to the amount of what he receives. The practice has generally been for an officer to receive a week's pay for his company at a time, the remainder being in the hands of the Paymaster of the regiment.

The circumstances of this army have, however, totally altered this system. Owing to the want of specie, the army has, by degrees, become 5 months in arrears of pay ; the balances on the regimental estimates to the 24th May having only recently been paid. By the accumulation of this arrear to the army, large sums have necessarily accumulated in the hands of the officers commanding companies. For instance ; a soldier wounded and sent to the hospital in the month of May or June, and still there, would have been entitled, if he had been present with his company, to receive the balances due on the face of his accounts for the months of January, February, March, and April, at the several periods at which the military chest was enabled to issue the pay of those months. Not having been present, and being still absent, these balances have accumulated in the hands of the officers commanding the companies ; and there being, in every company in the army, many in this situation, the officers commanding companies have thus got a large accumulation of money in their hands, not contemplated by the regulations of the service.

As money was not only frequently very difficult to be procured, but it was likewise very uncertain at what time it would be procured for the payment of the troops, it was necessary, when first the army fell into arrears, to take care that the officers commanding companies should always have in their hands a sufficient sum of money to enable them to provide

their men with those articles of food, besides their rations and necessaries, which are essential to their health and comfort ; and, accordingly, I gave the orders of the 24th Jan. 1810, of which I enclose a copy, by which I authorised a deviation from the standing rule of the service, which directed that the balances due on the soldier's accounts, closed to the 24th of each month, should be paid to him forthwith, by directing that the officer in command of the company should detain in his hand the balance due on the account, closed to the 24th of the month, for which the regimental estimate should be discharged ; thus leaving in the hands of the officer the balances due to his company for one month.

In this campaign, having had reason to believe that much of the irregularity which I had observed among the soldiers was to be attributed to the irregularity with which necessarily their pay was issued to them, and to their being at times for months without money, and at others receiving the balances due for 2 or 3 months at one payment, I issued on the 3d Aug. the order of which I enclose the copy, regulating the payment of the balance to which the soldier would be entitled upon the issue of the regimental estimate under the orders of the 24th Jan. 1810.

Your Lordship will observe that, under the order of the 24th June, 1810, the officer commanding the company was left nearly in the state, in respect to an accumulation of money in his hands, in which he stood under His Majesty's regulations, that is, with the amount of the pay of his company for one month ; under the order of the 3d Aug. 1813, the officer has at the beginning of the month the pay of the company for 2 months, and he has never less than that for one month ; and he has besides in his hands the accumulated balances for several months of the soldiers absent in hospitals, &c., owing to the increased arrear of pay which has been occasioned by the distresses of the military chest in this country. Under these circumstances, it would appear that, if the allowances granted to the officer commanding a troop or company are considered as a compensation for the losses to which he was liable under His Majesty's regulations for the issue of the pay to the army, some allowance should be made for any increased loss which he may have incurred in consequence of the necessities of the service in this country having occasioned an increased accumulation of balance in his hands ; and I beg to receive your Lordship's orders upon this point.

I have always intended to make an alteration in the order of the 3d Aug. 1813, as soon as the balances due on the regimental estimates to the 24th July should be in the course of payment ; and I shall then direct that the balances appearing due to the soldiers on their accounts to the 24th June shall be paid in hand, and those to the 20th July by daily payments. This measure will diminish the accumulation of money in the hands of the officers commanding companies, and it is probable that no men will be in debt, as there is reason to believe that the daily payments can be continued.

I would also recommend that, in order to prevent such losses in future, either the Dep. Paymaster Gen. or the officers of the Commissary Gen. attached to the several brigades should be authorised to receive from the several regiments, under such regulations as might be settled, deposits of

money accumulating in the hands of the officers commanding companies, on account of the arrears of pay due to soldiers absent in hospitals.

By these measures, such accumulations in the hands of the officers commanding companies will be avoided in future, and the losses by robbery, if there should be any, will fall upon themselves.

The A.G. to Officers commanding corps and divisions.

2d Nov. 1813.

I have it in command to recall to your attention the expediency of your taking every possible step to impress on all ranks the necessity, as well as the policy, of preserving good order, by strict discipline, on the army's entering France. The G. O. of the 9th July, written for the occasion, are to be read on the first three parades after advance.

It is his Excellency's wish that you should take a favorable opportunity of assembling the officers commanding brigades and regiments; and in expressing to them his Lordship's peculiar anxiety on this subject, it is expected you should explain that measures of precaution are to be preferred to those of remedy, as there is hardly a possibility of redressing injuries committed by an abandoned soldiery, who, when once let out of control, cannot easily be brought under subordination.

Any soldier improperly absent from his ranks is to be examined on his return, and any thing he may have above his allowed necessities is to be taken from him, and disposed of for the advantage of his company or regiment, if it cannot be returned to the owner, and the offender is to be punished.

The rolls of companies are to be called at midday, to prevent straggling, and as much oftener as may be found necessary for that object.

Although the troops are required to respect the persons and the property of the inhabitants who remain at home, too much confidence in their apparent good faith is to be avoided. In foraging, therefore, and on other detached duties, military precaution must be taken to avoid surprise, and the disgrace attendant on want of vigilance.

The judicious disposal of the detachments of the mounted Staff corps should be held in readiness to follow any movement likely to afford inducement to irregularity, and subsequent patrols will answer to support the police.

It must be generally understood by officers commanding corps and detachments, as well as all guards, that they are bound in support of discipline to take in charge men arrested by the Staff corps, to whatever regiment they may belong, and to give them over to the Provost guard belonging to the division, for the future disposal of the General officer in command.

As a general principle of military order, it may be advantageous to observe that it is the duty of every soldier to support to his utmost the restraint necessary to the existence of an army; and officers of rank are required to understand there must be an union of exertion to protect the interests of the profession, by the immediate notice of irregularity, which in every instance must injure the public service, if not detract from our just pretensions in the military rank of nations.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

Vera, 3d Nov. 1813.

I have this morning received, with much concern, your letter of last night, mentioning the wants of the army under your command, and proposing that certain battalions should be sent to the rear to endeavor to procure subsistence for themselves.

As your Excellency is aware, I have had in contemplation an important movement, of which the execution is deferred only till the state of the weather shall enable the right of the army to march: the success of this movement is very important to Spain, as well as to the enemies of France in the north of Europe; and I should be concerned to be under the neces-

sity of abandoning the plan. It must be abandoned, however, if the force is materially weakened.

In the last week, I sent your Excellency an order for 40,000 rations of flour (not the meal which I imagined I should be under the necessity of giving you) from the British magazines at Pasages. Your Excellency does not mention whether you have or not received that supply; and I now enclose an order for a similar supply. I hope that these supplies may enable you to remain in your position. If they should not, I must make a fresh distribution of the army, from the effects of which I am very apprehensive that eventually the country will suffer severely.

I shall forward your letter to the Minister at War; and I can only assure you that, since last December, I have not ceased to repeat to the government, that great misfortunes would be the result of not attending to the wants of the army.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 3d Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 1st inst., containing the account of the losses sustained by the convoy which appeared off Pasages on the 31st Oct. As, of course, you made known your wishes by signal to the commander of the convoy, that the convoy should not come in, it appears extraordinary that any vessel should have ventured in against his wishes, and if he made the signal to them to keep off; and I beg leave to suggest to you the expediency of proceeding against all those who disobeyed the signals made to them on that occasion.

To Col. Bingham.

Vera, 3d Nov. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. —, of the — — —.

I approve of the whole of the proceedings, and sentence, excepting that part of the latter which recommends the prisoner to mercy.

It appears to me that Lieut. —'s conduct, throughout the transaction under investigation, was most violent and unjustifiable, and was evidently the effect of passion; but that cannot be considered as a justification. He had, first, no right to beat the boy; next, having beat the boy, he had no right to require from Capt. * * that he should beat him; nor did any thing occur to justify, or even palliate, his outrageous conduct and language towards Capt. * *.

I would observe also, upon this transaction, that if the boy had complained of Lieut. — for beating him, or of Capt. * *, if he had beat him, those officers would have been liable to censure, as, whatever may be the practice, the officers of the army have no right to take punishment into their own hands; and that the conduct of Capt. * *, alleged by Lieut. — as provocation, cannot be considered in any view as provocation, as Capt. * * would have been liable to censure if he had acted otherwise than he did.

I have certainly no desire to bear hard upon Lieut. —, and his character as an officer makes its due impression upon my mind; but I beg to recommend to the Court, that they should leave the exercise of the power of pardoning to the discretion of the Commander of the Forces,

after Lieut. — shall have shown some contrition for his conduct ; and it is quite clear that the harmony of the respectable corps to which these officers belong will not be disturbed in consequence of this transaction. It is, at all events, desirable, that if the Court should still wish to recommend Lieut. — for mercy, they should do it by separate letter, and not as part of the sentence.

In reference to the character of Lieut. —, as so much of this case turns upon his character, it is desirable that the Court should examine upon it Lieut. Col. —, who, if I am not mistaken, has commanded the regiment ever since Lieut. — has been in it.

The A.G. to Dr. McGrigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

3d Nov. 1813.

I have submitted to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 25th ult., containing the suggestion of a G. O. to answer as a general authority for the payment of $7\frac{1}{2}$ *reals* per league to each man employed in carrying disabled officers and soldiers from one station to another. Although his Excellency fully agrees to the charge, it does not appear equally justifiable to his Lordship to give an unlimited warrant for this kind of expenditure. Whenever it is found necessary to resort to this mode of conveyance, the necessity must be certified by the senior medical officer of the division or station, and countersigned by the General or Commandant, which will be considered a sufficient authority for the disbursement, whether on the part of the Purveyor's or Commissariat department, as a warrant must be granted every two months, if necessary, for the recovery of such issues, supported by vouchers as above described.

To Col. Bingham.

Vera, 4th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of — —, and I beg the Court to reconsider their sentence.

I submit to the Court the propriety of adhering in their sentence to the terms of the Mutiny Act, from which their authority is derived.

If the man is *already enlisted* for life, the sentence, to meet the intentions of the Court, should be simply, by Sect. 6, '*To general service as a soldier ;*' or if, as I presume was the case here, the deserter appeared to the Court to have been enlisted for a *limited term*, then, by Sect. 7, '*To serve for LIFE as a soldier in any regiment or corps which His Majesty shall please to direct,*' without the addition, '*Or in any country or place,*' which, though it may be a consequence of the former words, and included in them, still should not be part of the sentence. At least, if included, the addition is unnecessary ; and if it means any thing *more*, it is illegal.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 4th Nov. 1813.

Adverting to the arrangement made by Adm. T. B. Martin when here, for providing vessels of war for the convoy of the store and provision ships of the army along the north coast ; to the inconvenience which has always been felt from large fleets sailing together, and to the increased danger to the ships when sailing in large fleets on this coast in the winter ; to the increased difficulty and danger in entering the harbours of San Sebastian, Pasages, or Fuenterrabia ; and to the losses recently experienced, owing to ships running foul of each other when they had actually got into Pasages, and all danger was apparently over, I take the liberty

of suggesting to you that a vessel of war should sail from Coruña for Santander every Sunday and every Thursday in each week, wind and weather permitting, and one sail from Santander on the same days in each week. This last might either be the same vessel as came from Coruña, or another, as you should think proper. By these means, the communication being, wind and weather permitting, constant, the Commissary Gen. would not be under the necessity of calling for so many store and provision ships at a time, as he is at present.

I am anxious, for many reasons, to avoid giving any opinions whatever on matters concerning the navy; and I do so on this occasion, only because it occurs to me that what I propose may prevent losses in future, and will be a mode of conducting the business equally convenient to the army.

The A.G. to Dr. M'Grigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

4th Nov. 1813.

By the annexed report addressed to this office by the A. A. G. of the 3d division, you will observe that extreme difficulty is experienced, and loss sustained by the Captains of companies, in consequence of their giving in the accounts of invalided men, immediately after their passing the Board, agreeably to G. O., whilst the hospital charges are not received for a considerable time after that decision, although they generally are to come from the same stations at which the soldiers have been invalided. Under these circumstances I recommend that the Commandant and the Purveyor should be furnished with the names of men invalided immediately after the decision of the Board to that effect, and the Purveyor should be required to give in all demands on the part of the hospital, within a limited number of days after the receipt of such notification. I beg you will acquaint me the time it would be reasonable to give the Purveyor for this duty, that I may bring the subject under his Excellency's notice for final arrangement.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 5th Nov. 1813, 9 A.M.

I had the honor of receiving yesterday evening your letter of the 3d, and in the night that of the 4th, 11 A.M.

I am desirous of sending to England, at as early a period as may be convenient, the prisoners taken at Pamplona; and I give directions that parties of troops should be in readiness to embark in each transport.

The expedition under Major Gen. Lord Aylmer having been so long delayed, may as well now be delayed for a few days longer; but as it is most desirable that it should take place, it may be as well that you should keep tonnage sufficient for the transport of these troops, including the *Surveillante*, if you should think proper so to employ that ship.

In regard to the *Surveillante*, and other points in your letter of the 3d, and to the *Cydus*, in that of the 4th, I beg to decline giving any opinion whatever, being matters purely concerning the navy.

To Lient. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 5th Nov. 1813.

As the weather appeared settled, I sent orders yesterday to Hill to march to-morrow morning. He will be in his place on the 7th, and the movement will probably take place on the 8th. As it is so near, and Lord Aylmer has been delayed so long, he may as well be delayed a little longer, till the operation shall be completed. I have stated this to Sir G. Collier, and I shall be obliged to you if you will inform Lord Aylmer.

The 62d regt. may as well be moved up to join the brigade. The 77th are arrived, and shall be in his brigade likewise for the present;

but they cannot move till they are equipped. One of the regiments, the latter, if they should be landed in time, will have to furnish from 100 to 150 men, as guards to the Pamplona prisoners, on their passage to England.

There is nothing new. On the right of the line they have, I understand, papers to the 26th, which contain no later news of the army than of the 13th, when the Emperor was at Dresden.

Au Gén. Don Carlos de España.

Vera, ce 5 Nov. 1813, à 11½ heures.

Ayant envoyé votre Adjudant à Cadiz avec les nouvelles de la reddition de Pampelune, je n'ai pas eu l'occasion de vous écrire pour vous remercier et vous féliciter sur vos succès; et je prends celle-ci pour vous prier d'accepter mes remerciemens et félicitations bien sincères.

Je vous envoie en même temps les médailles reçues d'Angleterre pour vous et les officiers commandans les bataillons qui étaient dans la bataille de Salamanque.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Vera, 6th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letters of the 4th and 5th, the last this morning. Kennedy understands that you are to have money as well as supplies at Pasages in December.

In regard to the medals, I have always been of opinion, that government should have extended the principle more than they did; and in executing their orders, I believe it will be found that, whenever a medal could be given to an individual under the orders of government, I have inserted his name in the return. However, my decision on this or any other subject is not final; and if any body doubts, I wish he would apply to superior authority.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Vera, 6th Nov. 1813.

The forward movement of the army (the instructions for which have been already circulated) is to take place on the morning of the * ———.

The General officers to whom these instructions have been communicated will be so good, therefore, as make their arrangements accordingly.

The clearness of the nights will facilitate the movement of the troops to the destinations whence they are to advance to the attack. If, however, the morning of the ——— should prove foggy, the operations are not to commence at daybreak, as directed by the instructions; but the signal for their commencement upon the right of the army, and in the centre, is to be the opening of the artillery with the 4th division against the enemy's redoubts in front of the village of Sarre.

In case there should be no fog upon the mountain of La Rhune, Major Gen. Alten is, notwithstanding, to delay the attack if there is a fog in the valleys below, until the artillery with the 4th division has opened as above mentioned. Major Gen. Alten will be careful, therefore, so to place the troops under his orders that they may remain concealed from the enemy until the above signal of attack is heard.

Major Gen. Freyre will commence his operations at the same time with those of the Light division; and as Gen. Freyre may not hear the firing of the artillery in front of Sarre, Major Gen. Alten will take measures to apprise him as speedily as possible of the commencement of the attack.

Upon Sir R. Hill's arrival in the valley of Maya, he will assume the command of the troops which are destined to act against the position of the enemy behind Ainhoë; and Marshal Beresford will be so good as take upon himself the immediate direction, on the morning of the attack, of the 3d, 7th, and 4th divisions.

* The unsettled and rainy state of the weather caused the postponement more than once, of the proposed movement. It finally took place on the morning of the 10th Nov.

I have not with me the papers of the year 1812, and I write upon the Ciudad Rodrigo medal solely upon recollection. I think that you arrived at Gallegos one day or two before the storm, that is, on the 16th or 17th Jan., without your staff; and if I am not mistaken, I told you, at the time I was sending the list for the medal, that I had not inserted your name, and you acquiesced, although, in a recent conversation upon it, you stated your expectation that you should get that medal; and, although I recollected that something had before passed upon the subject, I did not remember what, nor whether your name was returned or not.

In regard to the Ciudad Rodrigo medal, it is for the storm of the place. Those officers and troops even employed in the siege don't get it; much less the larger part of the army brought there to protect the operation of the siege in case of necessity. In regard to the Portuguese Staff, if they were there (and I think I recollect that D'Urban, Hardinge, and Arbuthnot were), it could have been only for the last two days, and it will be admitted that they had not a better claim than the Staff of the British army, who, the siege and storm being conducted under my own directions, carried on all the details. I know that De Lancey has not got the medal for Ciudad Rodrigo; and I believe Stewart, who was the Adj. Gen., has not, at least that he was not returned for it by me; and I believe Sir T. Graham has not, who carried on the operations under me. The only officer of the Staff, that I know of, who has, is Sturgeon, who led one of the columns in the storm.

However, my judgment or fairness must not be relied on in these cases; and I can have no objection to an appeal from it to higher authority on any point.

Forjaz's letter to me is copying to go to England, and I will send it to you when it is finished. His object appears to me to be a very fair one, viz., that in mentioning the Portuguese army, whether in Parliament or elsewhere, it should be considered distinct: in short, that the Portuguese should, in Europe, have the reputation of possessing a good army to a greater degree than they have; and, considering to what a degree reputation is, if not actual strength, at least safety, I concur with him in thinking his object a fair one; and I shall do every thing in my power to impress the government with the necessity of attending to his wishes; but I doubt my being in time for the thanks on Pamplona. I return his letter, which is very satisfactory about the Bishops.

You will get from Murray instructions to go to Zugarramurdi, to take the command of the divisions to act on Sarre.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Véra, ce 6 Nov. 1813, à 6 heures du soir.

Je vous écris seulement pour vous faire savoir, qu'étant sorti aujourd'hui quand l'instruction pour vous, du 8, fut copiée, le Gén. Murray l'a signée; mais je vous prie de la considérer comme venant de moi.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 6th Nov. 1813.

I write to apprise you that I propose to carry into execution on the 8th inst., in the morning, the operations which I informed you in my confidential letter of the 1st inst., that I had in contemplation; and I shall

be obliged to you if you will make your arrangements for a demonstration in co-operation with us. It is desirable, however, that the enemy should not observe any change till the morning of the 8th.

I will let you know if any circumstance should induce me to delay the operations for another day.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Vera, 6th Nov. 1813.

I have perused the statement published by the authority of the government in the supplement of the *Regency Gazette*, of the 20th Oct., which I trust will have the effect of effacing the injurious impressions attempted to be made by the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, and by the infamous libellers of Cadiz; and will frustrate the still more infamous attempts of the latter to excite the animosity of the people of this nation against the officers of the British army.

I rather apprehend, however, that there is a mistake in the translation of one word in my letter, viz., the word *plunder*; as that used to express it, viz., the word *saquear*, appears to me to convey a meaning that I did not intend to express. What I meant to express was, that the soldiers had gone into the houses, and plundered them of wine principally, and of other articles, which, I believe, would be expressed by the word *robar*, or *pillar*, rather than by the word *saquear*. The soldiers did not sack the town: if I had said that, I should have said what was not true, viz., that they had destroyed the town, and committed other outrages besides the plunder of wine and other articles which they found in the houses.

I request you to lay this letter before the Spanish government, and to have this explanation published, as well as what has passed before.

The Spanish government are the best judges whether it would not be proper that they should take any other, and what measures, to satisfy the officers of the army on the subject of these infamous libels. That is a point upon which I am the last person who should give any opinion.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 6th Nov. 1813.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Dom M. Forjaz, the Portuguese minister, to which I request your Lordship's attention.

When Marshal Beresford was at Lisbon, he wrote to me that he had found the Portuguese government and nation to be particularly displeased with the British government on account of the little notice taken of their army. I answered him, that the Portuguese government had no ground whatever for complaint of the King's government, and that such feelings ought not to be encouraged. Shortly afterwards, I received a letter from Sir C. Stuart, acquainting me with the state of temper of the Portuguese government, principally, he believed, because the English newspapers had not made quite so much as they ought of the feats of the Portuguese troops, and the ministers had not noticed them sufficiently in their speeches in Parliament; in answer to which I wrote to Sir C. Stuart to point out the absurdity of such feelings on such grounds; and I particularly deprecated a measure which Sir C. Stuart informed me that Dom M. Forjaz had in contemplation, viz., the taking the Portuguese troops from being integral parts of our divisions of infantry, and forming all the Portu-

guese troops into a separate *corps d'armée*, the divisions of which should be commanded by Portuguese officers. Sir C. Stuart communicated my letter to Dom M. Forjaz and the government, and the enclosed is his answer.

You will see that the object of the Portuguese government is to have the reputation in Europe of possessing a good army, and of being more than auxiliaries to the British army. This will certainly be of importance to them hereafter; and it will not be difficult for His Majesty's ministers to accomplish their object for them, keeping things here as they are. 1st; It would gratify them if the Portuguese army could be mentioned in His Royal Highness' speech from the Throne. 2dly; They are desirous that, upon occasions on which thanks are voted to them, they should be separated in the vote, as a Portuguese army, from the officers of the British army. 3dly; In inserting in the *Gazette* the lists of the names of officers of the Portuguese army to whom medals or other marks of honor are granted, it would be well if the officers of the Portuguese were separated from those of the British army.

I don't know what else to suggest, excepting that the King's ministers should take every opportunity of mentioning the Portuguese army with honor, as they really deserve.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

6th Nov. 1813.

I think it necessary to direct your particular attention to the G. O. of the 12th ult., in regard to the *Christian* as well as the surnames of officers who may be killed, wounded, or missing, being inserted *at full length* in all returns of casualties which may in future be transmitted to this office. It is very desirable that these returns should be most scrupulously correct in this particular, to enable the Adj. Gen. at the Horse Guards to answer the numerous inquiries which are made by the relatives and friends of officers serving with this army. I must also hold you responsible that the returns of casualties are invariably collected and dispatched *by you* for head quarters by a safe and expeditious conveyance, on the day immediately subsequent to the conclusion of every affair in which the division, or any part of it, shall hereafter be engaged, without waiting until those returns have been particularly called for from this office, as has generally been the case, and it will therefore rest with you to take measures accordingly.

Note. The cavalry Brigade Majors are to send their returns of casualties direct to this office, *by brigades*, as above ordered.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 7th Nov. 1813, 5½ P.M.

I am just now returned from the right. There has been much more rain in that quarter, in the course of last night and this day, than here; and the roads are so much destroyed by it, that it is quite impossible for the troops to move to-morrow, and probably not next day; and, indeed, the guns from hence could not get up to the Spanish camp in front of Sarre.

Our movement is therefore deferred, probably till Wednesday; but you will of course receive notice of the day on which it will take place.

P.S. Will you do me the favor to forward the enclosed to Sir G. Collier?

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 7th Nov. 1813, 5½ P.M.

I have just returned from the right of the army; and I find the roads so much destroyed by the rain of last night and this day, that it is im-

possible to make our movement to-morrow. You shall be apprised of the day fixed for it, as soon as the state of the roads will permit.

To Gen. Espoz y Mina.

Vera, 7th Nov. 1813, 5½ P.M.

The state of the roads and country, in consequence of the fall of rain last night, has induced me to defer to a future day the attack upon the enemy which I had proposed to make to-morrow.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will detach 2 strong regiments of the force under your command to the valley of Baztan, including the 500 men now in that valley under the directions before sent to Gen. Hill, and 2 regiments to the valley of Les Alduides. These movements should be made in the course of to-morrow and the following day, so that the regiments shall arrive early on Tuesday, the 9th, in the valley of Baztan. Gen. Hill will acquaint the officer commanding these regiments how I wish them to act.

It does not appear to me to be necessary that Orbaizeta should be occupied in force under existing circumstances. A post of observation there will be sufficient.

I have ordered the English troops left at Roncesvalles by Gen. Hill to march.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Vera, ce 7 Nov. 1813, à 5½ heures.

Je reviens de la droite; et je trouve les routes si dégradées par la pluie d'hier au soir et d'aujourd'hui que je suis obligé de remettre le mouvement proposé pour demain à un autre jour, dont vous serez prévenu. Vous aurez la bonté de donner des contre-ordres si vous avez déjà ordonné le mouvement.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

7th Nov. 1813.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I am to acquaint you that there will be no objection to Dr. Mackenzie, and any of the Medical officers at Pasages, who desire it, having deserters from the enemy as servants, under the following regulation: Officers commanding divisions and stations are permitted to dispose of deserters from the enemy as servants to officers, reporting the instances of indulgence granted to the Adj. Gen.'s office. Officers, when they may find it necessary to discharge a servant, taken from amongst the prisoners of war, must report that intention to the Commandant of the station, or A. A. G. of the division to which they may belong, with the view that every deserter so discharged may again be put into custody, as the liberty granted to this description is to be considered limited, and not to extend longer than the person so selected proves an useful follower to the army.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

Vera, 8th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose you a letter which I have received from Gen. Freyre, and another from the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army, to Gen. Wimpffen, in which you will see the state to which that army is reduced, notwithstanding the assistance which it receives daily from me; and I beg to remind the government, that since the month of January last, I have not ceased to point out to them the defects of the system on which they were acting, and the absolute impossibility of founding any military operation on such a basis.

I doubt not that the *Xefes Politicos* have taken care to inform the

government of the misery inflicted on the people by this military system; and I advert to one part of the letter from the Chief of the Staff, that in which he states that 40,000 rations would last the army for 2 days, just to show the extent of the abuses which prevail; abuses which it is impossible to remedy till the regular means shall be provided for the maintenance of the army.

This army, which, it appears by the letter from the Chief of the Staff, consumes 20,000 rations daily, and by another which I have from Gen. Freyre, consumes 22,000 rations daily, consists of two divisions and one brigade of the 4th army; and will not produce 10,000 men in the field. Thus, every soldier in the field costs more than two in his provisions, the most expensive article of his maintenance; and it may be depended upon, that this cost falls ultimately upon the nation, whatever may be the mode in which the provisions are taken from the people.

Then there are whole armies that for want of means are quite useless. I entertain no doubt that the allies are superior in numbers to the enemy on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula; but owing to the deficiency of means of transport, they cannot assemble in the field. The Anglo-Sicilian corps, and the 1st army, are in some degree equipped as troops ought to be; but none of the others are, and they cannot even carry from the magazines on the sea coast the provisions and supplies which are given to them; and the operations of the war are languid in that quarter for want of the necessary means to carry them on.

I have thought it proper to bring this subject again under your Excellency's view, leaving it to the government to adopt such measures as they may think proper.

To Doña Ana Carasa O'Farrill.

Head Quarters, 8th Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter, and I have forwarded that which you enclosed.

I have received no further notification from the government of their intentions, in consequence of your application to be allowed to go to France; but I am happy to learn from you that directions have been given to make inquiries regarding you at Madrid, as I conclude that, when the report on these inquiries shall be received, I shall be made acquainted with the decision of government.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Vera, 8th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letters of the 29th and 30th ult. I have sent Dom M. Forjaz's letter home to the government, who will, I conclude, take measures that the Portuguese government may have due credit for a good army; they having in the mean time done every thing in their power to prevent us from having it.

In regard to the appointment of Gen. — to command the army when Marshal Beresford shall go to England, I shall be obliged to you if you will remind the government that they are ordered by the Prince Regent to consult my opinion on matters of finance and military affairs; and I recommend to them not to adopt such a measure as to appoint a commanding officer to the army without their consulting with me.

I was prejudiced in favor of Gen. —, and I believe I was the cause of his being employed with the army in this campaign. My opinion of him is very much altered. He possesses no one military quality; and he has been repeatedly guilty of that worst of all tricks, which invariably defeats its own ends; viz., courting popularity with the common soldiers, by flattering their vices, and by impunity for their misconduct. Such a man will not do in this army.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 8th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of the capitulation of the garrison of Pamplona.*

* Articles of capitulation for the surrender of the fortress of Pamplona, 31st Oct. 1813.†

Article I. The garrison shall march out of the place with the honors of war, for the purpose of returning to France, and shall be escorted as far as the outposts of the French army by a detachment of the allied army.

Answer. The French garrison shall march out of the place with all the honors of war, shall lay down their arms and colours and eagles, at the distance of 300 yards from the barrier, shall surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the Spanish and allied armies, and shall march to the port of Pasages, there to embark, and be conveyed to England.

The officer commanding the escort of the garrison on the march shall take all the necessary means for ensuring the fulfilment of the articles of capitulation, towards all persons concerned.

Art. II. The subalterns and soldiers shall keep their knapsacks, and the officers their swords and baggage.

Answer. Granted, on condition that the place and citadel shall be given up without any injury having been done to them; and that the shot, and all the ammunition remaining, shall be found not to have suffered any damage; and that there shall be left 3 days' provisions. If there should remain any mines in the works of the citadel, the powder with which they are charged shall be removed before the giving up of the place. Granted also, in consideration that there remains no doubt that the French garrison has behaved honorably towards the inhabitants of the town, during the blockade.

Art. III. The officers of health and others holding employments in the French army shall be treated as the garrison, and enjoy the same advantages.

Answer. Granted, and they may be proposed by the Marquis of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, to the General in Chief of the French army, in exchange for Spaniards, and particularly those of Navarre, who are detained as prisoners in France.

Art. IV. The military who have suffered amputation, and all others not in a state to serve, shall return to France, as soon as they can support the fatigue of the journey.

Answer. They shall remain prisoners of war till they are exchanged, and shall be treated as the rest of the garrison.

Art. V. The sick remaining in hospital shall be treated with all the care due to their situation; there shall remain with them a sufficient number of officers of health and attendants, and as soon as they are perfectly recovered, they and the persons remaining to take care of them shall follow the destination of the garrison.

Answer. Granted.

Art. VI. The allied army shall provide the number of carriages, horses, or mules, necessary for transporting the baggage and disabled men.

Answer. Granted with respect to every thing which can be provided by the country.

Art. VII. Lodgings and provisions shall be furnished to the troops of the garrison, at the halting places according to the arrangements, and at the expense of the allied armies.

Art. VIII. The military of the garrison being in a very feeble state, in consequence of the privations they have endured, the halting places on their march shall be as near to each other as possible.

Answer. Granted.

Art. IX. All French (*non-combattans*), who are at this moment in the town of Pamplona, shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall have permission to return to France.

Answer. They may be proposed in exchange against Spaniards of the civil administration who are detained in France, and especially for inhabitants of Navarre.

Art. X. Passports to return to France shall be given to all old men exceeding 60 years

† See Appendix No. V.

I took advantage of the fair weather in the end of last week to move Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps from Roncesvalles to the valley of Baztan, in which he arrived yesterday; and I had given orders that the enemy should be attacked this morning; but, having been to the right of the army yesterday, I found the roads and country rendered so impracticable by a fall of rain on the preceding night and yesterday, that I was under the necessity of countermanding those orders. In the mean time, the enemy are strengthening their positions daily.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line since I addressed you on the 1st inst.; and I have not heard from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

of age, to the wives and children of the military, and others employed in the French army.

Answer. This article shall be referred, and particularly recommended by the General commanding the blockade, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Art. XI. The Spaniards and French who have taken up their residence in Spain, prior to and subsequent to 1808, and who, since that time, have served in any civil capacity, shall not in anywise be molested, neither themselves nor their families, in their persons or property, on account of their opinions, or the part they may have taken.

The families of such amongst them as, in the course of the month of June last, have followed the French army, shall receive protection for themselves and their property.

Answer. These persons shall remain under the protection of the laws of the Spanish government.

Art. XII. Officers actually prisoners of war, on parole at Pamplona, not being released by the present capitulation, shall not be allowed to serve against France or her allies, until regularly exchanged.

Answer. All officers of whatsoever rank, who shall be found upon parole, or confined in the fortress of Pamplona, shall be delivered up unconditionally to the General commanding the blockading forces, it being matter of right that all military persons have their liberty, when found in a fortress taken possession of by an army of the nation to which they belong.

Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, for the delivery and receipt of every thing concerning the artillery, the engineers' department, and the general administration.

Answer. Granted: all plans belonging to the fortress, as well as all other public papers, shall be faithfully delivered over to the Commissary of the Spanish army, by the Commissary of the fortress.

Art. XIV. The General, governor of the fortress, shall have the option of sending an officer from Pamplona, by the shortest road, to his Excellency the General in Chief of the French armies, in order to transmit to him the present capitulation, and to explain to him the reasons of it. Such officer shall be furnished with an escort, sufficient for his personal safety, as far as the advanced posts of the French army, and shall not be considered as a prisoner of war.

Answer. Granted, such officer not being above the rank of a captain: he must be considered as a prisoner of war on parole, until his exchange, which may immediately take place, for an officer of equal rank of the Spanish army. All dispatches with which he is charged must be open.

Art. XV. As soon as the ratifications shall be exchanged, commissaries, named according to the 13th article of the present capitulation, shall be admitted into the fortress to fulfil their mission.

On the same day, and immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, detachments of the blockading troops shall occupy La Porte de Secours, of the citadel, and La Porte de France, of the town; and to avoid disorder and confusion, the blockading troops are not to enter the place and citadel until the French troops shall have retired.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XVI. The garrison shall evacuate the place on the 1st Nov., at 2 o'clock, P.M., by the Porte Neuve.

Answer. Granted.

Art. XVII. It is to be distinctly understood, that the garrison of Pamplona shall enjoy all advantages which might be guaranteed by any armistice, or such other arrangement as may have been concluded between His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the coalesced powers, previous to the ratification of the present capitulation.

Answer. Refused.

Art. XVIII.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 8th Nov. 1813.

It would save a good deal of money, and would, I think, answer good purposes in preventing jealousy, if we were to withdraw our garrison from Cadiz entirely; and I beg to know whether your Lordship has any objection.

I would send all the ordnance and stores to Gibraltar.

The A. G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

8th Nov. 1813.

I feel it necessary to desire you will, with the concurrence of the General officer in command of the — division, explain to the officers commanding regiments, that they are the proper persons to point out the expediency of transferring officers from one battalion to the other, in consequence of casualty or promotion. Permitting a junior officer to suggest or to solicit any new arrangement of this kind, because it may be his remove in succession, is improper. Such a proceeding would tend to introduce a very unworthy system into the service, and produce a bad impression throughout the junior ranks, who ought to feel reluctance at the necessity of quitting the army during active operations.

The A. G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

8th Nov. 1813.

In consequence of the annexed favorable report from the officer commanding the 20th regt., on the subject of Lieut. —'s usual good conduct as a duty officer, I have to desire that Lieut. — may be released from his arrest, with an explanation, that such thoughtless proceedings must not be repeated, for relaxation of general discipline must be the result of frequent trifling inattentions, excused by trifling pretences.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813, noon.

Gen. Murray will have acquainted you that we propose to carry on our operation in the morning, according to the arrangement before made.

I shall be obliged to you if you will give or send the enclosed to Sir G. Collier.

I entertain no doubt, from the accounts which I have received from the

Art. XVIII. If any discussion shall arise in the fulfilment of the articles of the present capitulation, the interpretation shall always be favorable to the garrison.

Answer. Granted.

Conditions imposed upon the garrison by the Commanding officers of the Allies.

No Spaniard, without regard to sex or class, can be allowed to follow the French garrison to its destination; and all such, whether civil or military, will remain under the protection of the laws.

Answer. On the part of the garrison, no facility to expatriate will be given to the persons here designated.

All prisoners of war, without any exception, and all deserters belonging to the Spanish and allied armies, shall be given up to the troops of the said armies without exchange, upon the ratification of the capitulation.

Answer. Prisoners of war, contained in this article, shall be delivered over to the allied armies, as well as deserters, if any should be found.

The forced loan of 20,000 *duros*, levied upon the inhabitants during the blockade (the funds of which have been appropriated for the payment of the troops of the garrison), not being recoverable, on account of the occupation of the country by the allied armies, shall be recognised as a credit of Spain upon the French government, and shall be taken into account when, at a peace, the interests of the two nations shall be settled.

Answer. It will be the more easy to settle this demand when the two nations shall treat upon their respective interests, as much is due to the French government on account of the arrears of the contributions of Navarre; and as the town itself, as well as many of the inhabitants of Pamplona, owed conjointly, at the period of 1st Jan. of the present year, the sum of 330,614 *reales vellon*.

interior, that the French have sustained a terrible defeat in Germany. I have nothing of importance from England.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813, noon.

I write to let you know that, the weather appearing settled, we shall make our attack in the morning, and I shall be obliged to you if you will make your arrangements that vessels may appear off Socoa.

To Major Gen. Pringle.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Capt. —, of the — regt.; and I beg the Court will revise that part of their sentence by which they *honorably* acquit Capt. — of the charge of falsely reporting to his Commanding officer on the morning of the 7th Oct., that Lieut. — was drunk when on duty on the evening of the 4th.

If by the word *honorably*, the Court Martial means to express that they fully acquit Capt. — of making a false charge, I concur with them in the opinion, as it appears to me that Capt. — had grounds for the charge, but not in the mode of expressing it.

I would beg the Court to observe, however, that the word *honorably* applies to all parts of the transaction, and I am afraid that the examination of Capt. —'s conduct on this very charge will show that it will not be accurately described by that term.

If Lieut. — was drunk when on duty on the evening of the 4th Oct., in whose company was he gambling and drinking on that same evening? in that of the Captain of the day, Capt. —.

Did Capt. — put him in arrest at the time, or did he warn him not to drink when on duty; or did he bring a charge against him of being drunk on duty, till he found that Lieut. — was the principal evidence on these charges against him? The answer to these questions will show that his conduct on this charge cannot be described by the epithet *honorable*.

There is another point also for consideration on the use of the term 'honorable acquittal' on this charge; and that is the mode in which it will affect Lieut. —. If that officer should think proper to ask, or it should be thought proper to order, that he might be brought to trial before the same Court on the charge of being drunk on duty, I believe the Court will admit that they have already evidence before them to render it very doubtful whether he ought to be convicted; and it is probable he would be acquitted. How would they feel then in having *honorably* acquitted Capt. — of making a false charge against Lieut. —; of which charge, when Lieut. — comes to be tried, they find themselves under the necessity of acquitting him?

All these considerations should induce the Court to be very cautious how they use that term.

I would beg the Court likewise to state in their sentence, by whom it is that Capt. — is to be reprimanded, if they think that punishment sufficient.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

Vera, ce 9 Nov. 1813, à 9 heures du soir.

Le Gén. Pakenham vient de me dire que vous venez de demander des munitions, cependant je croyais, par les rapports faits depuis votre dernière affaire, que vous aviez toutes vos gibernes remplies, tous vos mulets chargés, et 200,000 cartouches à Echalar. Si vous aviez demandé des munitions Dimanche, j'aurais pu vous les donner sans inconvénient, parceque j'aurais eu le temps de les remplacer; à présent je vous les donne en vous disant en même temps que, si l'affaire dure, l'armée court risque d'en manquer.

Je vous prie de me faire savoir si vous avez ou non des munitions à Echalar.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Vera, ce 9 Nov. 1813.

Le temps étant beau, et les routes un peu améliorées, j'ai ordonné l'attaque pour demain matin, sous les instructions déjà données, dont je vous prévien; et je vous prie de faire vos mouvemens en conséquence.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 28th Oct., enclosing one from the Admiralty, in which their Lordships desire that an officer of the army, of rank, may be appointed to reside near Commodore Sir G. Collier.

I have already addressed your Lordship on that subject on the 1st inst.; and I have only to add, that if your Lordship should, after perusal of that letter, wish that an officer of rank should reside near Sir G. Collier, it will be necessary to send him from England, as none can be spared from the duties of this army.

While writing upon this subject, I take the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship the copy of a paper which has been sent to me by Sir G. Collier, being the extract of a letter which he wrote to Lord Keith on the 3d inst., upon which I have only to observe, that the proposition which I had originally made for securing the communication of the north and west coasts, is not quite so absurd as it has been supposed; as the executive naval Commander on this coast agrees with my opinion. I don't wish to quote the private opinions of professional men; but I could show that the opinion of another great authority concurs with mine on this point.

Up to this moment, the only ships we have lost have been in the harbour of Pasages, notwithstanding the extraordinary badness of the weather, with the exception of one Portuguese vessel, referred to in my dispatches of the 24th Sept. and the 4th Oct. The entrance of the harbour is intricate; and when many vessels come in at a time, they crowd and embarrass each other, and some are liable to be lost. For that reason, I have wished that only two or three vessels should, during the winter, come with each convoy. It would be better if they could come singly.

In answer to your Lordship's dispatch, No. 183, of the 28th, I have to inform you, that I had directed that a requisition made by Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton for supplies for the Anglo-Sicilian corps in Lisbon, should be complied with; but there was no vessel to transport them, and no convoy.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813.

I observe that the allies in Germany make capitulations with the enemy taken in different parts, that they should not serve against the allies for a year. I don't know whether it is intended to include the allies in the Peninsula in the denomination of allies in these capitulations; and it is more than probable that, even if we were included in such capitulations, they would not be kept by the enemy. It is desirable, however, for many reasons, that we should be included, as it may be depended upon, that all officers and men, whom Buonaparte would not dare to employ against the allies in Germany after such a capitulation, would forthwith be sent here. It is better that such a capitulation should not be made at all; but if it is made, it is best that it should be made applicable to all the allies in the war.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813.

Having lately had some correspondence with Gen. Gazan, the Chief of the Staff of the enemy's army opposite to me, in regard to the exchange of prisoners, he, within these few days, wrote me a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, proposing to agree upon a convention for the exchange of all the prisoners in the power of each nation; to which I wrote the answer of which I enclose the extract, stating that I had not the power to agree to such an extended exchange. I beg to receive your Lordship's orders upon this subject.

There are several persons prisoners, whom I should be very happy to see released; but I most earnestly recommend to the King's government not to agree to any extended exchange. Depend upon it, that Buonaparte is in the utmost distress for want of experienced officers and soldiers; and he would give two, or even three, of ours for one of those we have, if he dared to do so.

Excepting Sir E. Paget and one or two others, he has not any of ours that are important to us. He has scarcely any Portuguese officers or soldiers; and as for Spaniards, I scarcely know of one that he has that would be of any use to the army. As for the Spanish soldiers who have been prisoners, I would prefer not to have them. On the whole, therefore, considering the matter on public grounds only, I earnestly recommend to you not to agree to any exchange at present.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vera, 9th Nov. 1813.

I received last night your letter of the 27th, and I write this in hopes of catching the packet. I have not yet got the authority to allow of volunteers from the provisional battalions.

I enclose a list of the regiments in this army which have less than 350 R. and F. present for duty, and another of those that have less than 450. In my opinion, the former ought to be reduced to 4, the latter to 6 companies; the officers and non-commissioned officers of the remaining companies to be sent to England to receive the drafts from the militia, to put them to rights, and to bring them out to join their regiments early in the spring. You will observe that this is only a temporary measure. At all events let me have some decision about the weak battalions of this

army. I am going to send them into action to-morrow, and I shall just lose half the officers. The loss of officers would not be so great if the regiments were tolerably complete in men, or if, the number of companies being reduced, there were no more officers in proportion than there are men. To tell you the truth, I don't see how this large draft from the militia could be made efficient for the army at an early period of the season in any other mode. If we could get 8000 or 10,000 men in this way, and if it be true, as reported, that Buonaparte has retired with loss, you might then take from this army, for the army in Germany, all its German and foreign infantry at least. To these you might add a good many at Lisbon, Cadiz, &c.: and altogether you would make up a handsome force for the Electorate to begin with, if it should have been cleared.

Although I am very well pleased with the German troops, (and in one respect, their health, they are very superior to any you could send us,) they desert so terribly, and in this respect set our men so bad an example, that I should not be sorry to get rid of them. It is really quite disgraceful. I don't believe a man remains of the last recruits sent out to the German Legion. They were raised from the prisoners sent home after the battle of Vitoria; and I would observe, that if this is to be allowed, it would be much better to enlist them here, as government would at least save the expense of their passage to England and back. They generally belong to the Nassau regiment, which we are endeavoring to bring over in a body, and in the mean time are recruiting it in detail. Between the Spaniards, Germans, and, I am sorry to add, English, I believe we have not lost less than 1200 men in the last four months. The Portuguese (to their honor be it recollected) do not desert to the enemy: when they go, it is to return to their own country.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. May, A.A.G., Royal Artillery.

9th Nov. 1813.

I request you will cause 60,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges to be conveyed as early as possible to-morrow morning to the redoubt near Sarre, for the use of the Spanish troops under Gen. Giron. An officer of the Spanish Staff will be at the redoubt to receive it. You will make the necessary communication on the above to Lieut. Col. Dickson.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Dickson, Royal Artillery.

9th Nov. 1813.

I wrote to you half an hour since through Lieut. Col. May, to send to the redoubt near Sarre 60,000 rounds of ball cartridge, for the use of Gen. Giron's Spanish division. In consequence of this unexpected issue, and 50,000 rounds given yesterday to Brig. Gen. Longa, my Lord Wellington is anxious about our reserve supply, and has directed me to desire you to send 70 mules, to-morrow at daylight, to Pasages for a further quantity; and that so soon as the 30 mules destined for the front shall have given over the Spanish supply, they are also to be sent to Pasages for loading. His Lordship requests you will give directions that the 100 mules thus detached shall return to this place with musket ammunition by the evening after to-morrow.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 10 Nov. 1813.

Au moment de l'arrivée de M. le Lieut. — à mon quartier général, l'armée commençait son mouvement, et je n'ai pas cru convenable de lui permettre de passer mes postes dans de pareilles circonstances.

Je profite donc de la première occasion qui s'est présentée pour le ren-

voyer à l'armée Française; et je vous prie, M. le Général, d'agréer les assurances de ma parfaite considération.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813, 6½ P.M.

I did not answer your note last night, as I had lain down when it arrived, and I knew that Sir G. Murray had written and acquainted you with the result of our movement.

Every thing succeeded as I wished, excepting the length of time which our different operations took. Notwithstanding that we began at daylight, it was 1 o'clock before I could put in motion the troops on the right of the Nivelle; and they had not arrived in this neighbourhood at 5 in the evening. If we could have moved forward from hence early yesterday, Soult could not have retired easily from St. Jean de Luz. You are aware of the position occupied by the right and centre of the army this afternoon. When I came down from the heights before dark, I heard some skirmishing in front of the enemy's position at Bidart, and I conclude that you were arriving at your ground.

I think it probable they will retire to-night. If they do not, I propose to attack them to-morrow, at about 10 o'clock, and will send you the plan as soon as I see their position at daylight; but it appears to me that we must move from the right of our centre upon the left of their position at St^e Barbe, and thence in an *échelon*, always keeping the right forward, so as to fall upon their communications with Bayonne.

Sir R. Hill has orders to make a reconnaissance at daylight towards Cambo and Ustaritz, which will secure our right from disturbance in that quarter.

I conclude that you have seen the bulletins of the French army to the arrival of the Emperor at Erfurt. I hear that he has arrived at Paris.

The Colonel who was taken yesterday dined with me. He was at first very melancholy, and would not speak; but he was afterwards more communicative. Having been asked where the Emperor's head quarters were, he answered, '*Nulle part; il n'y a point de quartier général, et point d'armée.*' I understand here that it is positively true that the army is entirely destroyed.

I have just now received your note of 4½, by Col. Waters; and I learn also from him that you are in communication with the 4th division by your cavalry. They, and the Light division, are on the left of the centre of the British army. Gen. Freyre ought to be at Ahetzé.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813.

I wish to know from you whether it is still your intention to keep British troops and establishments at Cadiz. It is a monstrous expense, and only tends to afford a topic to those who wish to keep alive a jealousy of the British government; and it answers no military purpose that I

G. O.

St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813.

The General officers and commanding officers of regiments are requested to save the dry forage as much as possible, and to use the green, while the state of the weather will admit of the use of it; they will find the necessity of attending to this caution in the course of the winter, and if it is not attended to, the Commander of the Forces declares his intention not to allow any claims for animals lost for want of food to go before the Board.

know of, as it may be depended upon, that if Cadiz should ever again be in danger, our aid will be called for.

I would recommend to you, however, to keep the garrison in Carthagena, at least till we shall have Tortosa.

I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Lord W. Bentinck, expressing a desire that the Sicilian and Italian troops should be allowed to return to Sicily during the winter.

My opinion has been for some time undecided whether it would not be advisable to send away all these troops, or at least to send away the Sicilian and Italian part, and to bring the British infantry to this army. I think that that army has been able to do but little good; and I am much afraid that it will never be able to do much more than to hold a position, such as Alicante was in the last campaign, and Tarragona is now. They are not strong enough to act alone, and their operations must depend upon the co-operation of one or more Spanish corps.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Heights near St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will place the troops under his orders in position near the village of Souraide, fronting towards the river Nive. He will extend his posts on the right to the mountains beyond the road from Ainhoué to Espelette, observe Cambo and Ustaritz in front, and be in communication on the left with the centre divisions of the army.

The centre of the army will be placed in position beyond the Bois de St. Pé, fronting towards Bayonne. The movement of the centre will be made in two columns. The right column will be composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, followed by Major Gen. Giron's corps, and will have one regiment of cavalry and two brigades of artillery attached to it. The left column will be composed of the 4th and Light divisions, and Major Gen. Bradford's brigade; and will have one regiment of cavalry and one brigade of artillery attached to it.

The 6th division will be for the present on the right of the centre of the army; and Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton will move it forward parallel to the column composed of the 3d and 7th divisions.

Lieut. Gen. Freyre and Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope have already been instructed to pass the Nivelle river; and when that operation has been effected, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope will advance to Guethary, and Lieut. Gen. Freyre will occupy the heights behind the village of Ahetzze.

Head quarters will be at St. Pé.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813.

Lord Wellington desires you will be so good as make a movement to-morrow towards the river Nive.

It will depend upon circumstances whether this movement is to lead to a permanent change of your position, or is to be limited to a reconnaissance merely.

If you find the enemy disposed to yield the posts which he still holds on the left bank of the Nive, or that he can be forced from them without engaging in a serious affair, it is Lord Wellington's wish that you should drive him across the river.

Your operations should be directed chiefly against Cambo, on the understanding that that is the principal passage which the enemy has upon that part of the Nive which is opposite your front.

But you will be so good as move part of your troops at the same time upon Ustaritz, which point will be threatened by a part also of the 6th division.

Should the enemy abandon the left bank of the Nive, you will be so good as take up a more forward position towards that river; but should you find it necessary to leave him in possession of the *tête de pont* of Cambo, or of any other posts which give him the command of the passage of the Nive, it may be expedient that your troops should for the present hold an advantageous position near Souraide.

I am to request that you will, under any circumstances, procure all the information you can respecting the part of the river Nive opposite your front, as well with a view to its being made for a time our line of defence in that quarter, as with reference to our passing the river hereafter and establishing *têtes de pont* upon the right bank.

I have never yet seen or heard of any Spanish corps that was so equipped as to be capable of carrying on any operation: they invariably call for assistance in some article or other, and generally in all, at the most critical moment, when it is most difficult and inconvenient to give them any assistance. The Anglo-Sicilian corps is not sufficiently large, and cannot have a sufficient command of means, to be able to assist a Spanish corps or two of the same size, as I do upon every critical occasion. It therefore cannot count upon their steady co-operation, or any fixed plan, and it can do nothing offensive. After providing for the blockade of Tortosa, and of all the places in Valencia, the allies are numerically stronger in the field in Catalonia than the French, and have been so always.

But Whittingham's and Sarsfield's divisions of infantry particularly, attached to the Anglo-Sicilian army, are not able to march five miles from the magazine for want of means of transport, and cannot be reckoned upon in the field. The 1st army, as it is called, and the best of all the Spanish armies, is, I believe, able to keep the field, and consists of about 10,000 men; but the line of operations of that army is necessarily towards the interior of the province, while that of the Anglo-Sicilian corps is necessarily upon Tarragona.

Tortosa, with a bridge on the Ebro, is in the hands of the enemy; and, up to this moment, the allies have not a secure communication that I know of across that river, notwithstanding that I have written every week upon the subject. The Anglo-Sicilian corps and the 1st army, therefore, cannot have a line of operations common to both. The former must keep its communication with the sea; and if in Catalonia, it must be on Tarragona. The 1st army must keep its communication with the interior; and even if strong enough to keep the field against the enemy without Whittingham's and Sarsfield's divisions, they could not join in any operation.

Under these circumstances, of which I don't see the prospect of improvement, the utility of that corps is very small. The only reason why I entertain a doubt about sending it away is, that I think it probable that, if it was removed, Suchet might advance again into Valencia, which might have an awkward effect upon my operations, as I don't believe that I could ever get any Spanish corps to act as they do on the line of Tarragona.

But it is just possible that recent events in Germany may oblige the enemy to weaken his force in Catalonia; and in that case I should certainly advise the withdrawing the corps from thence altogether, and the disposal of it in one of the modes I have above proposed.

I beg to have your Lordship's orders upon this subject, that I may carry them into execution without loss of time, if the circumstances should occur as supposed.

The A.G. to the Assist. Provost Marshal, 3d division.

11th Nov. 1813.

Copy of a Warrant transmitted to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G. of the 3d division, for the execution of private — —, 1st batt. —th regt.

With, and under the immediate direction of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, I hereby direct you to cause private — —, of Capt. —'s company, 1st batt. — regt., to be hung by the neck until dead, on the first halt

of the division after the receipt of this warrant, he having been detected in bringing into the camp of the 3d division a mule laden with plunder.

Given under my hand, at the camp near St. Pé, this 11th day of November, 1813, (Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, A.G.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron. St. Pé, ce 12 Nov. 1813, à 3 heures de l'après midi.

Comme le temps paraît être très incertain, il me semble que vous ferez bien de vous mettre en cantonnemens, en premier lieu, dans la vallée de Baztan, une brigade dans chacun des villages de Elizondo, Errazu, Arizcun, et Irurita. Ce sont les meilleurs villages du pays, tout près de San Estevan, par où vous avez les communications avec les derrières. Si nous nous avançons encore, quelques jours de repos dans ces cantonnemens feront du bien à vos troupes; si je mets toute l'armée en cantonnemens, vous serez dans la route de ceux que je compte vous donner, qui sont les villages de la vallée d'Araquil, entre Pampelune et Vitoria.

Je crois que vous ferez bien d'entrer dans vos cantonnemens demain. Si vous partez de bonne heure, vous arriverez aisément à Elizondo. Vous devez laisser St. Pé à la droite et Ainhoué à la gauche, et passer par Urdax. Vous ferez bien de mettre votre quartier général à Elizondo.

Au Gén. Don L. Wimpffen. St. Pé, ce 12 Nov. 1813, à 4½ heures du soir.

Je vous prie d'envoyer ordre au Gén. Longa de quitter Ascain demain matin, et de marcher avec sa division, et se mettre en cantonnemens à Medina del Pomar jusqu'à nouvel ordre. Il doit être demain à Irun et Oyarzun, et suivre sa marche le lendemain par la route la plus courte.

Je vous prie de dire au Gén. Longa que je suis très mécontent de sa troupe pour avoir pillé Ascain la nuit du 10, comme elle l'a fait. Je le prie de faire mettre sous les arrêts le Commandant et tous les autres officiers de cette troupe qui étaient à Ascain, et je leur ferai faire leurs procès pour avoir désobéi à mes ordres.

Le Gén. Mina m'a fait dire que le régiment de Caramena avait mutiné à Roncesvalles, avait refusé de marcher, et que les officiers avaient dit que je leur avais promis de l'habillement, et que le régiment ne marcherait pas sans le recevoir. Je vous prie d'envoyer demain à Roncesvalles un officier de l'Etat Major Général pour faire enquête en cette affaire; et de donner ordre au Gén. Mina de faire désarmer tout de suite le régiment de Caramena. Si je trouve qu'ils ont mutiné, comme le dit Mina, j'enverrai les officiers à Cadix pour rendre compte au gouvernement, et je ferai transférer les soldats à d'autres régimens de l'armée.

P.S. Ayez la bonté de faire dire à Longa qu'on vient de me faire un rapport que ses troupes pillent et brûlent partout le pays. Un a été attrapé, que je fais pendre; et je ferai pendre tous ceux que j'attraperai.

The A.G. to Brig. Gen. O'Lawlor, Spanish Staff.

12th Nov. 1813.

I have to request you will apprise Brig. Gen. Longa that such numerous complaints have been made to the Commander in Chief by the inhabitants of dreadful outrages being committed by soldiers of his corps, who have in the course of this day plundered and burned many houses, and robbed many people, an example has become absolutely necessary for the support of discipline. His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, under these circumstances, has been under the painful necessity of issuing a warrant for the death of private ———,

2d batt. of that corps, of which document the annexed is a copy. His Excellency trusts that the fate of this soldier may convince the Spanish army and the corps to which he has belonged, of the necessity of obedience to G. O., and the just rules of discipline.

Copy of the Warrant above referred to.

The A.G. to the Assist. Provost Marshal attached to head quarters.

With, and under the immediate direction of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, I hereby direct you to cause ———, a soldier in the 2d batt. of Gen. Longa's corps, detected in the act of plundering, and of offering resistance (by firing upon the Provost Marshal's guard), to be hung by the neck until dead; and this will be your warrant.

Given under my hand at St. Pé, this 12th day of November, 1813,

(Signed)

E. M. PAKENHAM, A.G.

Note. A similar warrant was given on the same day to the Assist. Provost Marshal of the 7th division for the execution of private ———, of the Brunswick light infantry, who was detected in ——— an inhabitant, near St. Pé, by Lieut. Dowd of the cavalry Staff corps; the said ——— had also assisted in plundering the house in which he committed this violence. Private ———, Capt. ———'s company, 51st foot, his accomplice, did the office of executioner, and afterwards received 36 lashes, under the direction of the Assist. Provost Marshal, at the head quarters of the army.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Pé, 13th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 2d, and I send by this occasion a letter which I had written you some days ago, on the statement in the supplement of the Gazette of the 20th regarding San Sebastian; but detained it till I should know what you thought of that paper. I have added to it the last paragraph upon seeing what you say about the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa.

I am very sorry indeed for La Vega. Mexia is a loss under existing circumstances; and I think, at present you had better say nothing about Madrid.

You will see, from the papers which Lord FitzRoy sends you, that Napoleon's army is nearly destroyed. He has marched from Erfurt to the neighbourhood of Hanau, between the 25th and 29th, and says he has beat the Bavarian army near Hanau on the 30th. The distance cannot be less than 150 miles; and it is quite out of the question that at this season any thing but cavalry and the stoutest men of the infantry could make such a march. I therefore entertain no doubt but that he has lost his whole army, excepting the Guard and some cavalry and artillery, and he has gone at such a rate that it is no wonder that he says the army retreated with great tranquillity, as I should think that even the Cossacks could not keep up with him. It is said that he was himself at Mayence on the 2d.

Even if there should be danger of a surprise at Madrid, I think I can apply a remedy.

You have never told me what you have done to get money for the Spaniards, upon which subject I wrote to you some time ago.

P.S. I can do nothing for Capt. ———.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Pé, 13th Nov. 1813.

The enemy had since the beginning of August occupied a position with their right upon the sea in front of St. Jean de Luz, and on the left

of the Nivelle, their centre on La Petite Rhune, and on the heights behind that village; and their left consisting of two divisions of infantry under the Comte d'Erlon on the right of that river, on a strong height in rear of Ainhoué, and on the mountain of Mondarrain, which protected the approach to that village. They had had one division under Gen. Foy at St. Jean Pied de Port, which was joined by one of the army of Aragon under Gen. Paris, at the time the left of the allied army crossed the Bidasoa. Gen. Foy's division joined those on the heights behind Ainhoué, when Sir R. Hill moved into the valley of Baztan. The enemy, not satisfied with the natural strength of this position, had the whole of it fortified; and their right in particular had been made so strong that I did not deem it expedient to attack it in front.

Pamplona having surrendered on the 31st Oct., and the right of the army having been disengaged from covering the blockade of that place, I moved Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill on the 6th and 7th into the valley of Baztan, as soon as the state of the roads, after the recent rains, would permit, intending to attack the enemy on the 8th; but the rain which fell on the 7th having again rendered the roads impracticable, I was obliged to defer the attack till the 10th, when we completely succeeded in carrying all the positions on the enemy's left and centre, in separating the former from the latter, and by these means turning the enemy's strong positions occupied by their right on the lower Nivelle, which they were obliged to evacuate during the night; having taken 51 pieces of cannon, and 1400 prisoners.

The object of the attack being to force the enemy's centre, and to establish our army in rear of their right, the attack was made in columns of divisions, each led by the General officer commanding it, and each forming its own reserve. Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill directed the movements of the right, consisting of the 2d division under Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart; the 6th division under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton; a Portuguese division under Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hamilton, and a Spanish division under Gen. Morillo, and Col. Grant's brigade of cavalry and a brigade of Portuguese artillery under Lieut. Col. Tulloh, and 3 mountain guns under Lieut. Robe, which attacked the positions of the enemy behind Ainhoué.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford directed the movements of the right of the centre, consisting of the 3d division under Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, the 7th division under Mariscal de Campo Le Cor, and the 4th division under Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir L. Cole.

The latter attacked the redoubts in front of Sarre, that village, and the heights behind it, supported on their left by the Army of Reserve of Andalusia, under the command of Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Giron, which attacked the enemy's positions on the right of Sarre, on the slopes of La Petite Rhune, and the heights behind the village on the left of the 4th division.

Major Gen. C. Baron Alten attacked, with the Light division and Gen. Longa's Spanish division, the enemy's positions on La Petite Rhune; and, having carried them, co-operated with the right of the centre in the attack of the heights behind Sarre.

Gen. V. Alten's brigade of cavalry, under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, followed the movements of the centre; and there were 3 brigades of British artillery with this part of the army, and 3 mountain guns with Gen. Giron, and 3 with Major Gen. C. Alten.

Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre moved in two columns from the heights of Mandale towards Ascain, in order to take advantage of any movement the enemy might make from the right of their position towards their centre; and Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope with the left of the army drove in the enemy's outposts in front of their intrenchments on the lower Nivelle, carried the redoubt above Urrugne, and established himself on the heights immediately opposite Siboure, in readiness to take advantage of any movement made by the enemy's right.

The attack began at daylight; and Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole having obliged the enemy to evacuate the redoubt on their right in front of Sarre by a cannonade, and that in front of the left of the village having been likewise evacuated on the approach of the 7th division under Gen. Le Cor to attack it, Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole attacked and possessed himself of the village, which was turned on its left by the 3d division, under Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville; and on its right, by the reserve of Andalusia under Don P. A. Giron; and Major Gen. C. Baron Alten carried the positions on La Petite Rhune. The whole then co-operated in the attack of the enemy's main position behind the village. The 3d and 7th divisions immediately carried the redoubts on the left of the enemy's centre, and the Light division those on the right, while the 4th division, with the reserve of Andalusia on their left, attacked their positions in their centre. By these attacks the enemy were obliged to abandon their strong positions which they had fortified with much care and labor; and they left in the principal redoubt on the height the 1st batt. 88th regt., which immediately surrendered.

While these operations were going on in the centre, I had the pleasure of seeing the 6th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, after having crossed the Nivelle, and having driven in the enemy's piquets on both banks, and having covered the passage of the Portuguese division under Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hamilton on its right, make a most handsome attack upon the right of the enemy's position behind Ainhoué and on the right of the Nivelle, and carry all the intrenchments, and the redoubt on that flank. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hamilton supported, with the Portuguese division, the 6th division on its right; and both co-operated in the attack of the second redoubt, which was immediately carried.

Major Gen. Pringle's brigade of the 2d division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, drove in the enemy's piquets on the Nivelle and in front of Ainhoué, and Major Gen. Byng's brigade of the 2d division carried the intrenchments and a redoubt further on the enemy's left; in which attack, the Major General and these troops distinguished themselves. Major Gen. Morillo covered the advance of the whole to the heights behind Ainhoué, by attacking the enemy's posts on the slopes of Mondarrain, and following them towards Itsassu. The troops on the heights behind Ainhoué were, by these operations, under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, forced to retire towards the bridge of Cambo, on

the Nive, with the exception of the division on Mondarrain, which, by the march of a part of the 2d division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, was pushed into the mountains towards Baygorry.

As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, I directed the 3d and 7th divisions, being the right of our centre, to move by the left of that river upon St. Pé, and the 6th division by the right of the river on the same place, while the 4th and Light divisions, and Gen. Giron's reserve, held the heights above Ascain, and covered this movement on that side, and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill covered it on the other. A part of the enemy's troops had retired from their centre and had crossed the Nivelle at St. Pé; and as soon as the 6th division approached, the 3d division, under Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, and the 7th division, under Gen. Le Cor, crossed that river, and attacked, and immediately gained possession of, the heights beyond it. We were thus established in the rear of the enemy's right; but so much of the day was now spent, that it was impossible to make any further movement; and I was obliged to defer our further operations till the following morning.

The enemy evacuated Ascain in the afternoon, of which village Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre took possession, and quitted all their works and positions in front of St. Jean de Luz during the night, and retired upon Bidart, destroying all the bridges on the lower Nivelle. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope followed them with the left of the army as soon as he could cross the river; and Marshal Sir W. Beresford moved the centre of the army as far as the state of the roads, after a violent fall of rain, would allow; and the enemy retired again on the night of the 11th into an intrenched camp in front of Bayonne.

In the course of the operations, of which I have given your Lordship an outline, in which we have driven the enemy from positions which they had been fortifying with great labor and care for 3 months, in which we have taken 51 pieces of cannon and 6 tumbrils of ammunition, and 1400 prisoners, I have great satisfaction in reporting the good conduct of all the officers and troops. The report itself will show how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, who directed the attacks of the centre and right of the army; and with that of Lieut. Gens. Sir L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, and Sir H. Clinton; Major Gens. the Hon. C. Colville and C. Baron Alten; Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, and Mariscal de Campo Don P. A. Morillo, commanding divisions of infantry; and with that of Don P. A. Giron, commanding the reserve of Andalusia.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and these General officers, have reported their sense of the conduct of the Generals and troops under their command respectively; and I particularly request your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major Gen. Byng, and of Major Gen. Lambert, who conducted the attack of the 6th division. I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regts., under the command of Major Rice and Lieut. Col. Hawkins, in Major Gen. Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 10th. The 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, under Major Gen. Power, likewise distinguished themselves in the

attack of the left of the enemy's centre; and Major Gen. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, in the village of Sarre and the centre of the heights.

Although the most brilliant part of this service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope and Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre, I had every reason to be satisfied with the mode in which these General officers conducted the service of which they had the direction.

Our loss, although severe, has not been so great as might have been expected, considering the strength of the positions attacked, and the length of time, from daylight in the morning till night, during which the troops were engaged; but I am concerned to add that Col. Barnard, of the 95th, has been severely, though I hope not dangerously, wounded; and that we have lost in Lieut. Col. Lloyd, of the 94th, an officer who had frequently distinguished himself, and was of great promise.

I received the greatest assistance in forming the plan for this attack, and throughout the operations, from the Q. M. G., Sir G. Murray, and the Adj. Gen., the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham; and from Lieut. Cols. Lord FitzRoy Somerset and Campbell, and all the officers of my personal staff, and H. S. H. the Prince of Orange.

The artillery, which was in the field, was of great use to us; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge the intelligence and activity with which it was brought to the point of attack under the directions of Col. Dickson, over the bad roads through the mountains in this season of the year.

I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Lieut. the Marquis of Worcester, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the passage of the Nivelle, on the 10th Nov. 1813.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	26	28	289	16	343
Wounded	155	132	1991	25	2278
Missing	3	1	69	—	73

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Pé, 13th Nov. 1813.

Upon reading over my dispatch of this day, I observe that I have omitted to state to your Lordship that Commodore Sir G. Collier sent the *Vesuvius* bomb ketch, and the *Sparrow*, *Challenger*, and *Racer*, on the morning of the 10th inst., to co-operate with the army.

I have also omitted to direct your Lordship's attention in the manner it deserved to the conduct of the Light division, under the command of Major Gen. C. Baron Alten. These troops distinguished themselves, as they have upon every occasion in which they have been engaged. Major Gen. Kempt was wounded at the head of his brigade in the beginning of the day, in the attack of the enemy's works on La Petite Rhune,

but continued in the field; and I had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct, as well as with that of Col. Colborne, who commanded Major Gen. Skerrett's brigade in his absence.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

13th Nov. 1813.

I enclose to you a letter from Major Gen. Robinson, covering a report from the officer commanding the 2d batt. 47th foot, of a soldier of that corps having been detained for some time past by Mr. Commissary —, and that on his being lately applied to, to restore the man to his regiment, he stated that he had given him up to the 4th provisional batt. some months ago. I will therefore beg of you to call upon Mr. — to account for his having employed a soldier at all, in defiance of the G. O. of this army; and at the same time to acquaint him, that he is now held responsible for delivering over the said soldier to his Commanding officer, wherever he may be; and I will thank you to report to me on these two points as soon as Mr. — shall have enabled you to do so.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813, 7 A.M.

I received your note of 11 A.M. yesterday afternoon. I concur with you about the bridge of Bidart. It would be desirable that we should have a convenient passage for our artillery over that river, because a good *débouché* there will be the best defence for our posts towards the Nive; but it should be so constructed as that we might destroy it easily.

You will have seen, by the Q. M. Gen.'s disposition of yesterday, that I have cantoned some Portuguese troops in advance; but it is as well that you should have a communication with them, as you propose, by a small camp behind them.

The enemy have still a *tête de pont* at Cambo, of which we must deprive them, or we shall have no peace during the winter. But we must wait for a fair day or two, and I am besides desirous of keeping the troops together a little longer, in order to learn from England how the allies in Germany propose to spend the winter.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letters of the 3d and 4th inst. (Nos. 6 and 7.) In answer to the last, I have to inform you that I learn from England that 500,000 rations of salt provisions are on their way to you; and His Majesty's Ministers have been made acquainted with your want of money.

I had sent orders that all your requisitions upon Lisbon should be complied with; but there are no transports there to remove what your Commissary has required; and, therefore, it has not been sent.

I have no objection to your giving Gen. Whittingham a magazine of

G. O.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

1. * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieut. —. The duties required from the junior ranks of the officers in the army, however easy of execution, are highly important to the welfare of the soldier, and are essential to the public interests, and they cannot be neglected without injury to both.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts, that what has happened to Lieut. — will be a warning to others, to consider their professional duty their first object, and not to allow any idle pursuit to induce them to stay away from their regiment and neglect their duty.

flour or biscuit to last his division of infantry one month, if you can afford to part with it, letting me know the cost of it.

We attacked Marshal Soult on the 10th, carried all his positions, and took 51 pieces of cannon, and about 1400 prisoners. Our loss is about 2500 killed and wounded. The state of the roads, and the shortness of the day, prevented us from doing all that I wished; and the enemy were enabled to retire upon Bayonne. The weather is so bad, and the Spanish troops in such distress, that I am afraid I can do no more at present. Your brother's division distinguished itself; and I am happy to add that he is very well.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Pé, ce 14 Nov. 1813, à 8 heures du matin.

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 13, et je suis bien fâché que vous croyiez que les ordres que je vous ai fait passer par le Général O'Lawlor, le 12, étaient causés par aucun doute que vous, les Officiers Généraux, et les officiers de l'armée en général, eussent fait leur devoir; ou que j'aie cru que l'indiscipline fut générale dans le corps d'armée que vous commandez. Il n'y a nul doute qu'il y a eu des désordres assez graves dans la nuit du 11, et dans la matinée et la journée du 12, et que des soldats de toutes les nations y ont participé.

Je ne viens pas en France pour piller; je n'ai pas fait tuer et blesser des milliers d'officiers et de soldats, pour que les restes des derniers puissent piller les Français. Au contraire, il est de mon devoir, et le devoir de nous tous, d'empêcher le pillage, surtout si nous voulons faire vivre nos armées aux dépens du pays.

J'ai vécu assez long temps parmi les soldats, et j'ai commandé assez long temps les armées, pour savoir que le seul moyen efficace d'empêcher le pillage, surtout dans des armées composées de différentes nations, est de faire mettre la troupe sous les armes. La punition ne fait rien; et d'ailleurs, les soldats savent bien que, pour cent qui pillent, un est puni; au lieu, qu'en tenant la troupe rassemblée, le pillage est empêché; et tout le monde est intéressé à le prévenir.

Si vous voulez avoir la bonté de demander à vos voisins les Portugais et les Anglais, vous trouverez que je les ai tenus sous les armes des journées entières; que je l'ai fait cinq cents fois, non seulement pour empêcher le pillage, mais pour faire découvrir par leurs camarades ceux qui ont commis des fautes graves, qui sont toujours connus au reste de la troupe. Même dans la journée du 12, plusieurs divisions étaient sous les armes; et dans toutes, l'appel était fait à toute heure de la journée pour la même raison, et avec les mêmes vues. Jamais je n'ai cru que cette disposition fut d'aucune manière offensante aux Généraux ou aux officiers de l'armée; jamais jusqu'à présent elle n'a été censée telle; et je vous prie de croire que, si j'avais raison de censurer la conduite ou des Généraux ou des officiers, je le ferais avec la même franchise que j'ai donné ces ordres que je crois les meilleurs pour empêcher le pillage.

Je n'ai pas donné de tels ordres aux troupes Espagnoles en Espagne, parceque c'était leur pays; et je connaissais bien la nécessité où était tout le monde. Mais je le faisais tous les jours avec les autres; et si vous demandez, vous trouverez que non seulement des divisions entières, mais

des brigades, des régimens, et quelque fois une compagnie, étaient mises sous les armes pour empêcher le mal, ou pour découvrir ceux qui l'avaient commis, ce qui rarement manquait.

Après cette explication, que je vous prie de faire connaître aux Généraux de l'armée Espagnole, j'espère qu'on ne croira pas désormais que j'aie l'intention d'offenser qui que ce soit ; mais il faut que je vous dise que, si vous voulez que votre armée fasse de grandes choses, il faut bien se soumettre à la discipline, sans laquelle rien ne peut se faire ; et il ne faut pas croire que chaque disposition soit une offense.

J'ai aussi à accuser la réception de votre lettre, dans laquelle vous demandez que je mette à la disposition de l'Intendant de votre armée 200 mulets pour 15 jours. Je crois que l'ordre que je vous ai envoyé hier de cantonner l'armée préviendra la nécessité de cette demande ; et je vous prie de me faire dire si je me trompe. Il me paraît aussi qu'il serait bien plus facile au Commissaire Général de vous donner des vivres que de vous transférer 200 mulets.

To Vice Adm. Sir S. Smith.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 16th Oct., and I am perfectly sensible of the advantages of the objects you point out ; but I have not means at my command to acquire them ; and I am quite certain, that the mode in which we have been successful hitherto, and the only mode in which we can be successful, is by the application of our means to one object.

The world in general are not aware of the state of affairs in Spain ; the absolute deficiency of resource of every kind, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of carrying on a military operation on an enlarged scale. These circumstances paralyse us in Catalonia ; at the same time that we cannot venture to weaken our force in that quarter in order to carry them elsewhere. By success here and in Germany, it is to be hoped that we may accomplish our objects in Italy, and that the world may at length have peace and security.

We beat Marshal Soult on the 10th, having taken from him 51 pieces of cannon, and carried a position which he had been 3 months fortifying. But the bad weather and the misery of the Spanish troops have stopped us again, and I have not done them so much mischief as I wished.

I have sent your letter to England.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to send you, by Col. Don J. O'Neill, of the regiment *La Princesa*, the eagle and colors of the 52d regt., taken with that regiment in Pamplona, which I beg you to lay before the Regency.

I transmit, by this occasion, the report of Mariscal de Campo Don Carlos de España on the services of the several officers under his command ; and I beg leave to recommend Col. Don J. O'Neill to the favorable notice of government, as an officer who has frequently rendered important services, and who is highly deserving of promotion.

To Sir F. d'Ivernois.

St. Pé, ce 14 Nov. 1813.

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, et j'ai

lu avec grand intérêt votre dernier ouvrage sur les finances que vous m'avez envoyé. J'ai aussi fait passer par le port d'Oléron la copie adressée au Comte de Montalivet.

Je conviens entièrement avec vous sur l'état de délabrement des finances des puissances alliées. Buonaparte ruine de même et son allié et son ennemi; et je n'ai pas encore connu une puissance quelconque qu'il n'ait pas laissée absolument dépourvue de toute ressource, ou de finance ou d'autre, pour faire la guerre, ou pour rester en paix.

Je crains qu'il ne soit bien difficile à l'Angleterre de réunir le numéraire qu'il faudrait pour aider les alliés. L'état de l'Amérique Espagnole a empêché pour plusieurs années l'importation des métaux; le pillage et les réquisitions de l'armée Française doivent avoir absorbé les capitaux en Allemagne, et appauvri beaucoup de monde; et même si le commerce avait eu le temps de se rétablir, il faut s'attendre qu'il sera bien moindre qu'en d'autres temps; et le danger et l'insécurité du moment doivent avoir fait cacher les espèces en Allemagne, comme ces mêmes maux le font ailleurs. Le papier, qu'on lui donne la forme qu'on voudra, sera déprécié; mais enfin il faut que l'Angleterre assiste les puissances alliées avec ses finances; et, si on ne peut pas le faire comme on le voudrait, il faut le faire comme on le pourra.

Vous pouvez être sûr que je serai bien aise d'avoir le plaisir de vous voir si vous mettez en exécution votre projet de visiter la Péninsule.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 27th Oct., and I am very sorry that you should have thought it necessary to take the trouble of writing to me upon the letter which I desired Sir R. Kennedy to write to Mr. —.

I disapproved of Mr. —'s conduct, not only on the military principle of which it was a breach, but because he conveyed to you an erroneous notion of the situation and wants of this army; and he omitted that most essential part of his duty to apprise his principal in office of the nature of his communication to you. For my part, I cannot see the use of forming the Commissariat on a military principle, with a regular gradation of ranks and rules, prescribing periods of service before officers can attain those ranks, which rules are not without their inconvenience, if an inferior abroad is to take upon himself, even by orders, to give information to the superior at home, without the knowledge of the superior abroad.

I would likewise beg to observe to you, that the rules for the correspondence of inferiors through the superiors are not matters of mere military form and etiquette. They are intended to give the superiors a knowledge of what passes, and to throw the responsibility where it ought to rest. It would have been hard upon Sir R. Kennedy to have made him responsible for the errors and failures which would have been the consequence of your acting upon the erroneous information transmitted to you by Mr. —; and yet, neither the public nor His Majesty's ministers would have been satisfied with the excuse that the fault was to be attributed to the erroneous information transmitted by Mr. —.

I entertain a very high opinion of Mr. —; he was promoted at my

recommendation : but my good opinion of any individual cannot prevent me from censuring him when he deserves it, on a point in which his conduct might have been most injurious to the public service.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship, in compliance with the order conveyed to me in your dispatch of the 16th Aug. last, lists Nos. 1 and 2, of the officers of the British and Portuguese armies entitled by the recent regulations to a medal, or other badge of distinction, in commemoration of the battles in the Pyrenees.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hare, A.A.G. 6th division.

14th Nov. 1813.

By a report from Lieut. Col. Scovell, it appears that a private of the — regt., named —, has been charged by serj. Hinchliffe, of the cavalry Staff corps, attached to the 6th division, with having gone in search of plunder, and having resisted the serjeant in the execution of his duty when forcing him from a house he had improperly entered. You will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton that his Excellency has decided on private — being arraigned on the charges annexed in triplicate, before the General Court Martial assembled in the 6th division, at the earliest convenience, and you will give the charges to the Judge Advocate for usual disposal. It should be explained to serj. Hinchliffe that he had a full right, under the circumstances of the case he is now expected to prove, to put the offender to death, for the purpose of preserving his own life and supporting discipline.

Au Gén. Don L. Wimpffen.

St. Pé, ce 15 Nov. 1813, à 11 heures du matin.

Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez faire dire au Gén. Mina que, le Gén. Giron étant dans la vallée de Baztan avec l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie, il peut en retirer ses troupes, occupant toujours avec deux régiments la vallée des Alduides, où il peut cantonner. Quant au reste de ses troupes, il pourrait pour le moment cantonner à Roncesvalles, Orbaizeta, Burguete, &c. &c., dans ces environs.

Ayez la bonté de faire savoir cette disposition au Gén. Giron ; et dites lui que je le prie d'avoir un poste d'observation, dans le port d'Ispegui, des troupes qui sont à Errazu.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 15 Nov. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 13 du courant.

Je consens à l'échange du Lieut. Pomade pour le Lieut. Benitez, Espagnol ; et le Lieut. Lupé, que nous avons trouvé à Pasages, sous le nom du Lieut. Alphonse, sera passé aux avant postes de l'armée Française en échange pour le Lieut. Anglais, Norman du 34^{me} régt. Le Cap. Merant, les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal, passent à présent à l'armée Française, en échange pour le Cap. Tarleton du 7^{me} régt. d'infanterie, et les Lieuts. Hovenden du 34^{me} et Hughes du 39^{me}, que je vous prie de faire passer aux avant postes de cette armée.

Il ne reste donc plus à renvoyer d'ici que les Lieuts. Auguste et Duraval en échange pour les Lieuts. Anglais Power du 50^{me} et Russell du 34^{me}, qui sont toujours à l'armée Française ; et d'avoir les nouvelles d'Angleterre que M. Payan et le Lieut. Mallet ont été renvoyés en France, en échange pour M. Jesse et le Lieut. Joyce, qui sont ici.

Je désire savoir de votre Excellence si l'échange du Cap. Irving du

23^{me} rég^t. Anglais, Cap. Sherer du 34^{me} rég^t. Anglais, et Lieut. Bartley du 50^{me} rég^t. Anglais, toujours détenu en France, se fera à Morlaix pour le Cap. Le Fevre du Génie, le Cap. La Chapelle, aide de camp du Gén. Maucune, et le Lieut. Dreget, du régiment Royal Etranger; ou si votre Excellence renverra les premiers ici en échange pour les officiers Français qui seront envoyés en France.

Je vous prie aussi de me faire savoir si votre Excellence a quelque objection à faire pour l'échange du Gén. Paget pour le Gén. Baron Cassan, ci-devant Gouverneur de Pampelune, qui est toujours dans l'arrondissement de l'armée, et du Cap. O. V. Satori, de la Garde Royale, pour le Cap. Percy, du 14^{me} rég^t. de dragons, que je crois être à Moulins.

Au Lieut. Gén. Baron Maucune.

Au Quartier Général, ce 15 Nov. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 13, et celle pour Monsieur votre frère.

Je suis bien fâché qu'il ne soit pas en mon pouvoir de renvoyer Monsieur votre frère sur parole; mais je serai bien aise de faciliter son échange, et je ferai tout mon possible pour adoucir son sort pendant qu'il sera prisonnier de guerre.

G. O.

St. Pé, 15th Nov. 1813.

1. The great abuses and waste which are the consequences of the existing mode of foraging for the army, and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, have induced the Commander of the Forces to issue the following orders :

2. Under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Moore, a horse or mule was allowed to each Captain of a company of infantry, and a horse or a mule among the subalterns of the company; and under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Cradock, which have been the rule with this army, the subalterns of a company of infantry were allowed a horse or mule between two.

3. The Commander of the Forces now desires that the Captain of a company may be allowed to keep 2 horses or mules, besides one horse or mule to carry the tents of the company, and that every subaltern of infantry may be allowed to keep one horse or mule; but it is to be clearly understood, that no more batmen servants are to be taken from the ranks than there were under the former orders.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires also that throughout the army, the officers commanding regiments, heads of departments, &c. will take measures to prevent horses, mules, or other animals, from being kept in the regiments, &c. which are not allowed by the G. O.

5. All foraging parties from regiments of cavalry or infantry, or brigades of artillery when it is necessary to send any, are to go out regularly under the charge of an officer, the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department of the division, in concert with the officer of the Commissariat, pointing out where the foraging is to be made, and the orders of the 25th Aug. 1809, and of the 20th March, 1811, regarding the attendance of the officer of the Commissariat, being attended to.

6. The staff of the brigade or division will forage with one of the regiments of the brigade or division, according to the selection of the General officer commanding, and no persons are to be allowed to go separately in search of forage.

7. The officer in charge of a foraging party is to take care that a regular receipt is given to the owner for what is taken, and a list of the officers sent out with foraging parties is to be kept in each regiment of cavalry or infantry, brigade of artillery, and department, specifying the name, and place where sent to, in order that in case of complaint, it may be discovered who has neglected to attend to this order.

8. When the forage will be brought in, it is to be taken to the Commissary attached to the brigade or division, and is to be delivered out in regular rations to the several persons entitled to it under the G. O. of the army.

9. If the forage in any district can be collected in magazine, the foraging by the troops is to cease entirely, and all are to draw from the magazine.

10. Notwithstanding these orders, the Commander of the Forces requests that the green forage may be used as long as may be possible, and that the dry may be saved.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Scovell, cavalry Staff corps.

15th Nov. 1813.

I am commanded by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to direct that you detach immediately an officer's party of the Staff corps, accompanied by Assist. Provost Marshal Partington, to Ascain, for the purpose of putting a stop to the irregularity and outrage committing in that neighbourhood. The Assist. Provost Marshal is hereby empowered and commanded to put to death, by hanging or otherwise, any person or persons found in the *act of plunder* or committal of outrage, the instances of example and crime which produced it being accurately taken down in writing, and reported to me, for his Excellency the Field Marshal's information.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bromhead, 77th regt., St. Jean de Luz.

15th Nov. 1813.

Under the circumstances of the 77th regt. having been called upon to furnish the escorts for transports in which the prisoners of war have been lately embarked, the Commander of the Forces has conceived the remainder of the battalion may be advantageously used as a garrison to St. Jean de Luz. You will on your arrival there assume the charge of that town, and of the duties and arrangements necessary to its tranquillity. The G. O. referring to the police of the army, in point of quarters, are to be strictly attended to, the most material extracts from which are herewith annexed; and in putting yourself in communication with the civil authorities, you will acquaint the magistrates with the tenor of those regulations, that the people may be made aware of what is expected of them, as well as the care his Excellency has been pleased to give to the interests of the inhabitants.

You will establish a main guard, and have constant patrols for the preservation of order; there should be a guard on the bridge, and no soldier should be admitted without a pass.

Officers are not to have lodgings without billets, and all officers you find in town must explain the grounds of their arrival, of which you are to judge.

Sutlers and merchants, followers of the army, are not entitled to billets, and the magistrates must understand they are in no instance to give billets without your signature.

Followers of the army, who require lodgings, must pay for them, after the receipt of your authority to come into the town.

St. Jean de Luz is not to be an hospital station, therefore sick officers have no pretension to visit that town on account of indisposition, and those that arrive are not to be allowed to remain.

An acting Assist. Provost Marshal is ordered to place himself under your orders, and you will cause all disorders of inferior nature to be noticed by the correction of the offender on the spot.

Annexed I send you warrants for the assemblage of a General Court Martial, of which you are to be President, to consist of 8 members, and you will report the number of officers you may require, in addition to those to be furnished with convenience by the 77th regt., to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A. A. G. to Sir J. Hope, who will attend to your application.

Should you have an officer at your disposal capable of executing the duty of Judge Advocate, you will insert his name in the warrant for Advocate, and you will receive instructions for your proceedings from the Judge Advocate.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813.

As the army is going into cantonments for the present, I think it proper again to draw your attention to the state of the health of —

I have had every reason to be satisfied with his gallantry upon every occasion, as well in the recent attack upon the enemy's position on the Nivelle as in former instances; but I cannot conceal from myself that his health has long been in a state to render him very unfit to exercise the command which he fills in the allied army; and both my own observation, and the reports which I have received from others, convince me that it is expedient that you should employ him in some situation at a distance

from the active army, in which he may have leisure to re-establish his health, and the service may not suffer from his want of it.

It is with concern that I feel myself under the necessity of writing to you upon this subject; and I trust that ——— and you will be convinced that nothing would induce me to do so, excepting a thorough conviction of the absolute necessity that ——— should withdraw from the army.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813, 4½ P.M.

I have just received your letter of the 15th in regard to medals; and if you had spoken to me upon the subject before you wrote it, I could have shown you, in the clearest manner, that I have nothing to say to the grant of medals, excepting to send the lists, under the orders of government.

For instance, the Sec. of State acquaints me that it is His Majesty's intention to grant a medal for a particular action, as for Busaco, and desires me to send lists of the officers to receive them, according to the orders and rules upon that subject. I send the lists accordingly. One of the rules is, that an officer shall receive a medal only for a particular action, in which the corps to which he belongs has been engaged with musketry. This was not the case with the cavalry at Busaco, nor with much of the infantry; and the action not having been a general one, only those of the infantry are in the list whose corps were engaged with musketry. It would be impossible, as long as the order remains as it is, and the order being for the battle of Busaco, to return the cavalry for the battle of Busaco, however meritorious their conduct might have been, both before and afterwards.

Extracts from the Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G. St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813.

‘Arrangement for placing the army in cantonments:

‘The troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will canton in the villages of Itsassu, Cambo, Larressore, Espelette, Souraide, and Ainhoué.

‘The 3d and 6th divisions will canton in Ustaritz, Arrauntz, and adjacents.

‘Marshal Beresford will be so good as place his head quarters near these two divisions.

‘The Light division will canton in rear of the village of Arcangues, putting itself in communication, on the right, with the cantonments or posts placed by the 3d division in the valley to the left of the hill of Ste. Barbe, and extending on its left so as to occupy Arboune.

‘The 7th division will canton in St. Pé.

‘The 4th division will canton in the villages of Ascain and Serres, occupying the huts in the neighbourhood, if necessary.

‘The troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope will canton in the villages of Bidart, Ahetze, Guethary, and adjacents; the two brigades of Guards being in St. Jean de Luz and Siboure.

‘Sir J. Hope will retain one regiment of Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of cavalry in the cantonments in front of St. Jean de Luz, and will send back the other regiments to occupy Urrugne, Hendaye, and Bariatou.

‘Major Gen. V. Alten will place one regiment of his brigade of cavalry in cantonments in the village of St. Pé and adjacents, and the other regiment in the village of Sarre. This brigade will furnish such cavalry outpost duties as Major Gen. V. Alten may find to be requisite, with the 6th, 3d, and Light divisions.

‘Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move back into cantonments beyond Hernani. And the 3 squadrons of Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset's brigade which occupy Sarre, will fall back into the valley of the Bidasoa.

‘The above arrangements are to take place to-morrow, 17th Nov.

‘Head quarters will be established to-morrow at St. Jean de Luz.

‘The Spanish staff will be at Urrugne.’

In the same manner, the Badajoz medal is for those engaged in the siege and storm of that place; and, in obeying the orders of government, I could not return the cavalry for their conduct at Llerena, however meritorious; nor any of the covering army. So far for the medals to which you advert.

In regard to the other points, viz., the grant of a medal for the services of the cavalry in 1810 and 1812, I will forward your letter, if you think proper, to the Sec. of State; but I confess that I don't think it will be successful in attaining your object; and it will rest with you to determine whether you wish the letter to go.

In no one instance has it ever occurred to me to apply for a medal for any service by the troops. I report the services which they perform, in what I think the clearest and the fairest manner to all concerned; and it rests with government, and not with me, to notice them as they may think proper.

P.S. If you will advert to the lists for the battle of Fuentes de Oñoro, you will find those only returned who were engaged with musketry. In that battle there was a very heavy cannonade upon the troops, in which many were lost; but the officers of no corps were returned in the list for medals, whose corps had not been engaged with musketry with the enemy. That is the rule, and I cannot depart from it.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813.

I have just received your letter of the 15th, and I have been very anxious to see you, to tell you how much I was delighted with the attack of the 6th division on the 10th, but the state of the roads and the weather have prevented me from going out.

I have not yet recommended any officers for promotion, and I will not forget those of the 6th division. In general, for very obvious reasons, I wish not to recommend those on the Staff, who have many other advantages; but I will do every thing in my power for the officers of the 6th division.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Pé, ce 16 Nov. 1813.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 15, et j'étais assuré qu'il ne manquait rien qu'une explication, telle que je vous l'ai donnée, pour vous convaincre que les intentions que j'avais étaient la discipline seule.

Ce que je voulais demander pour Fuenterrabia, &c., était qu'on n'y cantonnerait pas des troupes à présent. Nos détachemens des hôpitaux, &c., arrivent par là tous les jours; et je l'ai demandé pour éviter les inconvénients qui pourraient arriver. Mais pour l'usage du port, il n'y a nulle raison pour laquelle tous n'y participeraient pas.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813, 10 A.M.

I received last night your letter of yesterday, 10½ A.M., and I am much obliged to you for having dispatched Lord Worcester at so early a period.

I should be very happy to have it in my power to forward your wishes in favor of the officers you mention, and have already reported to the Sec.

of State my sense of the merits of some of them ; but I assure you that I have no interest with the Board of Admiralty.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Howard, 1st division.

16th Nov. 1813.

In reply to the honor of your letter of the 14th inst., and enclosed application from Prince Reuss, Major of the 2d light battalion, K.G.L., I am to acquaint you his Excellency accedes to that officer's proceeding to England for the purpose of soliciting the Duke of Cambridge's further permission to visit the Continent. The particular circumstances of Prince Reuss have alone caused this decision ; but officers of the Legion should be given to understand, that when their circumstances require a length of absence, sufficient to visit the north of the Continent, the grounds of such application must, in the first instance, be explained to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, whose previous consent to, and provision for such arrangement must be notified, to enable the Field Marshal, with justice to the service, to permit the departure of officers from the army, with such little probability of return to the duties in which it is engaged.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

16th Nov. 1813.

I have to desire you will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, in reply to his communication of the 15th inst., that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has in consequence directed me to remove Assist. Provost Marshal — from his Staff employment. You will observe also that the Field Marshal has further attended to the Lieut. General's wishes in the nomination of a successor to —, and the arrangement is in the G. O. of this date. As Assist. Provost Marshal — has lost his situation from his own misconduct, it is quite impossible to grant him any advantage from an appointment, the responsibility and power belonging to which he abused. I am therefore to request you will cause the horse now in the possession of — to be transferred to his successor, whether the animal happened to be purchased with the sum actually allowed by government for that purpose, or from other funds, as he in justice must be held responsible for the government allowance which he received.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

16th Nov. 1813.

Lieut. Col. Sturgeon has shown me a letter from Lieut. Col. Waller, the officer of the Q. M. G.'s department stationed at Santander, reporting the very irregular conduct of the detachments of the corps of Guides at Santander, Torre de la Vega, and Molledo, and suggesting that they should be relieved. The Lieut. Colonel states that the establishment of the corps does not admit of his replacing those detachments from the party at Vitoria, and he therefore wishes, that in cases of irregularity which are not very flagrant, the individuals in fault should be punished with 2 or 3 dozen lashes, under the direction of the Assist. Provost, after which they will be able to go on with their duty, and the ordinary communications will not be interrupted : if, however, any of the men of that corps are found guilty of committing outrage towards the inhabitants, or of a glaring breach of discipline, they must be put in confinement and in irons at the dépôt under your command, and reported to head quarters. You will therefore be pleased to give directions accordingly ; and also acquaint the officer, or non-commissioned officer, who is intrusted with the superintendence of those detachments, that these orders have been given at the request of his Commanding officer, and it may be proper that you should show this letter to Lieut. Col. Waller.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

16th Nov. 1813.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., with its enclosures ; and in consequence of the explanations therein given, you are at liberty to embark private — of the — for the army dépôt, agreeably to former arrangements ; and the civilian — for England whenever a passage can be conveniently afforded to him. I however wish you to understand, as a general rule, that no person whatever is to be allowed to embark from Bilbao under your direction, without an authority either from the Q. M. G. or from this office which will be

sent direct to you, or to the persons who will have occasion to apply for a passage, in such shape as will show that the application made to you is duly sanctioned.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Doherty, 13th light dragoons.

16th Nov. 1813.

Your report of the 13th inst. has been laid before the Commander of the Forces. When you send the names of the Paymaster of the regiment and his clerk, his Excellency will propose the exchange of those persons. In answer to the other points of your letter, I am to inform you, that the Marquis of Wellington has observed it will be requisite for you in the first place to explain the cause of the baggage so lost being in a place, liable to such accident, contrary to orders. The Field Marshal was perfectly aware of the probability of the enemy's obtaining momentary possession of the Col de Maya, and, in consequence, gave repeated orders for the care of the baggage, and which orders were certainly promulgated by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill; the explanation is therefore demanded, to enable a decision from what funds the losses sustained are to be made good.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

I enclose a letter from Sir C. Stuart, and a demand from Dom M. Forjaz, for supplies at Lisbon, and in the northern ports. I don't exactly understand Dom Miguel's letter; but, adverting to what Sir C. Stuart says of his views in calling for so much at Lisbon, I wish to know from you whether so much is necessary.

P.S. We can give no *feno* here; and I should think that you would not like to take *carne salgada*.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

I enclose a letter, and a note from Lord Bathurst, regarding the knighthood of Brig. Gen. Campbell and Col. Browne; and I beg you to let me know whether they wish to be knighted by patent, or to wait till they shall return to England, to be knighted in person.

You will have seen the news. The first packet, which sailed only 24 hours before the last, and has all the details of the actions, is missing.

I am sorry to tell you that Wilson was wounded this morning, in a reconnaissance made by the enemy, on the great road.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 9th. Before you left us, I had heard of the libel on the San Sebastian affair, and had written to my brother about it. I did not say any thing to you about it, because I did not wish to annoy you, immediately on your departure, with a matter really not worth your attention.

You will have since seen the libel in the *Duende*, which, however, I will enclose if I can find it; and I now enclose the letter which I wrote to my brother on the 9th inst. upon that, and the letter from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, from which the libel in the *Duende* is taken, of which I enclose the copy which was sent to me by the Minister at War. I then called upon Gen. Hay for a report of what passed; and when I received it, I wrote a second letter on the 23d Oct., of which I enclose the copy. In the mean time, the libels on this subject multiplied throughout Spain. The *Duende* repeated these assertions, and went so far as to call upon the people of Spain to rise and revenge the injuries which the British soldiers

had done to the people of San Sebastian. The *Duende* was prosecuted at the suit of the ambassador, before the *Junta de Censura*, and was acquitted!

The government, upon the receipt of my first letter to my brother, published the enclosed supplement to the Regency Gazette, in which you will observe, that they have translated the word plunder into *saquear*. This translation in some degree bore out the assertions of the *Duende*; and therefore I thought it best to write a third letter, of which I enclose the copy; in which I have explained what I meant by the word plunder, which I think ought to be construed by *pillar* or *robar*, and I have desired that this letter may likewise be published.

If you choose to publish these letters in England, you have my full consent to do so. Probably that part, in the letter of Oct. 23d, which relates to the inhabitants of San Sebastian, might as well be omitted; but you will judge of this.

You will have seen the account of an attack on the enemy's position on the 10th. Soult had a very narrow escape. If I had had an hour or two more of daylight, or if I could have kept two divisions in reserve, I must have caught his right before they could have got into the intrenched camp at Bayonne.

We have been remarkably well received by the French, indeed fully as well as in any part of Spain; and I am happy to add, that our troops and the Portuguese have behaved very well. The sentiments of the people in this part of the country respecting Buonaparte are exactly what one would suppose them to be under such a government as his. None, but the persons in office, and the higher class of the officers of the army, are attached to him. They tell us that the same sentiment prevails throughout France.

To Major Gen. Cooke.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

I received this morning your letter of the 9th. I cannot withdraw the troops and stores from Cadiz without the order of government; but I have written to the Sec. of State my opinion that they ought to be withdrawn; and I expect orders to send them away. You will do well to inquire from Lord Bathurst whether you shall return to Cadiz; and if you do return, I recommend to you to go by Lisbon, unless an opportunity should offer of a vessel direct to Cadiz.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

I enclose the translation of a letter, which I have received from Commodore Sir G. Collier, in regard to the light at San Sebastian.

It is no less a public duty to all the nations who have vessels navigating the seas, and one to humanity, than it is an object of the utmost importance to the allied army, and to that under the command of your Excellency, that the light at San Sebastian should be properly attended to; and I earnestly entreat your Excellency to use your influence with the *Xefe Politico* that it may be properly lighted, and for the whole of each night.

If the *Xefe Politico* does not choose to attend to this most essential

duty, my duty to the several allied powers will render it necessary that I should take charge of the lighthouse.

To the Ayuntamiento of Pamplona.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Nov. 1813.

The Marques de Fontellas, Don Manuel Subiza, and Don Juan Pio Jaen, whom you did me the honor to depute to me, have presented me your address, in which you have expressed your desire to erect a statue of me in your city, as a memorial of the events which have led to and accompanied the deliverance of your ancient and respectable city from the possession of the enemy.

I beg leave to return you my thanks for this mark of your kindness and favor; assuring you, at the same time, that, as it has been my duty, so has it been my wish, since I have been entrusted with the command of the allied armies, to do every thing that was possible to forward the interests of the Spanish nation; and that it is particularly satisfactory to me to have been instrumental in restoring to Spain the capital of the loyal kingdom of Navarre, and her most important bulwark.

À la Municipalité de St. Jean de Luz.

Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Nov. 1813.

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez adressée le 15 de ce mois, et comme j'approuve entièrement le contenu des lettres qui y étaient incluses, je les ai envoyées aux avant postes de l'armée Française.

Je puis vous assurer, Messieurs, que je n'ai nulle objection à faire à la rentrée de vos familles dans leurs foyers; et je vous prie de me faire dire le jour où cela pourra se faire, afin que j'en facilite les moyens aux avant postes de l'armée alliée.

The A.G. to Capt. Muralt, Chasseurs Britanniques, Santander.

18th Nov. 1813.

I have to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 14th inst., that it is an established rule of the service for all soldiers who are sent home on the ground of having completed the period for which they may have been engaged, to receive only a conditional discharge, which is afterwards to be decided upon, or confirmed, at the Isle of Wight, or the foreign dépôt, after a regular reference to the regimental registers, to ascertain whether such soldiers are entitled to their final discharges or not. The arrangement has also the effect of preventing troublesome individuals from asking for their discharges, when in reality they are not entitled to them, but who do so upon the mere chance of obtaining their dismissal in this country, to enable them afterwards to get into employment, and to procure exorbitant wages with the army. The soldiers of the Chasseurs Britanniques so circumstanced must therefore be embarked for England, with their conditional discharges only, agreeably to former orders.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. —, —th regt., 4th division.

18th Nov. 1813.

In answer to the honor of your letter, I am to acquaint you, the rules established in the army, with reference to such cases as yours, cannot with propriety be dispensed with; and you accordingly will be required to appear before a Medical Board previous to departure for England on account of your health. I presume that you will not feel disappointment on this occasion, from the conviction that officers of respectability should conform to general regulation, the operation of which, though calculated to influence the conduct of a different description, would be too marked, and even carry with it unnecessary slur, if subject to frequent exemptions.

The A.G. to Major —, A.A.G., 2d division.

18th Nov. 1813.

I have made known the purport of your letter of the 12th inst. to the Marquis of Wellington, and I am directed to observe, that you should have known, by the several instances of junior officers in the department remaining at head quarters, whilst their seniors were employed with divisions, that in his Excellency's opinion the awkwardness caused by the relative ranks, with reference to your present situation, and that which Capt. Lord C. FitzRoy lately held, should not have existed. I am commanded to acquaint you that the arrangement of Lieut. Col. Bouverie's removal to Gen. Hill's corps was in no measure occasioned by your unnecessary reference; and that should you apprehend any return of the awkward impression which produced your representation, the Field Marshal recommends you to obviate it by a timely resignation of your Staff appointment.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Nov. 1813.

I received yesterday your letter of the 11th. I agree very much with the British government about these Spanish libels, and think that, being written by the most insignificant of the human race, and having no circulation excepting in Spain, and that which the English newspapers give them, they are quite undeserving our attention.

The only reason why I noticed the libel in the *Duende* was, that it affected Sir T. Graham and the officers of the army; and I was convinced that it was written under the direction of that greatest of all blackguards, the Minister at War. If it had not been so, I should have wished it to have passed unnoticed.

I think also that there is much reason in what is stated by the Minister of State in the enclosed papers regarding the libels in our newspapers. It is true that they are very different from the Spanish libels; and that the English law of libel is founded on a different principle, and will afford redress in instances in which the Spanish law would afford none to individuals or foreigners. But foreign governments are very harshly treated in our newspapers; their feelings are much hurt, and their dignity in the eyes of their own subjects much lowered, by the vulgar discussions in our newspapers, in many instances in which our laws will afford no redress. The ground of our discussion with the Spanish government on this subject should be an alteration of their law; and, considering that one of the causes of the existing war is, that we would not alter our law at the call of Buonaparte, we should be cautious how we called upon the Spaniards to alter theirs. I would therefore strongly recommend to you to drop these discussions, unless you should receive orders from government to continue them. You might draw the attention of both governments to the libels as they might appear; and possibly prosecute some in the court appointed by the law. But, considering that our object is an alteration of the law founded upon the denial of justice under the existing system, the expediency of using the redress allowed by that law may be doubted. Our conduct, however, in this respect must depend upon circumstances.

I enclose you a duplicate of a letter I wrote to you about money, on the 16th Sept., to which I have received no answer, although I have frequently mentioned the subject. I likewise wrote to you in October and November, on the days noted in the margin.*

I send you a duplicate of the letter of the 31st Oct., which appears to

* Oct. 6th, 9th, 11th, 16th, 23d, 24th, 26th, 30th, 31st; Nov. 2nd, 6th, and 13th.

be missing, which you certainly ought to have received. It has not ceased raining since the 10th, and I have put all the troops into cantonments.

I entertain no doubt that the government are going to Madrid. They are preparing the *gardes du corps*, and mean, I suppose, to make a great show on entering the city.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Howard, 1st division.

19th Nov. 1813.

In reply to the honor of your letters of this date, in behalf of the Paymasters of the 3d batt. 1st Guards, and 1st line batt. K.G.L., who desire leave of absence to go to England, on urgent private affairs, I have to acquaint you, the Commander of the Forces has found it expedient to deny generally the solicitation of officers of this description to leave their respective responsibilities. Should Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Tighe conceive their presence in England so very essential to their professional or private concerns as absolutely to require their proceeding there, his Excellency recommends those officers to submit their desires and positions to the Rt. Hon. the Sec. at War, who may have an opportunity of approving at the same time of the officers who are to conduct the public duties of the Pay department, under the Paymaster's responsibility.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Fane.

20th Nov. 1813.

In acknowledging your letter of the 25th ult., I am to excuse myself for having so long deferred replying to its contents, the real good object of which I quite understand. I have not made known its purport, notwithstanding, to my Lord Wellington, both from his extreme occupation since I received it, and from a knowledge of his system of referring every case, which concerns any of the departments, to the officer who is considered responsible for its management, for the purpose of having his observations previous to the discussion of the subject of reference. Under these circumstances, I suggest to you the propriety of your allowing me to show your letter and the accompanying return to Sir R. Kennedy, who possibly may not be aware of the abuse alluded to in your brigade. I congratulate you on the general good news, and our late successes, which required nothing but additional resistance to make them the most brilliant.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov. 1813.

I am concerned to be obliged to draw your Lordship's attention again to the want of money with this army. The paymasters of the regiments have received the balances due on the regimental estimates only to the 24th May; and, in the course of 3 days, the arrear will have grown to one for 6 months; and in the ordinary course of the service, the balance of the estimates to the 24th Dec. ought, in a few days, to be in the course of payment, making a seventh month. I cannot say, however, that the British troops are yet in any distress. Owing to the circumstances detailed in my dispatch of the 2d inst., the officers commanding companies have still money in their hands to make the daily payments to the 3d or 4th of next month; but unless your Lordship should have sent out money, we shall have none after that period.

The amount of money now received at Lisbon for bills is but small, and has lately only served to pay the Portuguese subsidy, which I have promised shall, from the month of December inclusive forward, be paid in this part of the country. It is most convenient to the Portuguese government that it should be so, and equally convenient to our departments.

I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, of the necessity that there should be ships of war at Lisbon, to convey the treasure, raised in that city by bills upon the Treasury for the army, to the north coast of

Spain. While writing upon this subject, I must mention that the soldiers' great coats were still at Oporto on the 7th inst., embarked, and waiting for convoy; although it is most desirable that at this season they should have them.

The money raised at Cadiz by bills upon the Treasury has, within these last 6 months, done no more than defray the expenses there, and pay the Spanish subsidy. I am apprehensive, indeed, that the produce of the bills has lately much diminished, as a sum of 300,000 dollars, which I had requested early in September His Majesty's minister at Cadiz to send round by the 1st Nov., for the use of the Spanish troops in this quarter, has not yet arrived; neither has any money been lately procured from Gibraltar. From this statement your Lordship will see that, unless this army should be assisted with a very large sum of money at a very early period, the distress felt by all the troops will be most severe; and that, however desirable that I should continue in operation, and however favorable the circumstances of the moment and the season, it will be quite impossible for me to do any thing.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 21st Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 5th, enclosing one from Lord Aberdeen, containing his Lordship's opinion of the sentiments of the Austrian Court respecting the House of Bourbon.

I enclose you the Proclamation * which I have issued since I have been in France, which will show you that I have acted exactly according to your wishes and the sentiments contained in His Royal Highness' speech from the throne, which I have since received. I am happy to add that the conduct of the Portuguese and British troops has been exactly what I wished; and that the natives of this part of the country are not only reconciled to the invasion, but wish us success, afford us all the supplies in their power, and exert themselves to get intelligence for us. In no part of Spain have we been better, I might say so well, received; because we really draw more supply from the country than we ever did from any part of Spain. The inhabitants, who had at first left their habitations, have in general returned to them, many of them at the risk of their lives, having been fired at by the French sentries at the outposts; and they are living very comfortably and quietly with our soldiers cantoned in their houses.

The Spaniards plundered a good deal, and did a good deal of mischief, in the first two days; but even this misfortune has been of service to us. Some were executed, and many punished; and I sent all the Spanish troops back into Spain to be cantoned, which has convinced the French of our desire not to injure individuals.

I have had a good deal of conversation with people here, and at St. Pé, regarding the sentiments of the people of France in general respecting Buonaparte and his government; and I have found it to be exactly what might be supposed from all that we have heard and know of his system. They all agree in one opinion, viz., that the sentiment throughout France is the same as I have found it here, an earnest desire to get rid of him, from a conviction that as long as he governs they will have no peace.

* See p. 102.

The language common to all is, that although the grievous hardships and oppression under which they suffer are intolerable, they dare not have the satisfaction even of complaining; that, on the contrary, they are obliged to pretend to rejoice, and that they are allowed only to lament in secret and in silence their hard fate.

I enclose you an original address which has been presented to me by the constituted authorities and notables here* (which I hope your Lordship will do me the favor not to make public), which will show the strong sentiment here respecting the war; the same prevailed at St. Pé, and I hear of the same opinions in all parts of the country.

I have not myself heard any opinion in favor of the House of Bourbon. The opinion stated to me upon that point is, that 20 years have elapsed since the Princes of that House have quitted France; that they are equally, if not more, unknown to France than the Princes of any other Royal House in Europe; but that the allies ought to agree to propose a Sovereign to France instead of Napoleon, who must be got rid of, if it is hoped or intended that Europe should ever enjoy peace; and that it was not material whether it was of the House of Bourbon or of any other Royal Family.

I have taken measures to open correspondence with the interior, by which I hope to know what passes, and the sentiments of the people, and I will take care to keep your Lordship acquainted with all that I may learn. In the mean time, I am convinced more than ever that Napoleon's power stands upon corruption, that he has no adherents in France but the principal officers of his army, and the *employés civils* of the government, and possibly some of the new proprietors; but even these last I consider doubtful.

Notwithstanding this state of things, I recommend to your Lordship to make peace with him if you can acquire all the objects which you have a right to expect. All the powers of Europe require peace possibly more than France, and it would not do to found a new system of war upon the speculations of any individual on what he sees and learns in one corner of France. If Buonaparte becomes moderate, he is probably as good a Sovereign as we can desire in France; if he does not, we shall have another war in a few years; but if my speculations are well founded, we shall have all France against him; time will have been given for the supposed disaffection to his government to produce its effect; his diminished resources will have decreased his means of corruption, and it may be hoped that he will be engaged singlehanded against insurgent France and all Europe.

There is another view of this subject, however, and that is, the continu-

* Monseigneur, Les notables des communes de St. Jean de Luz et Siboure se présentent devant votre Seigneurie pour lui exprimer la reconnaissance de tous les habitans pour la faveur qu'ils ont de la posséder dans leur sein.

Une guerre affreuse fait gémir en secret toute la France, qui n'a d'autre désir, d'autre besoin, que de paix. Nous savons, Monseigneur, que tous vos soins ne tendent qu'à atteindre ce but. Puissiez vous réussir dans un si noble projet! Vous aurez mérité des droits à la reconnaissance de l'univers; et nous ne cesserons d'adresser des vœux au Ciel, pour qu'il daigne conserver longtemps un héros aussi grand que sage.

ance of the existing war, and the line to be adopted in that case. At the present moment it is quite impossible for me to move at all: although the army was never in such health, heart, and condition as at present, and it is probably the most complete machine for its numbers now existing in Europe, the rain has so completely destroyed the roads that I cannot move; and, at all events, it is desirable, before I go farther forward, that I should know what the allies propose to do in the winter, which I conclude I shall learn from your Lordship as soon as the King's government shall be made acquainted with their intentions by the King's diplomatic servants abroad. As I shall move forward, whether in the winter or the spring, I can inquire and ascertain more fully the sentiments of the people, and the government can either empower me to decide to raise the Bourbon standard, or can decide the question hereafter themselves, after they shall have all the information before them which I can send them of the sentiments and wishes of the people.

I can only tell you that, if I were a Prince of the House of Bourbon, nothing should prevent me from now coming forward, not in a good house in London, but in the field in France; and if Great Britain would stand by him, I am certain he would succeed. This success would be much more certain in a month or more hence, when Napoleon commences to carry into execution the oppressive measures which he must adopt in order to try to retrieve his fortunes.

I must tell your Lordship, however, that our success, and every thing, depends upon our moderation and justice, and upon the good conduct and discipline of our troops. Hitherto these have behaved well, and there appears a new spirit among the officers, which I hope will continue, to keep the troops in order. But I despair of the Spaniards. They are in so miserable a state, that it is really hardly fair to expect that they will refrain from plundering a beautiful country, into which they enter as conquerors; particularly, adverting to the miseries which their own country has suffered from its invaders. I cannot, therefore, venture to bring them back into France, unless I can feed and pay them; and the official letter which will go to your Lordship by this post will show you the state of our finances, and our prospects. If I could now bring forward 20,000 good Spaniards, paid and fed, I should have Bayonne. If I could bring forward 40,000, I don't know where I should stop. Now I have both the 20,000 and the 40,000 at my command, upon this frontier, but I cannot venture to bring forward any for want of means of paying and supporting them. Without pay and food, they must plunder; and if they plunder, they will ruin us all.

I think I can make an arrangement of the subsidy to cover the expense of 20,000 Spaniards; but all these arrangements are easily settled, if we could get the money. Where we are to get the money, excepting from England, it is impossible for me to devise; as the patriotic gentlemen at Lisbon, now that they can buy no Commissariat debts, will give us no money, or very little, for the drafts on the Treasury, and the yellow fever has put a stop to the communication with Cadiz and Gibraltar; and if we had millions at all three, we could not get a shilling for want of ships to bring it.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

21st Nov. 1813.

The loss of some baggage by Col. Grant's brigade in the pass of Maya, on the morning of the 10th inst., is likely to produce a question as to the propriety of the baggage being so situated at that critical period. Will you have the goodness, under these circumstances, to put me in possession of any instructions you gave out regarding baggage, and particularly that belonging to Col. Grant's brigade, which may obviate troublesome reference on the subject at a distant period, when your recollection of the facts might not so well enable you to decide on the case.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

21st Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed reports from officers of the cavalry Staff corps, of irregularities committed by individuals of Sir R. Hill's column, and to request that you will inform me what steps have been taken to bring the delinquents to punishment, and prevent any repetition of such outrages. The offence of which an officer of the —th caçadores is accused by Capt. Gittrick's note is of such magnitude, and he appears so totally to have set all discipline at defiance, in forcing a safeguard composed of the police of the army, that I must request you will ascertain his name and rank, that I may be enabled to lay the subject before the Commander of the Forces, and that the necessary evidence may be collected, in the event of his Excellency deeming it expedient to make a public example of him. You will at the same time be pleased to transmit to this office the name of the quarter master serjeant of the —th regt. of the line, and to inform me under what orders he acted when foraging, and of the man alluded to as having drawn his bayonet upon Capt. Gittrick (belonging to the —th caçadores), who was of the quarter master serjeant's party, as no soldier of his own regiment appears upon the report. The remaining soldiers and followers named in the reports must be immediately tried, and I have at the same time to request that you will, under the sanction of Sir R. Hill, make their punishment as severe and public as the discipline of the army requires.

Proclamation, No. 2.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 22 Nov. 1813.

Les autorités constituées dans les villes et villages du territoire Français doivent continuer leurs fonctions jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

En cas que les personnes qui les ont remplies jusqu'à présent se soient retirées avec l'armée Française, ou que ces personnes désirent quitter leur emploi, les villes et villages le feront savoir au Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée, qui ordonnera des dispositions.

Les personnes qui continuent à remplir leurs fonctions, et celles qui pourront être nommées pour les remplir, doivent se ressouvenir qu'il ne leur est pas permis d'avoir communication quelconque avec l'armée Française, ni avec aucune autorité du gouvernement Français.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I received your letter of 5 p.m. The disobedience of orders you mention is very unpleasant; and you may depend upon it that I will not allow any of the claims to go before a Board.

I am going in the morning again to try to get to the right. The road was yesterday so bad, that I was obliged to give it up.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 18th. Under the orders which I received from the Sec. of State, I don't conceive that I could, and therefore I did not, return your name for the medal for Busaco. But if you think that I acted under a misconception of the orders which I had re-

ceived, or for any other reason did not return you when I ought to have done so, I will forward your letter to be laid before the Commander in Chief, as an appeal from my decision on the orders which I had received.

Au Gén. Dumouriez.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 22 Nov. 1813.

Il y a long-temps que je ne vous ai écrit, et j'ai devant moi vos lettres jusqu'au 1 Nov., aux quelles je n'ai pas encore répondu. Je vous suis bien obligé pour vos nouvelles d'Allemagne et vos réflexions sur les événemens de ce côté-là. J'ai les nouvelles du Général Stewart jusqu'au 19 Oct., et celles de Buonaparte jusqu'à son arrivée sur le Rhin. Je respecte la facilité et l'habitude de marcher qu'ont les troupes Françaises ; mais je ne peux pas croire que les troupes battues à Leipsig, qui avaient quitté Erfurt le 25, aient pu arriver en assez grand nombre pour se battre contre 70,000 Autrichiens et Bavares sous le Général Wrede à Hanau le 30. Ainsi je crois que Buonaparte est arrivé avec sa Garde, quelque cavalerie et artillerie, et les plus forts du reste de son infanterie, les autres ayant été abandonnés comme en poste, n'étant peut-être pas suivis de très près, et que le Général Wrede lui a donné un pont d'or, n'ayant pas cru possible de lui faire une résistance de fer. Voilà mes spéculations sur les dernières affaires en Allemagne. Mais il est possible que le bulletin sur les affaires du 29 et 30 soit entièrement faux, et que l'armée Française est, comme on le dit, entièrement détruite.

Vous aurez vu les rapports sur nos dernières affaires ici, depuis lesquelles nous sommes entièrement arrêtés par les pluies, et absolument embourbés. D'ailleurs les torrens sont remplis d'eau ; et j'ai été bien aise de pouvoir cantonner l'armée, qui, à l'exception des Espagnols, est plus en état de faire une campagne d'hiver qu'aucune armée que j'aie jamais vu.

La Catalogne m'a donné bien des mauvais momens pendant l'automne, et j'ai bien souvent pensé à y aller. Peut-être que, si je regardais seulement l'Espagne, ou même si je voyais les affaires sous un aspect militaire seulement, j'aurais du y aller, parcequ'il n'y a pas de doute que Buonaparte tient en Catalogne et tiendra les facilités pour rentrer en Espagne. Je dis *peut-être*, parceque, dans ce diable de pays, où j'ai fait la guerre pendant 5 ans, j'ai toujours trouvé, comme votre Henri Quatre, 'qu'avec de petites armées on ne faisait rien, et qu'avec de grandes armées on mourait de faim ;' et je sens, qu'avec les moyens que j'ai et le tems que je pourrais y donner, je ne pourrais pas établir les choses en Catalogne comme elles devraient être pour tenir en campagne les forces que nous y avons, et que nous pourrions y introduire. D'ailleurs il faut que la vue purement militaire cède à la politique. J'ai vu la marche des affaires en Allemagne, et, malgré les revers très graves qui sont arrivés, j'ai cru voir les germes des succès très considérables qui sont depuis arrivés.

Si je ne me suis pas trompé, il est bien plus important aux alliés, et à l'Espagne même, que je me porte en avant en France, au lieu de faire une guerre de forteresses en Catalogne. Même en vue militaire pure, je dirai que, s'il est vrai que Buonaparte soit pressé du côté du Rhin, comme il le paraît, et que je le presse aussi du côté des Pyrénées occidentales, il n'a pas les moyens de se renforcer en Catalogne ; et les forteresses tomberont d'elles mêmes par suite des opérations ici, et ailleurs, et des blocus

qui y sont établis. Ainsi, tout considéré, je me suis déterminé à porter la guerre en France de ce côté-ci ; et j'ai en mon pouvoir de la rendre vigoureuse autant que les circonstances le permettront. Je crois et j'espère que je ne me suis pas trompé.

Je vous envoie la proclamation que j'ai faite en entrant. Le pays ne nous est pas contraire, les paysans ne nous font pas la guerre ; ils vivent très contents avec nos soldats dans leur maisons ; et les propriétés sont respectées ; et à l'exception des Espagnols, que j'ai envoyés cantonner en Espagne, on n'a pas fait de mal.

Je crois que nous approchons de la fin de la tyrannie la plus atroce et dégoûtante qui ait jamais affligée le monde ; et que, si nous avons une autre campagne, il y aura des révolutions plus importantes pour le monde qu'aucune de celles qui sont arrivées.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 19th inst.

I cannot interfere in any manner with the orders given by the Admiralty to the *Regulus* and *Dictator*. I know there are prisoners of war at Coruña, whom it is desirable to remove to England. I have no wish to detain the *Mullet*.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I enclose a memorandum regarding a Frenchman of the name of ———, who is now a prisoner in England, and whom, as he belongs to this part of the country, I am desirous of having released without exchange. I shall be much obliged to you, therefore, if you will comply with this request, and permit M. ——— to return to his home.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

Having referred to the Commissary Gen. your Lordship's dispatch of the 11th inst., regarding the Commissariat of the army acting on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula, I beg to transmit for your information the copy of a letter which has been received on the subject from Sir R. Kennedy, who appears to be of opinion that no advantage will be derived by the adoption of the arrangement which has been proposed by the Sec. of the Treasury.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

The rain which commenced on the 11th inst. continued almost without intermission till the 19th at night, and has left the roads and country in such a state as to be at this moment impracticable for any general movement of the troops.

The distress of the Spanish troops, and other considerations affecting them, and seeing that I could not immediately carry on any operations, induced me to order them into cantonments within the Spanish frontier on the 12th inst. ; and the army of reserve of Andalusia are well cantoned in the valley of Baztan, while that part of the 4th army, called the army of Galicia, are on the high road between Irun and Hernani. I have sent

Gen. Longa's division to the rear to Medina de Pomar, as having become quite unfit for service.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill reconnoitred the enemy's post at the *tête de pont* at Cambo on the 12th, and again on the 16th. The enemy withdrew from it on the latter day, having blown up the bridge; and I was then enabled to place the British and Portuguese troops on the 17th in cantonments very much closed up, having the right under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill at Espelette and Cambo; the right of the centre under Marshal Sir W. Beresford at Ustaritz and Arrauntz; the left of the centre at Arcangues and Arbonne; and Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope's corps on the high road in front of St. Jean de Luz, having their advanced posts near Anglet.

Nothing of importance has occurred since, excepting that on the 18th inst. the enemy reconnoitred Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope's advanced posts, on which occasion Brig. Gen. Wilson was unfortunately wounded.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford on the same day drove the enemy's posts across the bridge of Urdains, and established his there. On the following morning, before daylight, the enemy made an attempt to drive them in and destroy the bridge. They failed in both attempts; and the Marshal praises the conduct of the 9th Portuguese, under Col. Sutton, in the first operation, and that of the 11th caçadores, under Lieut. Col. Duersback, in both.

My last reports from Catalonia are dated the 3d Nov., and nothing of importance had occurred. Lieut. Gen. Clinton had moved the Anglo-Sicilian corps to Villa Franca, where it was joined with Gen. Sarsfield's division of the 2d Spanish army. The 1st and 2d Spanish armies remained nearly in the situation in which they were before.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart. and K.B., in which he expresses a wish, which he has desired I should lay before your Lordship, that a medal should be granted to the British cavalry for their services in the year 1810, previous to and after the battle of Busaco, and in the year 1812, while covering the siege of Badajoz.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

In sending you Sir Stapleton's application for a cavalry medal, I must tell you that I stated to him the mode in which government gave the orders that a medal should be given for any service, and the rules under which the list for any particular medal were made out under my direction; and I told him that I had never applied for a medal for the troops for any service whatever, and that I did not think his application would be successful. He has desired, however, that it should go to your Lordship, and I send it.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 5th, regarding the conduct of the troops at San Sebastian; and I have sent to Sir T. Graham the principal

libels upon that subject, and what I had written to the Ambassador upon it, and the copy of the publication by the Spanish government.

The fact is, that the libels in the *Duende* were published by an officer of the War department, who is the editor of that paper; and they were part of a scheme to reconcile the Spanish public to my removal from the command. There is one of them, that in which the people of Spain are called upon to rise and revenge the supposed injury done to the town of San Sebastian, upon which I proposed to make a complaint to the British government, if the Spanish government had, as usual, taken no notice of the matter. I made no secret of this intention, which is, I believe, the reason why they published what they did in the supplement of their *Gazette* of the 20th Oct.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

Since I received your letter of the 10th, regarding the Prince of Orange, I am sorry to tell you that I have not been able to see him, as he has got the ophthalmia rather badly, although I understand he is in no danger of losing his eyes. I am, however, decidedly of opinion, that under existing circumstances he ought to return to England; and I propose to recommend him to return immediately that he recovers.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 11th, regarding the Rocket brigade. The only reason why I wished to have it was to get the horses; but as we are to have them at all events, I am perfectly satisfied. I don't want to set fire to any town, and I don't know any other use of the rockets.

The A.G. to Brig. Gen. O'Lawlor, Spanish Staff.

22d Nov. 1813.

By command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, I transmit to you herewith a copy of the G. O. of the 21st inst., conveying the decision of the General Court Martial held for the trial of the soldiers, named in the margin, of the Royal artillery drivers, on the charges therein mentioned; and I am to acquaint you that in pursuance thereof the said soldiers are to be embarked forthwith for the army depôt in the Isle of Wight. I have directed Lieut. Col. May, the A.A.G. of the Royal artillery, to pay to you the money referred to in the G. O. on behalf of Capt. —. I request that you will make the necessary communication on the above to Gen. Giron.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

23d Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 21st inst., with its enclosures from Assist. Commissary Gen. —, and in reply have to desire you will give orders that private —, the soldier of the 48th foot who has been improperly employed as a butcher, may be given over forthwith to the Commandant of Vera, who has orders to receive him. It is only upon this condition that I can consent not to submit the case to the Commander of the Forces; for Mr. —, as well as every other officer of your department, must be well aware, that to detain a soldier from his regiment, without special authority to do so, is a direct violation of the G. O. of this army, and also of the established rules of the service.

The A.G. to General Officers commanding divisions.

23d Nov. 1813.

I have to acquaint you it is the particular wish of the Commander of the Forces, that parties under officers should be sent by the several corps to collect or cut wood, at places appointed by the officers commanding cantonments, who are

expected to attend to the interests of the proprietor. The peasants are not to be required to labor on this account; their stock of fuel is not to be consumed for the soldiers' use; neither are the fences of the farmers to be destroyed for the purpose of having dry wood. To obviate the necessity of soldiers going out in bad weather on this fatigue, strong detachments should go out, where attention to security admits, so as to bring in a sufficient quantity to form a *dépôt* of wood, from which issues can take place in bad weather. Every corps is to be answerable for the preservation and cleanliness of the part of the cantonment it occupies; and any material impediments there may be in the communications liable to be required between corps are to be removed. Every occupation, in short, which can be given to the soldiery, tending to convenience the army, and not calculated to over fatigue or annoy the people employed, must be considered a judicious system in winter quarters. It is the Field Marshal's further desire that you should select the best ground convenient to your cantonment and the duties possibly to be required of the corps, on which to encamp the troops under your command for a day or two, for the purpose of thoroughly scouring out their quarters. This arrangement of interior having only the health of the troops in view, you will see the propriety of putting them under canvas, when the state of the weather and dryness of the ground will most favor the experiment.

To Major Gen. Fane.

St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov. 1813.

Sir S. Cotton has sent here your resignation of your situation on the Staff; and, although you have not written here a line to explain the motives of this resignation, I venture to write to you upon it, having thought it probable that it might have been occasioned by the inactive state in which the circumstances of the war had kept the cavalry lately; and having since heard that it had been occasioned by your finding that junior officers to you had been employed to command divisions of infantry.

In regard to the first, I had mentioned to Sir Stapleton that I had always intended that you should have the general charge of the cavalry with the right of the army, and that I should request you to come up when the army made its late movement. I cannot account for having forgotten to do so, excepting by the opinion I always had that we should not find the cavalry of great use in our late operations; and that it did not occur to me to provide a commander for that on the right. It is not impossible that I may immediately make a disposition of the right of the army which will afford more scope and more opportunity, and, indeed, will occasion a necessity for using the cavalry; and if you should be induced to alter your mind, I should wish you to join Gen. Sir R. Hill at Espelette, leaving the command of your brigade with the senior officer.

In regard to the other point, I have to mention that I have as yet no opportunity of giving the *command* of a division of infantry to any body; and the officers lately appointed are only in temporary charge till the commanders of the divisions shall return. I fully recollect your willingness to serve, as well as your habit of serving, either with cavalry or infantry; but I acknowledge that I should not have thought of putting you in the temporary charge of a division of infantry, or even of giving you the command of one, unless you should express a wish to have it, or I should be tolerably certain that it would be agreeable to you. If, however, it is so, you may depend upon it that you cannot be more desirous to command a division of infantry than I shall be to see you at the head of one.

I hope that, if your resignation has been occasioned by either of the

circumstances to which I have adverted, you will be induced, by what I have above written to you, to withdraw it; at all events I shall be happy to see you here.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov. 1813.

The circumstances which occurred here lately, the inconvenience which we felt, and are now feeling, from the plunder and irregularities of the Spanish troops, and the impossibility which exists of getting them into any order, or of being sure of them, unless we should take their food as well as their payment into our own hands, at least when they shall serve beyond the Spanish frontier, have induced me to wish to alter the existing distribution of the subsidy.

It is obvious that, when it comes to be expended upon food and all the appurtenances, such as the pay and maintenance of means of transport, &c., it will not support any thing like half the number of men that could be supported by its being given as pay only; but it is equally certain, that for all our future objects it will be thrown away unless laid out in the mode which I propose.

That which I would propose is, that we should, after the issue which I some time ago wrote should be made on the 1st Nov. to the 5 armies, cease all issues of the same description; and that, after the end of December, we should cease to pay Whittingham and Roche's divisions, Don Carlos, the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, the depôt at Cadiz, &c., leaving them all to be provided for by the Spanish government; and that we should engage to pay and feed men of infantry, to be employed in France with this army; all the rest of the Spanish army to be employed in Spain, the greater part in getting possession of the fortresses on the Eastern coast, and about 20,000 men on this frontier as a corps de réserve, and the whole of these to be exclusively at the charge of the Spanish government.

Let me know if you approve of this scheme, and if you do, I will propose it in a formal manner, with estimates of expense, &c., &c.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to inform you that, since I wrote to your Lordship on the 21st, I have received a letter from His Majesty's Ambassador at Cadiz, stating that the money intended for the Spanish troops serving in this quarter is ready, and waiting for a vessel of war to carry it round, which had been asked for some time before, but had not arrived.

It is most desirable that some measures should be adopted to give the army that assistance from the navy in convoys, and for the conveyance of money, which is necessary in its present situation.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 24th Nov. 1813.

It is reported here that ——— is coming out in order to go and take the command of the troops on the Eastern coast.

If I am to remain in command of the Spanish armies, which is doubtful, and the British General commanding the Anglo-Sicilian corps is to command all the troops on the Eastern coast, ——— is not exactly the

person I should select for such a charge. If I am not to command the Spanish armies, the General officer commanding the Anglo-Sicilian corps will not command on the Eastern coast ; I must instruct him to co-operate with the Spanish armies, and must define, as accurately as I can, what he is and what he is not to do. — — is not the kind of man to be in such a delicate situation as that in which the General commanding that corps will find himself, even after the most detailed instructions from me. Besides, I have lately brought under your Lordship's consideration certain propositions for breaking up that corps, and sending the whole or part to Sicily.

The A.G. to Brig. Gen. O'Lawlor, Spanish Staff.

24th Nov. 1813.

I transmit to you a copy of the G. O. of yesterday's date, conveying the decision of the General Court Martial held for the trial of several soldiers of the Royal artillery and corps of drivers, as therein mentioned, who committed a robbery upon some Spanish peasants, or muleteers. I have given directions to Lieut. Col. Dickson to cause payment to be made to you of the value of the wine which was stolen, for the benefit of the claimants, as awarded by the Court Martial.

To Lieut. Col. Bromhead.

St. Jean de Luz, 25th Nov. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of private — —, of the Royal Staff corps, and I request the Court to revise the evidence and their sentence.

It is desirable that they should revise the evidence so far as to inquire into the characters of the witnesses on the defence, and whether they were not the men stated in the charge to have been concerned with — — in the plunder.

The evidence of Major Wade, the prosecutor, is positive as to the fact charged against the prisoner, and is fully sufficient to convict him ; and is not contradicted by that of the two witnesses produced on the defence, even supposing these witnesses should be deemed creditable. These two witnesses, however, were the men concerned with the prisoner in plundering the house, as stated in the charge, as the Court will find by extending their inquiries to that fact, and were tried and punished in their regiment for the same crime. They are liable to be examined as witnesses ; but, advertng to the charge, which states that the prisoner — — ought to have prevented them from plundering, and to the character of these witnesses as convicted plunderers on the very occasion which is the object of the inquiry of the Court, I think they will be disposed to admit that their testimony cannot be brought in competition with that of Major Wade, which is positive to all the facts, and fully sufficient to convict the prisoner.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 25 Nov. 1813.

J'ai reçu trois lettres de votre part, auxquelles je n'ai pas encore répondu. J'ai ordonné qu'on demandât raison à l'officier commandant la cavalerie à Logroño, et au Commissaire du 3^{me} régt. de dragons, de leur conduite. Pour ce qui regarde les cantonnemens, il me paraît que, si vous laissez ceux de la vallée d'Araquil vides, il n'y aurait point d'incon-

venient à ce que vous preniez ceux que vous préférez. Mais comme je vais faire encore un mouvement avant de prendre les cantonnemens pour l'hiver, je vous prie de rester où vous êtes jusqu'à ce que je vous écrive encore.

Je n'ai aucune nouvelle de Cadix ; mais à ce que j'entends, on a accepté ma démission. En attendant, il paraît que tout va de mal en pire ; et il est impossible de prévoir comment tout finira.

L'argent pour vos armées, la 3^{me} et la 4^{me}, a été prêt à la fin du mois passé, et attend seulement un vaisseau. Je l'attends à chaque moment, et je n'ai nul doute qu'il arrivera incessamment.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

25th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your solicitation of the 23d inst. in behalf of private ———, — hussars, now under sentence of a General Court Martial, that his Excellency, viewing the transaction which led to that trial in the most favorable light, has been pleased to remit the corporal punishment awarded. It is the Field Marshal's pleasure, notwithstanding, that the proceedings on that trial, and the G. O. of the 20th inst., referring to them, be read at the head of the — hussars, and that the regiment may be warned of the necessity of obedience to the orders given to piquets and videttes, wherever posted. The enclosure is to be returned.

The A.G. to Col. Arbuthnot, Portuguese Staff.

26th Nov. 1813.

Lieut. Col. Coghlan, commanding the 61st regt., has transmitted to this office a list of officers whose services would much benefit the battalion, to replace the casualties in the field, and in the number of which Capt. Brackenbury's name is included, who is employed in the Portuguese service. His Excellency by no means admits the right of commanding officers even to suggest the recall of any member of their corps employed on a particular service ; yet as there is a possibility of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford's being able to dispense with Capt. Brackenbury's services, without prejudice to the Portuguese corps to which he may belong, the subject is submitted for the Marshal's decision.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

Lord F. Somerset has shown me your letter of the 20th, regarding the claim of Mr. ——— and Mr. * * *.

The latter gentleman appears to be aware of the delicacy of the interference of yourself or me in the business. In truth, they have no claim on the Spanish government. They were promised certain advantages by the Governor of Monte Video, Gen. Elio, on condition of their performing certain services ; they failed in performing those services, *i. e.* in bringing the arms to Monte Video, and they can have no claim to the remission of the duties. Neither do I think it would be proper in me to make myself an agent to Messrs. ———, &c., to procure the acknowledgment of Gen. Elio of the bargain between him and Mr. ——— against my own government.

It appears to me that the whole transaction is to be attributed to the crooked policy at the court of Rio Janeiro, in the province of Buenos Ayres, and the fears of Lord ——— to assist the legal government of the country, contrary to the wishes of Lord * * *.

Let those noble Lords or their employers pay the piper ; we have nothing to say to such transactions.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 26th, regarding ——. I wrote the letter regarding him, in consequence of what was agreed with you; and you will judge of his staying, particularly considering what Hill thinks of him, upon whom the laboring oar will fall in the next operation, and that the operation must now necessarily be deferred in consequence of the state of the weather.

I ordered the balks and plank of 13 pontoons to be sent to Ustaritz yesterday; but if you can do without them, it is so much the better. There is nothing new.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

I observe, by Gen. Barnes's report of the 26th to the Q. M. G., that the river was partially fordable on that day; but I conclude that the rain of last night will have made some difference; and, at all events, the roads are impassable.

I think it probable that, if the enemy were to withdraw their sentries from the neighbourhood of the bridge in the bad weather, it might be possible to repair the bridge during the night, even though we should not have possession of the right bank by the fords. A few planks might be thrown over in the first instance, and a piquet placed in the house; or a boat might be brought from Ustaritz to pass over a covering party, and then the bridge might be repaired during the night. The enemy could not then occupy the village on the other side.

Would any ground on your side command that on which the enemy are constructing a work? It appeared to me that it would, though my view was cursory. If it is so, it might be as well to make cover for guns to enfilade their work.

To Major Gen. Brisbane.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

I have the honor to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of privates — and —, and I beg that the sentence on the prisoner — may be revised.

The Court having found the prisoner — guilty of the whole charge of burglary, the legal sentence for that offence is death, and not transportation for life, which is not legal for any part of the prisoner's offence.

For the *stealing*, simply, 7 years' transportation would be a legal sentence; and for the receiving the stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen, 14 years' transportation would be a legal sentence.

In revising the sentence, I beg the Court Martial to observe that the crime of robbing officers in their tents has become very common in the army; and that, having found the prisoner guilty of the burglary, it is expedient that they should sentence the whole punishment allotted by the law.

To Gen. Don Luis Lacy.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

I have received two letters from your Excellency in regard to certain affairs, which it was necessary that I should refer to the Portuguese government; to both of which I should have returned an answer long ago,

only that Marshal Sir W. Beresford, to whom I had referred them, sent the originals, instead of copies, into Portugal ; and I now write answers from a recollection of their contents, rather than to delay it longer.

The first related to the desertion into Portugal of certain persons liable to the recruiting laws in Galicia.

Your Excellency is possibly not aware that the governments of Spain and Portugal have made a convention, by which it has been agreed that the inhabitants of the one country, residing or being found in the other, shall be liable to the recruiting laws of the country in which they are found. It is obvious that this law is impolitic. Spaniards will not serve in Portuguese regiments ; neither will the subjects of Portugal serve in the Spanish army. Marshal Sir W. Beresford, therefore, has suggested to the government of Portugal to propose to that of Spain to put an end to this convention, and to agree upon another, to deliver up, on both sides, all persons liable to the recruiting laws of either country, residing in the other. Till, however, the convention above referred to shall be altered, your Excellency will be aware that nothing can be done on this subject.

I likewise referred to Marshal Sir W. Beresford your letter regarding the murder committed in Galicia, supposed by inhabitants of Portugal ; and I enclose the answer of the Marshal on that subject, from which you will see that directions have been given to the Governor of the province of Minho to exert himself to discover the persons guilty of this offence, supposed to be in that province.

I take this opportunity of assuring you, that you will always find me ready to assist you in every view which you may have to forward the service and to preserve the peace of the interesting country under your charge ; and, from the experience which I have had of the inclinations of the officers in the service of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal, I can venture to answer for them that they will do every thing in their power to forward your views, they having no object so much at heart as that, by a cordial union of all the allies, and by assisting each other in removing the difficulties in the internal government of each, the efforts of the whole may be the more strenuously exerted against the foreign and common enemy.

Au Cap. Gén. Don F. X. Castaños.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 27 Nov. 1813.

Je vous envoie une lettre du Commissaire Gén. sur un pillage de biscuit par l'armée de la Galice dans la retraite de Salamanque au mois de Novembre de l'année dernière ; dont je vous serai bien obligé de me faire dire si vous savez quelque chose.

Si les troupes prirent le biscuit, comme le disent les charretiers, ce sera un *à compte* entre les deux gouvernemens, et il serait dur de le faire payer aux charretiers sur le loyer de leurs charrettes. Si les troupes de Galice ne prirent pas le biscuit, ou s'il n'y a pas quelque preuve là-dessus, il faut que je fasse payer le prix du biscuit aux charretiers.

Il y a bien long-temps que je ne vous ai écrit, mais vous aurez vu les nouvelles dans les journaux ; et pour des réflexions sur les événemens du jour, il y en a tant à faire que je n'ai pas le temps de les écrire, ni vous le loisir de les lire. D'ailleurs vous savez les faire aussi bien que moi.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 27 Nov. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 25, dans laquelle vous me faites entendre qu'il est douteux que le Capitaine Tarleton et les Lieuts. Hovenden et Hughes soient renvoyés à l'armée ou en Angleterre en échange pour le Capitaine Merant et les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal que j'ai renvoyés il y a quelques jours à l'armée Française par suite de la convention que j'avais faite avec votre Excellence au mois de Septembre passé. Votre Excellence se ressouviendra que le 21 Sept. vous me proposâtes un échange d'officiers contenant les noms des 6 officiers ci-dessus nommés, à laquelle proposition j'ai répondu le 24 Sept., vous proposant des changemens dans la liste que votre Excellence m'avait envoyée, et contenant l'échange du Capitaine Tarleton pour le Capitaine Merant, du Lieut. Hovenden pour le Lieut. Blanchard, et du Lieut. Hughes pour le Lieut. Maignal, à laquelle proposition votre Excellence m'a répondu le 27 Sept., en ces mots :

‘ J'ai reçu les propositions d'échange de la part de votre Excellence, lesquelles étant jointes à la lettre qu'elle m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire à la date du 24 de ce mois, les propositions sont acceptées, avec le seul changement de faire renvoyer en France le Chef de bataillon d'artillerie Lespagnol, fait prisonnier à Badajoz, &c. &c.

Dans ma lettre du 29 Sept. j'ai fait savoir à votre Excellence les raisons qui empêchaient l'échange du Chef d'Escadron Anthoine; et l'échange est resté comme proposé de la part de votre Excellence, avec les changemens proposés par moi dans ma lettre du 24 Sept., et agréés par votre Excellence dans votre lettre du 27, avec la seule exception des Colonels FitzGerald et Anthoine, qui n'étaient pas échangés.

J'ai mis en exécution tout ce qui me regardait en cette convention, comme je l'ai dit à votre Excellence dans ma lettre du 15 Nov., et même j'ai fait plus; me fiant à la loyauté et à l'honneur de votre Excellence, le Capitaine Merant et les Lieuts. Blanchard et Maignal étant arrivés au quartier général, je les ai renvoyés à l'armée Française.

Mais comme il devient douteux que le Capitaine Tarleton et les Lieuts. Hovenden et Hughes me soient renvoyés, ou seront renvoyés en Angleterre, je réclame ces officiers, et je fais la demande formelle à votre Excellence ou de mettre en exécution la convention qu'elle a faite ou de me les renvoyer.

Pour ce qui regarde les proportions d'officiers Espagnols et Portugais que votre Excellence me dit, dans votre lettre du 25 Nov., pourraient être renvoyés en Angleterre au lieu des officiers nommés par votre Excellence et convenus avec moi dans vos lettres du mois de Septembre, votre Excellence se ressouviendra qu'il n'a été question dans votre correspondance avec moi des proportions d'Espagnols et de Portugais en les échanges de prisonniers que dans votre lettre du 29 Oct., et seulement à l'égard d'un échange général que vous me proposâtes, auquel je vous répondis le 2 Nov., que je ne croyais pas que j'avais le pouvoir de faire un arrangement de l'étendue proposée par votre Excellence sans consulter les vœux de mon gouvernement.

Cette proposition donc ne peut nullement être censée avoir égard à la

convention faite avec moi au mois de Septembre, dans laquelle les noms étaient spécifiés.

Je n'ai jamais consenti que les non-combattans soient rendus de part et d'autre; mais j'ai consenti à faire une convention pour les rendre quand votre Excellence serait autorisée par M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, d'une manière formelle et usitée, à faire telle convention. Mais il paraît, par les circonstances qui font le sujet de cette lettre, que toute convention est inutile, et que, malgré les promesses, les stipulations ne sont pas mises en exécution de la part de votre Excellence. Ainsi une autre convention serait déplacée, et je me rétracte, comme j'en ai le droit, et je ne ferai aucune convention qui ne peut s'exécuter d'elle-même sur les lieux jusqu'à ce que celle déjà faite ait été mise à exécution.

J'ai l'honneur cependant de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je n'ai pas rappelé les ordres que j'avais donnés que M. Payan et le Lieut. Mallet soient renvoyés d'Angleterre. en échange pour M. Jesse et le Lieut. Joyce, malgré que, dans les circonstances, j'en aurais le droit.

P.S. Je prie votre Excellence d'observer que le 26, avant de recevoir votre lettre du 25, j'ai pareillement renvoyé aux avant postes de l'armée Française le Lieut. Durand pour être échangé pour le Lieut. Russell, du 34^{me} rég^{t.}, selon la liste convenue au mois de Septembre dernier. Si le Lieut. Russell n'est pas renvoyé, je réclame le Lieut. Durand.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Nov. 1813.

Matters are becoming so bad between us and the Spaniards, that I think it necessary to draw your attention seriously to the subject.

You will have seen the libels about San Sebastian, which I know were written and published by an officer of the War department, and I believe under the direction of the Minister at War, Don Juan O'Donoju. Advantage has been taken of the impression made by these libels to circulate others, in which the old stories are repeated about the outrages committed by Sir J. Moore's army in Galicia; to endeavor to irritate the public mind about our still keeping garrisons in Cadiz and Carthagera, and particularly in Ceuta; to exaggerate the conduct of our traders in South America, and every little concern of a master of a ship who may behave ill in a Spanish port; each of which is represented as an attack upon the sovereign authority of the Spanish nation.

I believe these libels all proceed from the same source, the government, their immediate servants and officers; and although I have no reason to believe that they have as yet made any impression on the nation at large, they certainly have upon the officers of the government, and even upon the principal officers of the army. These persons must see that, if the libels are not written or encouraged by the government, they are at least not discouraged: they know that we are odious to the government, and they treat us accordingly.

The Spanish troops plunder every thing they approach; neither their own nor our magazines are sacred. Till lately, there was some semblance of inquiry, and of a desire to punish the offenders; but now, these acts of disorder have been left entirely unnoticed, till I have interfered with my authority as Commander in Chief of the Spanish army to enforce

it. The civil magistrates in the country have not only refused us assistance, but have positively ordered the inhabitants not to give it for payment; and where robberies have been discovered, and property proved to belong to the Commissariat, the law has been violated, and possession withheld. This was the case lately at Tolosa.

Then, what is more extraordinary, and more difficult to understand, is a transaction which lately occurred at Fuenterrabia. In the arrangement of the cantonments, and station for general hospitals, it was settled that the British and Portuguese hospitals should go to that town. There is a building there which had been a Spanish hospital; but the Spanish authority, who gave it over to our person who was to have charge of the hospital, wanted to carry off, in order to burn as firewood, the boards, &c., which are the beds, that our soldiers might not have the use of them: and these are the people to whom we have given medicines, instruments, &c., whose wounded and sick we have taken into our hospitals, &c., and to whom we have rendered every service in our power, after having recovered their country from the enemy!

I beg your Lordship to observe, that these persons are not the people of Spain, but the officers of the government, who would not dare to conduct themselves in this manner, if they did not know that their conduct was agreeable to their employers. If the spirit is not checked, however; if we don't show that we are sensible of the injury done to our characters, and of the injustice and unfriendly nature of such proceedings, we must expect that the people at large will soon behave towards us in the same manner, and that we shall have no friend, or none who will dare to avow himself as such, in Spain.

I will now request your Lordship to consider what will be the consequence of this state of affairs, supposing that any reverse was to happen; or that, in consequence of an aggravation of these injuries and insults, and of this unfriendly conduct, or for any other reason, you were to think it proper to withdraw your army. I think I should experience great difficulty in retiring through Spain into Portugal, the Spanish people being hostile, from the peculiar nature of our equipments; and I think I might be able to embark the army at Pasages, in spite of all the French and Spanish armies united. But I should be much more certain of getting clear off, as we ought, if we had possession of San Sebastian; and this view of the subject is the motive for the advice I am about to give you, as the remedy for the evils with which I have made you acquainted.

1st; then, I recommend to you to alter the nature of your political relations with Spain, and to have nothing here but a *Chargé d'Affaires*. My brother is of the same opinion as I am upon this point.

2dly; I recommend to you to complain seriously of the conduct of the government and their servants; to remind them that Cadiz, Carthage, and I believe Ceuta, were garrisoned by British troops at their earnest request; and that the troops were not sent to the two former till the government agreed to certain conditions; and that, if our troops had not garrisoned the last, the place would, before now, have been in the hands of the Moors.

3dly; I recommend to you to demand, as security for the safety of

the King's troops against the criminal disposition of the government, and of those in authority under them, that a British garrison should be admitted into San Sebastian, giving notice that, unless this demand were complied with, the troops should be withdrawn.

4thly; I recommend to you to withdraw the troops if this demand be not complied with, be the consequences what they may, and to be prepared accordingly. You may rely upon this, that if you take a firm, decided line, and show your determination to go through with it, you will have the Spanish nation with you, you will bring the government to their senses, you will put an end at once to all the petty cabals and counter-action existing at the present moment, and you will not be under the necessity of bringing matters to extremities. If you take any other than a decided line, and one which, in its consequences, will involve them in ruin, you may depend upon it you will gain nothing, and will only make matters worse.

I recommend these measures to you, whatever may be the decision respecting my command of the army. They are probably the more necessary if I should keep the command. The truth is, that a crisis is approaching in our connexion with Spain; and if you don't bring the government and nation to their senses before they go too far, you will inevitably lose all the advantages which you might expect from the services rendered to them.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Walker, 7th division.

27th Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive, and submit to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, the application of Major — for two months' leave of absence to England, covered by your letter of the 26th inst. Although there is no objection made to the stated pretension of Major — to indulgence, the circumstances of the army oblige his Excellency to deny that officer's request for the present. I am, however, desirous to add, that the Marquis of Wellington expects the Staff officers of this army to sacrifice their natural inclinations to visit home, for the performance of the essential duties attached to their employments.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

I have received your letters of the 18th, Nos. 8 and 9.

There appears to me no objection to your supplying Gen. Elío with the powder and 12 pounder shot, which he requires from the stores of your battering train, which I will take care shall be replaced as soon as the return of health at Gibraltar and Cadiz will allow of a communication with those ports.

In the mean time, I beg to know what quantity of powder and shot you will give Gen. Elío, and what quantity of 12 pounder shot you will have remaining, stating how much for each gun.

I beg to know also what kind of intrenching tools, and what number of each kind, you require.

I have made known to the Sec. of State your want of money.

To Major Gen. Lambert.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of private — —, of the — regt., and

the recommendation of the Court; and I request the Court to reconsider the expediency of making the latter.

I consider all punishments to be for the sake of example, and the punishment of military men in particular is expedient only in cases where the prevalence of any crime, or the evils resulting from it, are likely to be injurious to the public interests.

I beg the Court to consider their recommendation in this light, and to apply it to the existing circumstances and situation of the army, and to what is notorious in regard to this crime.

The increase of the number, and the aggravated nature, of the disorders committed by the soldiers, and the inadequacy of the ordinary course of the military law to prevent or restrain them, have induced H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and government, to form 2 squadrons of the Cavalry Staff corps, in aid of 25 Provosts Marshal, to endeavor to effect that object. These endeavors have obviously not yet produced the effect wished for; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the odium attached to the character and office of the person, whose business it is to prevent others from committing profitable crimes, will have the effect of preventing the attainment of the object in view.

But if, besides the odium attached to the Staff corps, there is to be danger in the execution of the duty required from the persons belonging to it; if a serjeant can be resisted with impunity when endeavoring to prevent a private soldier from plundering and destroying a house; if such serjeant, as appears by the proceedings of the Court Martial, is put in fear of his life in the execution of his duty, and is actually obliged to remonstrate with the private soldier to induce him not to shoot him; what can be expected?

I beg to inform the Court Martial that a very common, and a most alarming crime in this army is that of striking and otherwise resisting, sometimes even by firing at, non-commissioned officers, and even officers, in the execution of their duty. It will not be disputed that there is no crime so fatal to the very existence of an army, and no crime which officers, sworn as the members of a General Court Martial are, should feel so anxious to punish, as that of which this soldier has been guilty.

It is very unpleasant to me to be obliged to resist the inclination of the General Court Martial to save the life of this soldier; but I would wish the Court to observe, that if the impunity with which this offence, clearly proved, shall have been committed, should, as is probable, occasion resistance to authority in other instances, the supposed mercy will turn out to be extreme cruelty, and will occasion the loss of some valuable men to the service.

The character of this soldier does not appear to be quite so good as is stated in the letter from the Court. The officer, Capt. —, obviously knew nothing about him, and did not even know his name.

Upon the whole, I recommend to the Court to withdraw their recommendation, and to allow the law to take its course.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

I have received a letter and enclosures of the 29th Oct. from Gen.

Wynyard, regarding the removal of the clothing of the 57th regt. from Lisbon to Santander.

I don't understand what occasioned the order of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart of the 23d Sept., which is one of the enclosures, as, if he had made any application to me, or the Q. M. G., on the subject, he would have met the same disposition, which has always existed on my part, to accommodate the Colonels of regiments with the public means of transport.

I have always, however, considered that the Colonel of a regiment was responsible for the delivery of the clothing of his regiment at the station in which it might be; and although, from the peculiar nature of the service in the Peninsula, and the difficulty, and even impossibility, of procuring means of land transport, and the necessity of having the clothing conveyed to the regiments by an arrangement made at head quarters, and applicable to all, and by the means of transport at the disposal of the public, I have never ceased to consider the Colonels responsible till the clothing is delivered to the regiments; and, in case of losses, they have been liable to go before a Board of Claims. I would beg leave to recommend an adherence to the same system, as equally advantageous to the Colonels, and more convenient to the public service.

For instance, the clothing of some regiments was lately lost by a transport running into Santofia and being captured, in consequence of the blockading ship having quitted her station. If the clothing is considered as the property of the Colonel, he will, as a matter of course, replace it, and will recover for his loss from a Board of Claims. If it is considered as the property of the public from the period at which it went into the stores at Lisbon, in what mode, from what funds, under whose directions, and at whose responsibility is it to be replaced? What are the regiments to do in the mean time for want of clothing till these questions shall be decided? I have taken upon myself so far to decide them, as to order the commanding officers of the regiments in question to apply for fresh clothing from their Colonels.

In regard to the clothing at Plymouth also, I would beg to observe, that if the clothing is to be considered as belonging to the public from the time it is lodged in store there, it will be desirable that there should be a storekeeper in charge of it. Then the question arises, what quantity of clothing for each regiment is to be lodged in store at Plymouth? Is it to be for the full establishment, or for effective numbers? and if for the latter, at what period of the year are they to be calculated?

I am fully aware that the clothing must be brought to the army by some public arrangement, and I am prepared accordingly, as soon as I shall know that there is any clothing at Plymouth, and for what regiments; but I would recommend that it should be at the risk of the Colonels till it shall reach the regiments, leaving them to recover from Boards of Claims.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

I enclose two letters which I have received from Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, in which he claims the medal for the battle of Busaco.

I confess that I did not understand, from the first of the two letters,

that the Lieutenant General wished that the subject should be referred to H. R. H. the Commander in Chief; and I made him acquainted with the principles on which I had ordered that the lists should be made out for each medal, for which I had received directions from the Sec. of State to send returns.

In answer to this intimation, I received the second letter, and the copy of one which the Lieutenant General had already written to His Royal Highness, of the 19th Nov., from which I observe that he had already referred the subject for His Royal Highness' decision, notwithstanding the 2d article of the orders of His Royal Highness of the 1st Oct. 1813, which accompanied the medals recently transmitted to the officers.

It certainly cannot be meant by that General Order that the decision of any Commander of the Forces shall be final on the claim of any officer to this mark of distinction, and I can feel no objection to the revision by His Royal Highness of my decision on this, or any other subject.

It remains then for me only to state the principles on which I acted, in making the returns for the Busaco medal, which I believe will be found strictly conformable to the subsequent instructions of the Sec. of State, the Earl of Liverpool, of the 3d Sept. 1811, and His Royal Highness' orders of the 1st Oct. 1813.

I have always conceived that, by the words *personally and particularly engaged*, it was meant for the infantry that they should be at least engaged with musketry *in general*; and so I have applied them. There certainly may be instances in which troops may be engaged in a cannonade, in which their conduct may be so conspicuously gallant as to induce a Commander of the Forces to use his discretion, and return the officers for a medal, ordered for such an occasion; but I have not yet seen such a cannonade, and I have always considered that to be engaged, at least with musketry, was necessary.

Now, it happened that in the battle of Busaco the 2d division of infantry were not engaged 'personally or particularly,' or in any other manner, and I don't believe received a single shot of any description. The medal was not given for marches previous to, or during, or after the battle of Busaco, but to those 'personally and particularly' engaged in the battle; and I therefore did not return Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, who commanded, and has not made a claim, or Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, or any other of the officers of that division.

I would beg His Royal Highness likewise to observe, that there are other divisions in the same predicament, the whole army having been in the field on that day, and some even having lost men by cannonade, and even by the effect of distant musketry, whose officers are not returned.

None of the cavalry, or of the 1st, 2d, and 4th divisions of infantry, were returned, excepting a few of the light infantry of the 1st division, nor the officers of a large part of the Portuguese army not engaged; but if Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart's claim be admitted, it will be necessary to revise the list, not only for this battle, but for all the others for which medals have been granted.

I have received many claims for medals since the publication of the Orders upon the subject, some of which, in my opinion, are founded; and

I propose hereafter to transmit them, to be laid before His Royal Highness, with my opinion of the grounds on which they ought to be granted. For others there is no foundation whatever, under the Instructions and General Orders; and I beg to know whether it is His Royal Highness' wish that the whole should be transmitted to him, or that I shall forward only those for which there appears to me to be a fair foundation, rejecting the others.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship on the 22d inst. The weather cleared for a few days, and I was in hopes that I should have been able to extend our posts beyond the Nive; but the rain has again commenced, and it is impossible to move the troops by the cross roads at present.

The situation of our line required that the advanced posts of the Light division should be pushed more forward than they were, which was effected on the morning of the 23d; but the troops having gone rather more forward than was intended, and having got under the fire of the intrenched camp near Bayonne, it was necessary to withdraw them; in doing which some loss, of which I enclose the return, was incurred, and Capt. Hobkirk, of the 43d, was made prisoner.

My last reports from Catalonia are of the 18th inst., at which period no change had taken place.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Gen. W. Clinton.

It must be obvious to your Lordship, from the statement which I lately sent you of the pecuniary wants of this army, that I have no means of assisting Gen. Clinton; and as the General reports direct to your Lordship, I only hope that he has reported his wants, and that some measures will have been adopted to relieve them.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Nov. 1813.

The Prince of Orange is better, and will go to England as soon as a vessel can be given for his conveyance.

I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will send out to Pasages 3000 or 4000 stand of arms and sets of buff accoutrements for the soldiers recovered from their wounds.

We have plenty of arms in Portugal, but no ships to remove them, or ships of war to give them convoy.

P.S. I enclose the morning state.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov. 1813.

I send Fremantle with a letter to the outposts, on the old subject of exchange of prisoners.

It is reported here that ——— has had a good deal of conversation with the French officer at the outposts. He is a very good kind of man, but the last person who should be allowed to have such conversations;

and I shall be obliged to you if you will give him a hint upon the subject and refer him to the G. O. of the year 1810.

It appears that we have got a fresh lease of the bad weather. I hope that you are quite well. I have no news from any quarter.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day relative to the Lieut. Gen. Don José Worstel.

I have not by me at present the papers relating to Don José Worstel's case; which, as well as I recollect, is as follows:

Some time in the month of July or August, 1812, and before I had any thing to say to the Spanish army, Lieut. Gen. Don José Worstel wrote me directly a complaint of the Commanding General in Castille, Don Carlos de España, and the Commanding officer of Ciudad Rodrigo, Don F. D. Vives, not in very respectful terms of those persons, and contrary to all the rules of every military establishment. I sent this complaint to Don Carlos de España, who thought proper to direct that the Lieut. General should be put in arrest, and tried for having departed from the accustomed and ordered channel, in making his complaint, and having sent it to me, who had nothing to say to him or to his complaints, or to the Spanish army.

At that time, as since, Great Britain assisted the Spanish government with money, which was in general advanced from the military chest of the British army under my command; and His Majesty's government and his Ambassador at Cadiz had been pleased to leave to my discretion the distribution of the sums of money thus advanced for the Spanish service. I conceived that the best use which I could make of the money, of

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov. 1813.

1. * * * * *

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces fully concurs in the sentence of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. —, and he conceives that Lieut. — acted very improperly in refusing to take charge of the detachment at Toro, when ordered to do so by the Commandant, and in quitting Toro without leave. He is at the same time convinced, from the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that Lieut. — was really unable, from recent sickness, to take such a charge, and that his conduct is to be attributed wholly to that ignorance of his duty, and of the regulations of the service, and of the orders of the army, of which too many are guilty.

3. If Lieut. — had made himself acquainted with the orders of the army, he would have known that all officers at an hospital station are liable to do duty with the dépôt, and under the orders of the Commandant, and consequently cannot quit the hospital station without his leave or order: he would likewise have known, that if his health was not in a state to allow of his undertaking the charge of a detachment of convalescents on the march, he ought to have appeared before a Board of medical officers, who would have decided upon his case. Being ignorant of these orders, an attention to which it is obvious is necessary for carrying on the service, Lieut. — has got himself into these difficulties and disgrace; and the Commander of the Forces trusts that he has not mistaken the character of Lieut. — in believing that the fault was involuntary, that he was really so unwell as to be unable to take charge of the detachment, although desirous of joining his regiment, and that this reprimand will be sufficient to induce him and others to read with attention, and attend more strictly to the duties and conduct required from them by the standing regulations of the service, and the orders of the army.

4. With this hope the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence on Lieut. —, and he desires that he may be released from his arrest, and may join his regiment.

which the distribution was intrusted to me, was to pay those who were really present and doing duty with their corps, as far as it would go. If I had had ten times the amount to distribute, it would not have paid those who, by the abuses of the times, were absent from their duty, and those who, by the defects of the military law, were under trial for their offences. Whatever claim they might have upon the public treasure under the regulations of the service, they had none upon the pecuniary assistance given to Spain by Great Britain, which was not sufficient for those who were doing their duty and fighting in the cause of their country.

Lieut. Gen. Don José Worstel then being in arrest, was, by my desire, never included since his arrest in any estimate sent to me of pay for the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo; and his pay, if it is due to him, or if he is to get it, must be paid by the Spanish treasury.

Acting on the part of Great Britain, I never will consent to pay any officer or soldier with the funds of the military chest of the British army, who is not doing his duty at his station, unless he should have been wounded, and should be absent on account of his wounds. But that is no reason why the regulations of the Spanish service should not take effect; and that if an officer is entitled to his pay when in arrest for 18 months, for a crime which ought not to take an hour to inquire into, he should not receive it according to the regulations of the service.

I repeat, therefore, the request made to you by my desire by the chief of the Staff on the 17th Sept. last, that Lieut. Gen. Don José Worstel may be paid.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Baron Bock, K.G.L.

29th Nov. 1813.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request that you will cause to be forwarded to this office, for his Excellency's perusal, the order to which you have alluded in your letter of the 26th inst., and by which Capt. Marshall has been directed to proceed to England, for the purpose of attending H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge on service as A.D.C.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov. 1813.

I shall be obliged to you if you will forward to Hill the letter which accompanies this; and inquire what the state of the fords at Cambo is this afternoon. I beg to know also what is the state of those at and near Ustaritz this afternoon; whether the balks and planks of the bridge have arrived there; and what progress is made in preparing the materials which you have got at Ustaritz, either to repair the old bridges, or to lay the bridge of boats.

— — — came here, notwithstanding your desire to the contrary; but I referred him to the orders which he had received from you.

We have nothing from England; but there is a report from Lisbon, and it is said also from Bayonne, that Adm. Young has taken 9 sail of the Scheldt fleet.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov. 1813.

I received yesterday evening yours of the 29th. It is obvious that we can do nothing with the bridge of Cambo, till we can cross the river by the fords above and at Ustaritz. The rain appears now over, and I wish

you would let me know by an officer, early in the morning, what the state of the fords is this evening.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Nov. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st Nov.; and I beg to acquaint you that, in the usual course, the officers of the Portuguese nation, to whom medals have been granted, ought to apply for leave from their own government to accept the mark of distinction.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

30th Nov. 1813.

I have to desire you will inquire into the truth of irregular circumstances detailed in the annexed anonymous letter, addressed to the Marquis of Wellington, stated to have taken place at Pasages. You will be pleased to return the enclosure with reply, at your earliest convenience, as his Excellency, though sensible of the necessity of receiving with caution intelligence or complaints transmitted in such questionable shape, yet, should the grievances represented prove to have foundation in truth, it would be expedient to take measures to prevent the recurrence of them, without any further delay.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of this morning. The road not being fit for the pontoon carriages to travel on, the pontoons were ordered to the rear, to be out of the way. Col. Elphinstone is, however, going, or gone, to Ustaritz to settle all these matters with Capt. Henderson.

I have burned your landlord's paper.

Let me know, early to-morrow, the state of the river this night.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec. 1813.

I enclose the translation of a letter from Col. San Llorente, who commands the land blockade of Santoña, to Capt. Wells of the Engineers, containing information of the enemy's intention to escape from Santoña, to which I beg to draw your attention.

This is the same information which I mentioned to you on the day before yesterday.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec. 1813.

Since I wrote to you on the 28th Nov., I have received letters from my brother of the 22d from Cadiz, which tend to show, that there is an inclination in the Cortes to get rid of the existing government, principally on account of their conduct towards us; that the confidential intercourse with the anti-democratic party has been revived, and that there is the appearance of a better disposition than I had supposed to exist.

Although I am quite certain that nothing can ever be done with the Spaniards excepting by coming to extremities with them, I am very averse that there should be the appearance of difference of opinion just at this moment here, which is the cradle of the new spirit of resistance to France, if it can be avoided; and I therefore recommend, either that you should not send the orders which I suggested in my letter of the 27th Nov., or that you should leave to our discretion here, either to carry them into execution or not, and to select the moment for carrying them into execution.

I recommended to you to recall the Ambassador, not only to show the world that you disapproved of the democratic system, on which the Spanish government were acting, but because he has in fact for many months possessed no influence whatever over the councils of Spain; and to have an Ambassador residing with such people, under such circumstances, was, in my opinion, degrading to the national character. I was besides in hopes that, as this measure would be an indication of coolness on the part of the British government, it would occasion a desire in the Cortes to change those councils which had been the cause of this coolness.

I believe the effect has been produced very much by the language I held about the San Sebastian libels, viz., that I never would have entered Spain if a servant of the government had published a libel, calling upon the people to rise, to revenge the conduct of the British army, even supposing the complaints of that conduct had been well founded; and that it would rest with the British government to determine what should be done under existing circumstances. But as the effect has been produced, as confidential intercourse has been revived, and as there are symptoms of restored influence, it is better that we should not deprive ourselves of the advantage of my brother's experience among these people.

I expect at every moment to receive your permission to withdraw the garrison of Cadiz, when I will again give them a hint that Spain has an interest in refraining from insulting the British government, and in keeping well with Great Britain, which I hope will have some effect; at the same time that I shall take that opportunity of making public the truth, viz., that the Spanish government entreated to have garrisons in Cadiz and Carthage, and actually consented to certain conditions before I would allow the troops to land at either.

In regard to San Sebastian, I want it only in the apprehension of the continued unfriendly conduct of the government and their officers, and of the probability that the people may at last have the same sentiments, particularly in case of a reverse. I should prefer not to garrison the place if there should be no ground for such apprehension. Remember, however, that if you ask to garrison San Sebastian, you must be prepared to go to extremities in case of refusal.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Doherty, 13th light dragoons.

1st Dec. 1813.

I have referred your report of the 13th ult. to the Q. M. G., who I have no doubt will direct the regimental equipment lost on the 10th ult. by the 13th light dragoons at Maya, to be replaced with as little delay as possible.

With respect to the desire you expressed in your subsequent letter of the 18th ult., to have the Paymaster exchanged, I have to acquaint you that Mr. Strange's name was given in to the Military Sec. for that object. Since then I find that misunderstanding has arisen on the general grounds of exchange, from a departure, on the part of the French, from the terms originally proposed; and I therefore apprehend further communication between the armies, on this head of mutual accommodation, is not to be expected.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bromhead, 77th regt.

2d Dec. 1813.

I have it in command to intimate to you, that the proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of private ———, of the cavalry Staff corps, and of which you are President, have not been confirmed by the Commander of the

Forces. I am further to observe, for the information of the Court, that your letter of the 30th ult., in reply to the Field Marshal's communication, desiring a revision of those proceedings, to be grounded on the further examination of the evidences on the defence, has not been satisfactory, inasmuch as it appears the Court did not adopt the plan of further inquiry recommended, or take any other steps to enable its better judgment, or confirm its original opinion, to which, notwithstanding, the Court has thought proper to adhere. Under this view of the case, the decision of the Court seems so unaccountable, and so little calculated to enforce the orders of this army, and general rules of the service, which were the evident objects of this trial, that his Excellency has determined to bring the conduct of the members of the Court under the Commander in Chief's notice, by the transmission of the proceedings to England, accompanied by his observations with reference to them.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Scovell, cavalry Staff corps.

2d Dec. 1813.

I am to acquaint you that private ———, of the cavalry Staff corps, has been acquitted of the charge preferred against him, by the General Court Martial which investigated his conduct: that decision, however, the Commander of the Forces has not thought fit to confirm. The criminality of private ——— appears so little to be questioned in the instance which formed the ground of trial, that his Excellency has determined on the propriety of that soldier's returning to his former corps, to be accompanied by the proceedings of the General Court Martial, in explanation of the cause of his dismissal from the Staff corps. I have, therefore, to beg you will cause the accounts of private ——— to be closed in the corps under your command to the 24th ult., and with them let the prisoner be handed over to the custody of the head quarter Provost Marshal, preparatory to his embarkation for the dépôt, Isle of Wight.

To Col. the Hon. E. Capel.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 17th Nov., with 8 proceedings of a General Court Martial on certain soldiers of Dillon's regiment, at Carthagena, all of which I have confirmed.

I desire that ——— and ——— may be pardoned; that ———, ———, and lance corporal ———, may be executed by being shot; and that the remainder of the prisoners should first draw lots for one more to be executed, by being shot, according to the sentence of the General Court Martial.

The other 11 prisoners are then to have the choice of suffering corporal punishment, or to be executed according to sentence; and those who shall prefer to be executed are to be shot; those who prefer to receive corporal punishment are to receive a punishment not exceeding 300 lashes.

The punishments are to be carried into execution in the most solemn manner at Carthagena, in presence of the British troops to be paraded there for that purpose; and care is to be taken to impress upon the troops, that their entrance into the British service is voluntary; that they are well treated, well fed, and taken care of; and that they must expect that any attempt to desert and break their engagement will be followed by certain punishment.

À la Municipalité de St. Jean de Luz et Socoa.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Déc. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 1^{er} Déc.; et avant de pouvoir décider sur les objets que vous me proposez, je vous prie de me faire savoir le montant des dépenses faites par le gouvernement Français pour les mêmes objets jusqu'à présent, et les fonds avec lesquels elles ont été payées.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 22d Nov., enclosing a memorandum from the Conde del Pivar, regarding the exchange of two officers.

I beg that you will tell him that I shall be happy to forward his wishes if there should be an opportunity to make any exchange; but I am apprehensive, from the enemy's conduct, that there will be no opportunity of making any. They have very lately broken their engagement with me on this point in a most flagrant manner.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Dec. 1813.

Before I had received your letters of the 22d Nov., finding that the conduct of the Spanish government towards the British government and nation was beginning to have its effect among the magistrates and people of the country, I had written to Lord Bathurst to draw the attention of the King's government to the subject, and had recommended some measures, which had for their object to bring people here a little to their senses. One of them was to alter the nature of our diplomatic relations with Spain in conformity with your opinion; and the others related to our military position in the country. In consequence of the receipt, however, of your letters of the 22d, I have requested Lord Bathurst either to suspend his orders upon the subject, or to leave the period of their execution to us here; as, if there is any probability of returning confidence and influence, it would be most unfortunate if you were to be away, with the knowledge you have of these people and their character.

The delay of the decision on the question of the command is important, principally, as it delays all arrangements; as I have not now, nor have I had for several months, the power of doing any thing. In other respects it is not important.

I shall take measures to remove from ——'s mind any notion he may have that you are his enemy. I never perceived any talent whatever in him; but he is not more deficient than others; and he is certainly well inclined towards the English alliance. He is not a man of business, and I should think him an impediment rather than otherwise, to all good arrangements; he would, therefore, be a bad Minister of War; he would be a better Regent, or in a Council of Regency.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

3d Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to report to you, that with the concurrence of the Q. M. G., orders have been this day transmitted for breaking up the hospital establishments at Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and Toro; and that the whole of the officers and soldiers at those stations will proceed for the army, with as little delay as possible.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 12th Nov., regarding a provision for Sir R. Fletcher's family.

I wrote to Lord Liverpool on that subject; and I enclose you an extract of his Lordship's letter in answer, which related to it. I entertain no doubt that Sir R. Fletcher's family will be suitably provided for.

There is nothing new here; the weather continues terribly bad.

To Don M. de Alava.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I enclose some papers which I have received, which I request may be returned, detailing the circumstances of the robbery of gunpowder by certain soldiers of the British army at Peretta in Navarre, from the ammunition tumbrils under their charge, and the sale of it to certain inhabitants of that town.

I imagine that the law of Spain, as of all other countries, prohibits the purchase of arms, accoutrements, and military stores from soldiers; and even of stolen goods of all descriptions. I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to have the individuals punished who purchased these stores, and to induce the Alcalde to perform his duty more strictly in future.

Major Gen. Fane will be directed to order the evidences to attend him to point out the persons who purchased the gunpowder.

To Don M. de Alava.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I enclose a letter from a merchant by the name of ———, belonging to ———, who had imported into Santander, under the circumstances stated in the enclosed letter, a quantity of French wines to be sold to the officers of the British army, and had lodged them in the custom house of Santander; and had tendered, and was in the act of paying the duties for them, when they were seized.

Considering that these wines were certainly intended for the officers of the British army, and that the owner offered to pay the duties for them on their entry into Spain, I shall be obliged to you if you will apply to have them restored to him on his payment of the duties, and that he may do with them what he pleases. I beg that the enclosures may be returned.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 4 Déc. 1813.

Je reçus il y a une heure seulement votre lettre du 28, dans laquelle vous me demandez permission de partir: j'ai prié le Chef d'Etat Major de vous l'envoyer, et à Alava de vous dire que je vous l'envoyais.

Je regrette beaucoup votre départ. Je crois que j'aurais pu faire un arrangement par lequel vous auriez retenu le commandement du corps d'armée, même après l'arrivée du Comte de la Bisbal, ce qui vous aurait été agréable; et je vous assure que je serai bien aise que vous reveniez.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

Having lately agreed with Gen. Comte Gazan, acting on the part of Marshal Soult, for the exchange of Capt. Tarleton of the Royal Fusiliers, Lieut. Hovenden of the 34th, Lieut. Hughes of the 39th, and Lieut. Russell of the 34th, for Capt. Merant, Lieuts. Blanchard, Maignal, and Durand, of the French service, taken prisoners by this army, and whom I have sent in to the French outposts; and doubts having been stated since these officers were sent in, whether the exchange as agreed upon would be carried into execution, which doubts Gen. Comte Gazan has in a subsequent letter endeavored to remove, and he has promised that the English officers above mentioned shall be forthwith sent to England; I request that you will be so kind as to let me know as soon as they shall

arrive in England, as, till that period, I don't propose to make any other agreement with Marshal Soult for any exchange whatever which shall not be immediately carried into execution at the outposts of the two armies.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 18th Nov., regarding the cattle and mules allowed to be exported at certain low duties from Barbary.

Upon reference to what has passed upon this subject, it appears to me that we here have hitherto misunderstood the nature of Mr. A'Court's arrangement. It is very obvious, upon reference to the whole correspondence, that we must send to Tangiers to purchase the cattle and mules; and that we shall be allowed to export the number, and at the reduced rate of duty stated by Mr. A'Court in his letter of the 20th Aug., including the supply required for Cadiz up to the period of the export.

The person who shall be sent will of course communicate with Mr. A'Court, or whoever may be his agent at Tangiers, and will take care not to exceed the number of 4000 head of cattle and 400 mules, including the purchases of the former for the garrison of Cadiz.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I think it proper to transmit, for the information of His Royal Highness, the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which Col. Bromhead, of the 77th regt., was President, on the trial of ————, a private of the Cavalry Staff corps, for plundering. This man came from the Scotch Greys, and I propose to send him to the army depôt to be returned to that regiment, as being quite unfit for that in which he is now. But the principal reason for which I send you the proceedings of this General Court Martial is to draw His Royal Highness' attention to the conduct of the members composing it, in omitting to revise the evidence when ordered by me; and in persisting in the sentence of acquittal of the prisoner contrary to the evidence before them.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 16th Nov., and shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you have any objection to my sending it to ————. It will save you from being troubled again upon the subject, and will put an end to the hopes with which he has been flattering himself now for ten years.

I don't know whether you are aware of the fact, that * * * has always been a little mad; and I have at last persuaded † † † †, who is his relative, to allow me to write him a letter, suggesting the expediency of his being employed in a situation in which his malady is less likely to be injurious to the public service.

I mention this to you, because † † † † has requested me to urge you not to allow this arrangement to make an impression upon the mind of His Royal Highness unfavorable to * * *, so as to induce His Royal Highness to refrain from promoting him to a more desirable regiment, if an opportunity should offer, of which His Royal Highness might feel inclined to avail himself.

The weather is terribly bad, but the army is well cantoned; and I never knew them so healthy. I know nothing of the armies of Germany. The last I have heard from their own authority is Sir C. Stewart's dispatch from Leipsic.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

4th Dec. 1813.

With reference to a memorandum, applying to the monthly return of the 74th regt. for the 24th Oct. 1813, viz., 'Capt. Hillier not having appeared in the G. O. of the army, should not be returned on the Staff,' I have now to observe to you, for the information of the officer commanding the 74th regt., and in justice to Capt. Hillier's exertions, that although that officer was never appointed to the Staff of this army, and that he now is about to return to regimental duty, his detached services have been particularly noticed by his Excellency as having answered the purposes in view.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Vitoria.

4th Dec. 1813.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton having represented that numbers of recovered soldiers of the 6th division have rejoined from Bilbao, without arms and accoutrements, and accounted for the deficiency by stating they had been left at Vitoria, I have to beg you will cause an immediate inspection of the pack store, and let me have a return of the number of arms and sets of accoutrements, classed divisionally, which may remain for disposal in the dépôt under your command. I fully recollect your adverting to the deficiency of arms on the first formation of the Vitoria establishment; but at that time the 6th division, not having been in the battle of Vitoria, had not sent any men there; and as all who returned from the front as sick men should have entered with the utmost regularity, I must beg you will inform me how such deficiency has occurred in the corps composing the 6th division.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

4th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to transmit to you, by command of the Marquis of Wellington, the accompanying papers, forwarded to this office by Col. Belson, and showing that a quantity of new clothing, intended for the 28th regt., was removed from the bales in which the articles stated in the margin were packed, and has been lost to the regiment. The Field Marshal is desirous that you should make a particular inquiry into the circumstance of public property of any kind being lost whilst in the charge of any of your officers, or in the stores of your department, and that in returning the documents referred to, you will suggest the mode of recovering the value of the clothing lost.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

4th Dec. 1813.

I have to beg you will acquaint Lieut. Col. Belson, commanding the 28th regt., that his letter of the 29th ult., and the accompanying proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, held at Belem the 6th Nov., for the purpose of reporting on the circumstances connected with the loss of some regimental property, while lodged in commissariat stores, have been laid before the Commander of the Forces. The Field Marshal has thought it fit in the first instance to call on the Commissary Gen. to examine into the apparent breach of trust of some junior member of his department, and I have referred the documents on that subject to Sir R. Kennedy, to further the directed investigation.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec. 1813.

I enclose (marked A) two memorials which have been delivered to me by inhabitants of this place; one of them desiring to have the vessel called the *St. Joseph*, the other desiring to have the vessel called *Les Trois Amis*, both lying in San Sebastian, where they were taken; and I likewise enclose (marked B) the report of the Commissary Gen. on these memorials; and I beg to know whether you entertain any objection to

these vessels being returned to their former owners, as they are now useless at San Sebastian.

I likewise enclose (marked C) a list of the vessels taken in this port when the army passed the Nivelle, respecting which I am desirous to have your opinion. I am convinced that the public service would derive great advantage in many views by allowing the owners to retain possession of these vessels; upon which point I request to have your opinion.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 22d Nov., enclosing one of the 13th Oct., from the *Diputacion Provincial* of Navarre, complaining of the excessive weight of the supplies which that province has furnished to the army, amounting to 12½ millions of *reals* since the 23d June.

Although I have reason to believe this statement to be much exaggerated, there is no doubt that the provinces have much reason to complain of the mode in which the requisitions for supplies for the troops are made and enforced, and of the burden which it throws upon them.

Your Excellency will find, in the letters which I have addressed to your predecessor and yourself upon this subject, frequent observations upon it. I have repeatedly urged the adoption of a remedy for an evil as injurious to the well-being of the army as to the people; but hitherto without effect.

I have now written to the *Diputacion* of the province to request that they will let me know in detail to what troops the rations were furnished, in order that I may endeavor to discover whether there have been abuses.

The allied British and Portuguese armies have drawn some supplies from Navarre, particularly for the cavalry; but these supplies have been paid for at a most extravagant rate; and I conclude that, although these supplies may be included in the value of 12½ millions of *reals*, the *Diputacion* don't complain of this supply as a burthen.

In regard to means of transport, I consider it my duty likewise to mention that, though I doubt not there has been some abuse and much loss, yet that means of transport are not wanting in Navarre, as scarcely a day elapses in which numbers of private traders do not come here with very fine mules loaded with wine, to be sold in the suttling houses of this town.

I beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact, that, having resigned the command of the Spanish army more than three months ago, and exercising the command only till the pleasure of the Cortes shall be made known upon my resignation; and the government being in the habit of receiving reports direct from, and sending orders direct to, the General and other officers without my knowledge in any shape, either of those reports or of the orders of the government, and possessing neither the power of rewarding nor of punishing; it is impossible for me to hope to accomplish the reform of any of the numerous existing abuses.

It is very desirable that this state of things should not long exist; and I hope that your Excellency will, at an early period, make me acquainted with the determination of the Cortes.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, according to reports from Cadiz of the 22d Nov., the money for the Spanish troops was still waiting there for want of a vessel to send it; and the great coats belonging to the soldiers of this army are still, according to the last accounts, waiting in transports at Oporto, for want of convoy.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Dec. 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed your Lordship last. The weather has been very bad, and had necessarily prevented all movement of the troops.

I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23d Nov., enclosing the copy of one which your Excellency had, by order of the Regency, addressed to Gen. Don M. Freyre, on the subject of one from that General which I had transmitted to your Excellency on the 8th of that month.

The wants of the troops, and the state in which the army is, are to be attributed to the deficiency of public authority in the provinces. I was always of opinion that the decree of the 6th Jan. 1813, did not convey a sufficient degree of authority to the Captains General of provinces; and I informed the committee of the Cortes, to whom the subject was referred, of that opinion; and the construction given to the decree by the Regency, which has only lately been remedied, augmented the evil which the decree of the Cortes had left in existence.

The fact is, Sir, that the Intendants of the provinces and the *Xefes Politicos* are unable or unwilling to perform their duty; all authority has been annihilated in Spain; and at the moment the greatest exertions are required to form and maintain armies to save the State, there is no authority in existence capable of enforcing the most simple order of the government. That is the truth; and, till a remedy is applied, the evil will become worse.

In regard to means of transport in the service of the allied army under my command, I cannot answer for those on the East coast, but I can answer for those here, that there are none employed permanently with the army under requisition; and that there are very few employed in that manner at all.

The greater number of the muleteers with this army have been with us from 2 to 5 campaigns. They came voluntarily to be hired; and they stay, not because they are well paid, for I am sorry to say that the debt due to them is very large, but because their accounts are regularly kept. They are worked with regularity, they are well treated and taken care of; justice is done them; and they know that the debt due to them, however large, will be paid.

If any system could be introduced into the Spanish army, there would be no want of mule transport for the service of the army. There are

more mules in Navarre than would serve twice the number of troops; but there is no power to establish a system either for working, paying, or feeding them; and they desert as fast as they can be forced into the service.

Extracts from the Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

'St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec. 1813.

'Arrangement for occupying the country on the right bank of the river Nive:

'Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will put the troops under his orders in motion during the night between the 8th and 9th inst., so as to pass the river Nive, in force, by the fords in the neighbourhood of Cambo, at daybreak on the 9th, and he will cause the bridge of Cambo to be re-established immediately on gaining command of the right bank of the river. When the passage of the whole of the troops has been effected, Sir R. Hill will move them into the great road which communicates between St. Jean Pied de Port and Bayonne, and will advance by that road towards Bayonne, putting himself in communication on the left with the 3d and 6th divisions. And Sir R. Hill will ultimately take up a position in the neighbourhood of Ville Franque and Petit Monguerre, occupying these villages as outposts merely, or in more considerable force, according to circumstances.

'It will be necessary, during the above operation, that strong patrols should be sent towards St. Jean Pied de Port, as also to Hasparren, and towards Louhossou; and a body of infantry should also be posted by Sir R. Hill near the village of Urcaray, which situation will enable it both to cover the bridge of Cambo, and to be a support to the cavalry employed in observing the country towards St. Jean Pied de Port.

'The troops which are to cross the river Nive under the orders of Sir R. Hill are:

The 2d division of infantry.

The Portuguese division.

The brigade of cavalry under Col. Vivian,

Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade of cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Ross' troop of horse artillery.

'The two latter will be instructed to move on the 8th inst. to such stations as Sir R. Hill may direct.

'Major Gen. Alten will, however, detach one squadron of his brigade to act with the 3d and 6th divisions.

'No part of the baggage of the troops above mentioned is to cross the river until Sir R. Hill shall have given special orders to that effect.

'The troops under Gen. Morillo are intended to guard against any attempt the enemy might make by the valley of the Nive to disturb the above operations; and Sir R. Hill will either leave that division at Itsassu, or dispose of it in such other manner as may appear best calculated for effecting the above object.

'With a view to the co-operation of the 3d and 6th divisions with the troops under Sir R. Hill, Marshal Beresford will cause bridges to be established on the river Nive, in the neighbourhood of Ustaritz, during the night of the 8th and morning of the 9th inst.

'Marshal Beresford will pass over a sufficient force, in the first instance, to the right bank of the Nive, to protect these bridges; and he will afterwards co-operate in aid of the movements of Sir R. Hill in such manner as may be requisite to enable Sir Rowland to occupy the position pointed out in the above instruction.

'A brigade of 9 pounders, and one squadron of Major Gen. Alten's brigade of cavalry, will join the two divisions under Marshal Beresford's orders on the 8th inst.'

'The 7th division will move on the 8th inst. to the neighbourhood of the hill of Ste. Barbe, and there encamp. One of the brigades of that division will relieve the outposts of the 3d division, in order that the whole of the latter division may be disposable to act on the morning of the 9th inst. as occasion may require.'

'The 4th division will move forward from Ascaïn on the 8th inst., and will encamp in such a situation as will enable it either to give immediate support to the right of the Light division in the neighbourhood of Arcangues, or to make a movement by its right towards Arrauntz, according to circumstances.

'Both the 7th and 4th divisions will place their encampments so as to conceal them entirely, if possible, from the view of the enemy.'

'Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope will make such demonstrations on the 9th inst. as may fix the enemy's attention in the quarter opposite the left of the army, by the appearance of an attack being intended in that direction.

'Major Gen. C. Alten will make similar demonstrations on that part of the line which is occupied by the Light division; and he will be so good as to communicate with Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope on the subject of these arrangements.'

To Col. the Hon. E. Capel.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec. 1813.

Having obtained permission of His Majesty's government to withdraw his troops from Cadiz and Carthagena, I have to request that, upon the receipt of these orders, you will communicate on the subject with the Governor of Gibraltar, and that you will arrange with the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the bay of Cadiz for the removal to Gibraltar of the troops, ordnance, military stores, and camp equipage stores, now at Cadiz, the Isla, and Carthagena, belonging to His Majesty. The officers and men belonging to the Royal artillery and drivers, and to the Royal engineers, are to go to Lisbon, where they will receive further orders.

In regard to the provisions at Cadiz, you will communicate with the Governor of Gibraltar; and you will either have them removed to Gibraltar, or sold by public auction at Cadiz, according as the Governor of Gibraltar may think most expedient for the service.

I write by this occasion to Major Gen. W. Clinton in Catalonia, to request him to decide whether the provisions at Carthagena shall be sent to Catalonia for the use of the army under his command. If they should not be wanted for the service of these troops, you will be so kind as to order that they may be removed to Gibraltar. All the departments at Cadiz and Carthagena belonging to this army are to proceed to Lisbon as soon as this order shall have been carried into execution.

You will, in the usual manner, communicate these orders to his Excellency the Capt. Gen. of the Isla and Cadiz; and you will request his directions respecting the position to be occupied by His Majesty's troops under your command, till measures shall be adopted for their removal; and till the stores can be removed or disposed of, you will request his permission to allow the officers of the civil departments to remain in charge of them at Cadiz or the Isla, with such guards for their security as may be necessary. The same communication will be made by the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Carthagena to the Spanish officer in command there.

All works at both places are to be discontinued from the receipt of this order.

The above order to be applied to any detachment of troops or any stores there may be at Tarifa, which are to be sent to Gibraltar.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the orders which I have written to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Cadiz and Carthagena, to desire that he will adopt measures to withdraw the troops and stores belonging to His Majesty from those places without loss of time, of which I request you to apprise the Spanish government.

It appears to me that the operations of the war are in such a state that it is very improbable that the assistance of His Majesty's troops will be again required at those places; and there being therefore no reason why they should remain at them, at great expense to the British government, and inconvenience to the service of His Majesty, I have applied for, and obtained, the permission of the Prince Regent to withdraw them.

I should have delayed this measure till I had received a communication of the wishes of the Spanish government upon it, if I had not read the libels circulated in Spain upon this subject, against the honor and good faith of His Majesty, and had not witnessed the endeavors made to convince the public that His Majesty's troops continued in those stations with sinister views; assertions equally unfounded and contrary to the honor of His Majesty. This will be seen clearly by a reference to what passed on this subject when His Majesty's troops were sent to Cadiz and Carthagena.

At an early period of the war, His Majesty's government appear to have been aware of the military, as well as naval, importance of Cadiz and the Isla, and they were anxious that these posts should be securely garrisoned; and various negotiations were entered into upon that subject, with the Junta of Seville first, and afterwards with the Central Junta, all of which ended in nothing.

The military events on the Tagus in the end of the year 1809, and in Andalusia in the beginning of the year 1810, showed that His Majesty's government did not take a mistaken view of this subject; and fortune had certainly a considerable share in the events which at that period saved Cadiz from falling into the hands of the enemy.

At this time, viz. in Jan. 1810, the British army was in Portugal; and I received, on the 5th Feb., from your predecessor, Mr. Frere, and from the Provisional Regency, a pressing requisition to send a detachment of British troops to co-operate in the defence of the place; and there being at that moment a considerable detachment at Lisbon, I sent them without loss of time.

With them, however, I transmitted a statement of the conditions on which I took upon myself to detach these troops from the army, one of which was that they should be fed from the Spanish stores; and I particularly ordered the General officer who commanded those troops not to land if those conditions were not complied with.

The government must be in possession of the documents which passed upon this occasion, and if they have them not, your Excellency has, and they will prove these facts:

1st; That the British troops were sent to Cadiz at the pressing solicitation of the Spanish government.

2dly; That certain conditions were insisted on by me before I would allow them to land, and therefore,

3dly; That the British government, or its servants, could have had no sinister view in sending those troops to Cadiz.

The history of the British troops in garrison in Carthagena is nearly the same as that of the British troops in garrison at Cadiz. The progress of the enemy in Valencia, and the defeat of the Spanish army, under Gen. Blake, in that province, in the end of the year 1811, occasioned apprehensions for the safety of Carthagena; and your Excellency conveyed to me the application of the Spanish government, that a detachment of British troops might be sent there to aid in the defence of the place.

I consented on the same conditions as those I had stipulated when I detached the troops to Cadiz, with the addition that the ships and naval

stores which were at Carthagena should be forthwith removed to Mahon. Your Excellency is in possession of all the documents upon this subject; and they must be equally convincing that there could be no sinister view in sending British troops to that station. The Spanish government has never, that I know of, expressed a wish that His Majesty's troops should be withdrawn from either station.

The existing government must be aware of these facts; and it is a matter of astonishment to me that, being desirous of the continuance of the alliance with His Majesty, and feeling, as they must, an interest that the people of Spain should believe that the views of their ally are at least honest, and that the services which he has rendered to the cause are not less disinterested than they are valuable and important to Spain, they should not have taken some opportunity of endeavoring to remove the impressions made by those who it is clear are in the employment of the enemy.

The measure which I have now adopted, however, and which is the subject of this letter, will, I hope, open the eyes of the public upon this subject; and I beg leave to suggest to you that this letter, which contains an epitome of the history of these transactions, should be made public.

To Major Gen. Fane.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 30th Nov., and I am very happy to find that you have determined to remain with the army. I shall

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec. 1813.

It is Lord Wellington's wish that you should avail yourself of the opportunity which the operations ordered to take place to-morrow beyond the river Nive may afford, to ascertain, as exactly as possible, the actual position of the force with which the enemy covers the town of Bayonne upon this side, and the nature and situation of the works that have been constructed to defend the approaches to it.

It has been understood that the position by which the enemy intends to cover Bayonne on this side has its left on the river Nive, a little in advance of the Château de Marac; that from thence the centre follows the right bank of the little rivulet which in the upper part of its course separates the outposts of the Light division from those of the enemy; and that the right is behind the same rivulet, at its junction with the Adour, a little below Bayonne.

It appears to Lord Wellington, that by pushing back the enemy's advanced posts beyond the village of Anglet, it may be ascertained whether or not he has taken his position in the manner described, and in what state of defence it now is. And the same operation may possibly afford an opportunity for reconnoitring the country on the left of the great road towards the mouth of the Adour, with a view to ascertain the practicability of a bridge being eventually thrown over there in some future operation of the army.

I am to request that you will understand, however, that it is not Lord Wellington's intention that the objects above mentioned should be pressed against any very serious opposition which the enemy may make, in case his force in front of Anglet should prove greater than it is supposed to be. His Lordship desires, therefore, that you will be so good as use your own discretion in regard to the advance to be made towards the enemy's position, as also in regard to the time of withdrawing the troops after the objects of the movement have been effected. It may be found expedient, perhaps, to delay the latter operation until after dark, in case there is an appearance of the enemy being prepared to follow in considerable force.

You will be so good as make use of the co-operation of the Light division in such manner as you may deem expedient, without uncovering that part of the general line of defence which it now occupies.

Sir S. Cotton and Lord Aylmer have both been apprised that the 12th light dragoons and the brigade of infantry under Lord Aylmer's command are to act under such instructions as you may think proper to send to them.

appoint you to command a division of infantry as soon as one may be vacant, and it shall come to your turn ; and in the mean time I hope that you will have joined Sir Rowland, in order to take the command of the cavalry with him.

You must not blame me if your situation is not what you like. It is exactly what it was in 1810, only that there has been less scope lately for the use of the cavalry. There will be more, however, every day.

P.S. I have heard from Burghersh, from Francfort, on the 9th.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 8 Déc. 1813.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 7. Pour de l'argent, je n'ai pas un sou ; mais je sais qu'il y en a sur mer, qui vient d'Angleterre, de Lisbonne, et j'espère de Cadix. Aussitôt qu'il en arrivera vous en aurez une proportion, quoique je ne puisse pas vous promettre autant que 20,000 *duros*.

Il me paraît très certain que l'armée de réserve ne pourra rien faire de bon jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait été refaite un peu en cantonnemens ; mais je crois que vous ferez mieux de ne pas aller à ceux qui vous sont destinés pour l'hiver avant que vous ne receviez un peu d'argent. Pour ce qui regarde votre détresse actuelle pour les vivres, je vous envoie un ordre sur un magasin que j'ai à Pampelune pour 40,000 rations, ce qui vous servira pour au moins quelques jours. J'enverrai 4000 paires de souliers pour vous à Ascain, si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer un charretier, et un officier ici pour communiquer sur ce sujet avec le Commissaire Général. Ils arriveront à Ascain le 12. Je n'ai pas de pantalons.

Je vous envoie les gazettes Anglaises. Je fais passer la Nive au Gén. Hill demain, et je serai là pendant la journée.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I addressed to Commodore Sir G. Collier on the 5th, and the copy of the enclosures in my letter, and the copy of Sir G. Collier's answer.

Your Lordship will observe that the enclosures, marked A, relate to 2 vessels, or rather boats, taken at San Sebastian, and now lying there, not used, and of no use to any body, which the petitioners, as former owners, wish to have back again.

The enclosures, marked C, relate to certain vessels found here when the army passed the Nivelle, and which are now lying useless in this port. I wished to have the opinion of Commodore Sir G. Collier, as the senior officer of His Majesty's navy, regarding these vessels, before I should restore them.

To the first, if they are considered as prizes, he may be supposed to have some claim ; but I must beg to have your Lordship's positive directions respecting the last.

Your Lordship has before you my Proclamation, published in November,* to the inhabitants of France ; and I beg to receive your orders whether the promises held out in that Proclamation are or not to be fulfilled in respect to vessels in the ports ; or whether, because Commodore

* See p. 102.

Sir G. Collier may have a brig or two off a port when the army passes a river and gains possession of it, Adm. Lord Keith and Commodore Sir G. Collier are to consider all the vessels in the port as prize. It is important that I should know this, that I may make an exception of ships in any future Proclamation I may issue.

While writing upon this subject, I beg to enclose an extract of a letter* which has been received here, which shows the effect already produced in France by the respect for private property which has been manifested in this army.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 25th Nov.

I had always intended to cross the Nive as soon as the state of the weather would permit; and orders had been given for that operation to be performed to-morrow morning before I had received your Lordship's letter, expressing your wish that I should continue my operations.

I beg leave to remind your Lordship, however, that the army is very ill supplied with money. The troops are more than six months in arrear of pay. The money in the hands of the Captains of troops and companies is nearly expended, and the daily payments to the soldiers must soon be stopp'd entirely.

The Spanish and Portuguese armies are equally unprovided with money; and the supplies provided at Cadiz for the former, and at Lisbon for the latter, are detained at those places respectively, according to the last accounts, for want of ships of war to bring them round.

It is vain to expect to be able to continue to carry on our operations through the winter, unless we should be supplied with money from England, and should be enabled to bring round from Cadiz and Lisbon the sums which we may get at those places respectively, for bills upon the Treasury.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

8th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose, for the perusal of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, and further transmission to Major Gen. ———, letters referring to some disputed forage, which appears to have been claimed by the 7th division of infantry and the hussars, and in regard to which the orders given, and measures taken in consequence by the hussars, appear to lay the Major General open to the imputation of indiscretion. As the officer who establishes a safeguard is responsible for the propriety of the proceeding, there should be no interference in the duty without reference; and our Articles of War too seriously prohibit the using of force towards a safeguard to admit of the late trespass of the hussars being considered in that light. His Excellency, on a general view of the proceeding, has commanded me to observe, that of the many instances of irregularity which have occurred in the foraging of the hussars, this appears to be the most inexcusable; and his Lordship trusts, for the sake of all parties, that it may be the last, which you will impressively communicate to Major Gen. ———.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Dec. 1813, 20 min. before 9, P.M.

The enemy made no progress against the Light division, except driving

* 'La politique du Lord Wellington par la très bonne discipline qu'il fait régner dans son armée, fait plus de mal que les combats. C'est ce qui a été écrit au gouvernement. En effet, on connaît la conduite de son armée, et il n'y a pas d'habitant de chaumière qui ne désire être sous sa protection!'

in their piquets. They attacked Sir J. Hope, and drove in his piquets likewise, but never got beyond the *abattis* on the great road, or to the piquet house. Sir John had on the ground only the 5th division, and Campbell's and Bradford's brigades. Campbell's brigade lost a good many men, in a charge of the cavalry.

I beg you will let Hill know that the enemy brought from the other side of the Nive, through Bayonne, by some accounts three, by others four, divisions opposed to him yesterday. It is not quite certain, from the accounts of the prisoners taken, whether they left any *division* of troops in the intrenchments on the right of the Nive; but it appears that one division, Paris', retired yesterday upon St. Jean Pied de Port. One prisoner (rather a stupid fellow) told me two had retired that way; all the others said only one.

The firing, as usual, continued till dark; but I don't think it will be renewed in the morning. Most probably the piquets will resume their ground without difficulty.

We must not be surprised, however, if the enemy should move through Bayonne to attack Hill; and it is very desirable that, at all events, your troops should be ready to move at short notice. The 7th division are now at the Croix de Alots, which is a short distance on this side of S^{te} Barbe, nearly on the ground they occupied the day we left St. Pé; the 4th division near Arcangues.

I hope that you will have had the bridge placed this day in the situation agreed upon particularly, as I sent to you by Lord FitzRoy; and if Hill should be attacked, it is desirable that you should at once move the 6th division across the river to Ville Franque, sending for the 7th division to come to Ustaritz; but the former must not wait for the latter.

If the bridge has not been already placed, don't let Major Henderson lose any time about it in the morning. The boats will carry all the materials down the stream for themselves. There is only one bad place on the road to the site you have pointed out for the bridge, and that is close to the houses on the right of the Nive, which could easily be repaired. The 9 pounders with you might travel the road, I believe; and it might be useful to support Hill with them.

I shall be on the right in the morning, if Sir J. Hope should not be attacked.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to inform you, that after the affair which we had yesterday with the enemy, two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Prince Primate, the whole under the command of Col. Krüse of the former, came over to the allied army, on the condition of being sent immediately to Germany, which condition I am about to perform.

Besides the battalions above mentioned, there is a regiment of Nassau, consisting of two battalions, and a regiment of Nassau cavalry, in the army of Marshal Suchet; and I enclose the letter from Col. Krüse to the Commanding officers of those regiments, recommending to them to follow his example.

It is most desirable that these letters should reach the Commanding

officers of those regiments as soon as possible, and that they should act accordingly without loss of time, as it is certain that Marshal Soult will give the earliest account of the occurrence of last night to Marshal Suchet, and that the Nassau troops, if not disarmed, will be sent to a situation in which they will not have it in their power to put their wishes into execution, whatever they may be. They will probably, however, under existing circumstances, be made prisoners.

You will therefore send a copy of this letter, and the enclosure, to the Commanding officers of the regiments of infantry and cavalry of Nassau, by a safe conveyance, without loss of time.

In case these regiments should come over to you, you will receive and treat them as friends; and you will put them in march, with arms and baggage, along the Ebro, to Pasages, where they will embark for Germany. You will send with them an English officer, acquainted with the customs of Spain; and you will desire him to take every precaution that they may be kindly treated on their march.

I beg you will communicate a copy of this letter to Gen. Copons, and tell him that, in case either of these regiments should join any part of the army under his command, I beg that he will act in conformity to the instructions above given to you.

If these troops should join you or Gen. Copons, I beg that they may have one month's pay on their estimate; and tell Gen. Copons that I will take care that this money shall be repaid to him.

P.S. I enclose only one letter for Col. Mader, which I conclude is intended for the officers commanding both regiments.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B. St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec. 1813, 6 A.M.

I received in the night your letter of 3 P.M.; and I have since heard that you had ordered the 7th division to march to Ustaritz.

You will get instructions from Murray regarding the application of this division, and taking charge of the ground on the right of the Nive which Hill now occupies, in case he should be obliged to detach still farther to his right; and I will take care to support you still farther with the 4th division, if necessary. The ground occupied on the right of the Nive should be strengthened. When the regiments cross, let them take their tents with them.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B. Near Biaritz, 12th Dec. 1813, noon.

The enemy have still a considerable force in front of Sir J. Hope, and are keeping up a *fusillade*: but I don't believe they intend to attack; at least there is no appearance of it now. There was some time ago, however; and as the whole army is in this neighbourhood, I have ordered the 7th division to Arbonne.

As the tide comes up to our new bridge, it will be necessary to take measures to preserve it from any attempts the enemy might make to destroy it. When that bridge shall be down, and the standing bridge at Ustaritz repaired, I recommend that the pontoons should be taken up, in order to be in readiness to move wherever they may be required.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec. 1813, 9 P.M.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th, 4 P.M. I have no objection to the transports being sent to England with the Nassau and Francfort troops, which have hitherto been destined for Lord Aylmer's brigade, with a view to the expedition to Santoña. These troops will march from hence to-morrow, and I request you to embark them in the transports either to-morrow, immediately on their arrival, or next day, as may be most agreeable to Col. Krüse, their Commanding officer.

To the officer commanding at the port in England where the German troops may arrive.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec. 1813.

Two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of Francfort, having quitted the enemy's army and passed over to that under my command, in order that they may be sent to Germany, I now send these troops to England; and I recommend that you should not land them till you shall receive directions from the Sec. of State.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Dec. 1813.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that after the affair with the enemy on the 10th inst., two battalions of the regiment of Nassau, and one of the Francfort regiment, under the command of Col. Krüse, passed over to the allied army, on the condition that they should be sent to Germany.

In consequence of your Lordship's instructions upon that subject, I have made arrangements for their immediate embarkation at Pasages; and I send these troops to England, in order that your Lordship may give directions that they may be sent forward to Germany in such manner and to such port as you may think proper.

I have given the officers of the three battalions 1236 dollars 16 *reals*, being one month's pay for them, on the estimate of Col. Krüse.

I beg leave to recommend Col. Krüse to your Lordship's attention. He appears to me to have conducted himself with great judgment, decision, and firmness, in the whole of the delicate transaction which has terminated in the removal from the service of the enemy, to that of their legal superiors, of 3 battalions of troops. Col. Krüse had received orders from his Sovereign upon this subject, and acted in obedience to them. I had not been able to communicate to him what your Lordship had directed in your dispatch, No. 178.

The A.G. to Col. Fivian, cavalry.

12th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 10th inst., the purport of which I communicated to my Lord Wellington, and his Lordship is satisfied at your having brought under his notice the proceedings of Gen. Morillo, which evidently have, in intention, breach of his Excellency's orders, and of promise to the people of France. The strongest measures are taken to prevent the system apparently intended by Gen. Morillo, and you are authorised to restore the confidence of the inhabitants, by assuring them that nothing in the shape of contribution will be allowed in the allied army, much less exacted from them; and you will warn any officer, or officers, who may be sent to Hasparren for that purpose, not to attempt raising any thing at their perils. Should supplies be required for the troops under Gen. Morillo, they are to be obtained in the regular manner; but as there has appeared an intentional departure from regulation on this head, I request that you will cause the magistrates of Hasparren to make an estimate of every thing they have furnished the Spaniards

commanded by Gen. Morillo, when the account shall be immediately paid by the British Commissariat, and charged to the pay of that corps, which is now, and has been for a length of time, subsidized by the British government.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

On the heights above Ville Franque, 13th Dec. 1813, noon.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Hill has beat them completely.

I have ordered across the river the 3d, 4th, and 7th divisions, excepting a brigade of the former holding the bridge of Urdains, and a brigade of the 7th to support them. The 6th division are already there. I shall order the 7th division back if I should find the firing ceases, of which there is now every appearance. They appear to have all their force here.

I have ordered a division of Spanish troops up to St. Jean de Luz. As the weather continues fair, you had better keep your troops encamped; and in the morning send a brigade to occupy the ground on the left of the Light division on which Gen. Ross' brigade is encamped.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary Gen. In front of Ville Franque, 13th Dec. 1813, noon.

I have ordered forward one division of Spaniards to-morrow (about 4000) to St. Jean de Luz or Ascain, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to supply them with what they want, in order that they may do no mischief.

P.S. Sir R. Hill has given the enemy a terrible beating.

To the Officer of the Commissariat in charge of a Dépôt at Espelette or Louhossoa.

On the heights above Ville Franque, 13th Dec. 1813.

I have ordered a division of Spanish troops to Itsassu to-morrow morning, and I beg that you will meet the officer commanding it at Ainhoué, and take his directions regarding the supplies which he will require in bread, meat, and rum, which you will be so good as to furnish to him; and you will settle with the magistrate at Itsassu respecting their forage, and respecting the place where they are to cut their wood.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque, ce 13 Déc. 1813, à midi.

Je ne vous ai pas écrit depuis que j'ai passé la Nive. L'ennemi s'est trouvé bien embarrassé de notre position sur l'Adour, et a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour s'en dégager, ayant attaqué le 10 notre gauche et notre centre avec toute son armée. Le 11 et le 12 il y a eu d'assez fortes affaires d'avant-postes; et aujourd'hui il a attaqué sur la droite le Gén. Hill, qui l'a diablement battu. Je le renforce du centre à présent.

Il est très important de bien garder le débouché de la vallée de la Nive, qui vient par Itsassu; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté d'y envoyer demain deux brigades des troupes sous vos ordres.

Nous avons un magasin ou à Espelette ou à Louhossoa, et je donne ordre que le Commissaire Anglais, qui est là, pourvoie vos troupes de tout ce qu'il leur faut. Je vous serai bien obligé donc si vous voulez avoir la bonté de donner ordre qu'on ne demande ni ne prenne rien du pays, et que la discipline la plus stricte soit observée.

P.S. J'ai donné un ordre ce matin au Gén. Wimpffen, pour qu'il vous

envoie un mandat pour 10,000 *duros* sur le trésor de l'armée : ayez la bonté de les envoyer chercher.

Envoyez un officier à St. Jean de Luz pour recevoir cet argent.

Au Gén. Don L. Wimpffen.

Sur les hauteurs en avant de Ville Franque, ce 13 Déc. 1813, à midi.

Le Général Hill a repoussé l'ennemi, et l'a battu diablement.

Faites moi le plaisir d'écrire au Général Freyre que je le prie de faire avancer demain matin les deux brigades qui sont à Irun et Oyarzun jusqu'à Ascain, où elles seront cantonnées. J'ai donné l'ordre au Commissaire Général de les pourvoir de vivres ; et je le prie d'avoir la bonté de prendre bien soin de la discipline, et qu'il ne fasse pas du mal au pays.

Dites au Général Freyre de les faire avancer jusqu'aux hauteurs près de Siboure, où elles recevront des ordres ultérieurs. Je coucherai ce soir à Ustaritz.

To Major Gen. Houstoun.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Dec. 1813.

I have received your letter of the 6th Nov. by Lord March, in regard to the Order of the Tower and Sword.

In any instance in which I have recommended an officer to the Prince Regent of Portugal for that honor, I have been guided by certain rules ; and I am sorry to inform you that these rules don't allow of my recommending you.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Dec. 1813.

Since the enemy's retreat from the Nivelle they had occupied a position in front of Bayonne, which had been intrenched with great labor since the battle fought at Vitoria in June last. It appears to be under the fire of the works of the place : the right rests upon the Adour ; and the front in this part is covered by a morass occasioned by a rivulet which falls into the Adour. The right of the centre rests upon this same morass,

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Dec. 1813.

Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole will canton the 4th division to-morrow so as to have its right in the village of Arrauntz, and its left extended to the farm houses that lie in the rear of Arcangues.

The right of the division will have charge of that part of the position of the army which is towards the Pont d'Urdains ; and the left will form the immediate support to the right flank of the position of the Light division at Arcangues.

The 7th division will canton at Ustaritz, and will be the immediate support to the right of the 4th division. Sir L. Cole will be so good as communicate with Major Gen. C. Alten with regard to the arrangement of the cantonments for the left of the 4th division.

The 3d division will occupy Halsou, Jatsou, and other cantonments lower down the Nive, on the right bank of the river.

The 6th division will canton at Ville Franque.

The Light division will canton at Arcangues and Arbonne. The position at Arcangues will be the rendezvous for the whole of the division on the appearance of an attack, and the cantonments should therefore be arranged with a view to the assembling of the division promptly in that direction. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope will close his cantonments towards the right so as to occupy those more immediately contiguous to the Light division ; and he will be so good as allot a brigade to occupy Arbonne and support the left of the Light division in the position of Arcangues, on the appearance of an attack.

Sir R. Hill will canton the troops under his orders at Vieux Mouguerre, Petit Mouguerre, and adjacents, placing a body of infantry at Urcaray to support the cavalry on the right of the Nive which is in that direction.

and its left upon the river Nive; the left is between the Nive and the Adour, on which river the left rests. They had their advanced posts from their right in front of Anglet and towards Biarritz. With their left they defended the river Nive, and communicated with Gen. Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, which was at St. Jean Pied de Port; and they had a considerable corps cantoned in Ville Franque and Mouguerre.*

It was impossible to attack the enemy in this position, as long as they remained in force in it, without the certainty of great loss, at the same time that success was not very probable, as the camp is so immediately protected by the works of the place. It appeared to me, therefore, that the best mode of obliging the enemy either to abandon the position altogether, or at least so to weaken his force in it as to offer a more favorable opportunity of attacking it, was to pass the Nive, and to place our right upon the Adour; by which operation the enemy, already distressed for provisions, would lose the means of communication with the interior afforded by that river, and would become still more distressed. The passage of the Nive was likewise calculated to give us other advantages; to open to us a communication with the interior of France for intelligence, &c., and to enable us to draw some supplies from the country.

I had determined to pass the Nive immediately after the passage of the Nivelle, but was prevented by the bad state of the roads, and the swelling of all the rivulets occasioned by the fall of rain in the beginning of that month; but the state of the weather and roads having at length enabled me to collect the materials, and make the preparations for forming bridges for the passage of that river, I moved the troops out of their cantonments on the 8th, and ordered that the right of the army, under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, should pass on the 9th at and in the neighbourhood of Cambo, while Marshal Sir W. Beresford should favor and support his operation by passing the 6th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, at Ustaritz. Both operations succeeded completely. The enemy were immediately driven from the right bank of the river, and retired towards Bayonne by the great road of St. Jean Pied de Port. Those posted opposite Cambo were nearly intercepted by the 6th division; and one regiment was driven from the road and obliged to march across the country.

The enemy assembled in considerable force on a range of heights running parallel with the Adour, and still keeping Ville Franque by their right. The 8th Portuguese regt., under Col. Douglas, and the 9th caçadores, under Col. Brown, and the British light infantry battalion of the 6th division, carried this village and the heights in the neighbourhood. The rain which had fallen the preceding night, and on the morning of the 8th, had so destroyed the road, that the day had nearly elapsed before the whole of Sir R. Hill's corps had come up; and I was therefore satisfied with the possession of the ground which we occupied.

On the same day Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, with the left of the army under his command, moved forward by the great road from St. Jean de Luz towards Bayonne, and reconnoitred the right of the intrenched camp under Bayonne, and the course of the Adour below the town, after driving in the enemy's posts from the neighbourhood of Biarritz and Anglet. The Light division, under Major Gen. C. Alten, likewise moved forward from

* See Appendix, No. VI.

Bassussarry, and reconnoitred that part of the enemy's intrenchments. Sir J. Hope and Major Gen. Alten retired in the evening to the ground they had before occupied.

On the morning of the 10th Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill found that the enemy had retired from the position which they had occupied the day before on the heights, into the intrenched camp on that side of the Nive; and he therefore occupied the position intended for him, with his right towards the Adour, and his left at Ville Franque, and communicating with the centre of the army under Marshal Sir W. Beresford by a bridge laid over the Nive; and the troops under the Marshal were again drawn to the left of that river.

Gen. Morillo's division of Spanish infantry, which had remained with Sir R. Hill when the other Spanish troops went into cantonments within the Spanish frontier, was placed at Urcuray, with Col. Vivian's brigade of light dragoons at Hasparren, in order to observe the movements of the enemy's division under Gen. Paris, which upon our passage of the Nive had retired towards St. Palais.

On the 10th in the morning the enemy moved out of the intrenched camp with their whole army, with the exception only of what occupied the works opposite to Sir R. Hill's position, and drove in the piquets of the Light division and of Sir J. Hope's corps, and made a most desperate attack upon the post of the former at the château and church of Arcangues, and upon the advanced posts of the latter on the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz, near the Mayor's house of Biaritz. Both attacks were repulsed in the most gallant style by the troops, and Sir J. Hope's corps took about 500 prisoners. The brunt of the action with Sir J. Hope's advanced post fell upon the 1st Portuguese brigade, under Major Gen. Arch. Campbell, which were on duty, and upon Major Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which moved up to their support.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope reports most favorably of the conduct of these, and of all the other troops engaged; and I had great satisfaction in finding that this attempt made by the enemy upon our left, in order to oblige us to draw in our right, was completely defeated by a comparatively small part of our force.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability, coolness, and judgment of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, who, with the General and Staff officers under his command, showed the troops an example of gallantry which must have tended to produce the favorable result of the day. Sir J. Hope received a severe contusion, which, however, I am happy to say, has not deprived me for a moment of the benefit of his assistance.

After the action was over, the regiments of Nassau and Francfort, under the command of Col. Krüse, came over to the posts of Major Gen. Ross' brigade of the 4th division, which were formed for the support of the centre.

When the night closed, the enemy were still in large force in front of our posts, on the ground from which they had driven the piquets. They retired, however, during the night, from Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope's front, leaving small posts, which were immediately driven in. They still occupied in force the bridge on which the piquets of the Light division had

stood, and it was obvious that the whole army was still in front of our left; and about 3 in the afternoon they again drove in Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope's piquets, and attacked his post. They were again repulsed with considerable loss. The attack was recommenced on the morning of the 12th, with the same want of success. The 1st division, under Major Gen. Howard, having relieved the 5th division, the enemy discontinued it in the afternoon, and retired entirely within the intrenched camp on that night. They never renewed the attack on the posts of the Light division after the 10th.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope reports * most favorably of the conduct of all

(This and the following reports were not forwarded to the Secretary of State.)

* Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Guethary, 10th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to report to your Lordship that in obedience to your orders, conveyed by the Q. M. G.'s letter, addressed to me on the 8th inst., the troops under my command advanced yesterday in 3 columns, in the direction of Bayonne, for the purpose of forcing back the advanced posts of the enemy, and of affording an opportunity of reconnoitring the position which he occupies in front of that town.

The left column, under the orders of Major Gen. Hay, was pressed somewhat forward, being destined to turn the right of that portion of the enemy's force which was in front of the village of Anglet, and moved by the heights of Biaritz. The centre column, commanded by Major Gen. Howard, advanced by the great road, direct upon the village of Anglet. The right column, under the command of Col. Halket, having passed the valley which lies in front of our piquets and of those of the Light division, near the head of the morass, was a little held back, and passing under the heights of Anglet, gained the summit of that ground.

The nature of the ground was extremely favorable to the enemy, and he opposed a considerable resistance to our advance, particularly on both sides of the great road, and upon the heights of Anglet.

The effect of the movement was, however, to turn the right of his advanced posts, and of the successive positions taken for their support, by the force which he had in front of the village of Anglet; and he was ultimately forced back, and driven through that village with precipitation into his intrenched position.

The troops under my orders were thus placed in position in rear of the village of Anglet, with their advanced posts close to the enemy's works, and remained in that situation during the day. This afforded the opportunity desired of reconnoitring the enemy's position, as well as the nature of the river; and as Lieut. Col. Burgoyne as well as the officers of the Staff corps were employed in that way, I hope I shall be able to transmit to the Q. M. G., for your Lordship's information, their more detailed reports upon the objects of our movement.

During the whole of the day I had the most perfect reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the officers commanding the 3 columns conducted their advance, and particularly with the manner in which the connexion was kept up between the columns.

Capt. Ramsay's troop of horse artillery moved with the left and centre column, and I had much reason to be pleased with the active and judicious manner in which he and his officers conducted themselves, and with the effect of the fire of the troop. Capt. Ramsay was slightly wounded. Three squadrons of the 16th light dragoons, under the direction of Major Gen. Vandeleur, accompanied the movement of the troops. Our loss, I am happy to have reason to think, was not so considerable as might have been expected; that of the enemy, judging from their dead which were left, must have been considerable.

I had requested Major Gen. C. Alten to move forward a portion of his division to give security to the right of our movement, which the General immediately complied with, and which had the desired effect.

The vicinity of our position to the enemy made me deem it expedient not to withdraw the troops till after dark, when they returned to their cantonments.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Guethary, 11th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to report that yesterday the enemy, having previously driven in the advanced posts of the Light division, which connected with the right of the troops under my orders, proceeded about 9 A.M. to force back the advanced posts of the left column, stationed on the right of the great road leading to Bayonne. The

the officers and troops, particularly of the Portuguese brigade under Gen. Arch. Campbell, and of Gen. Robinson's and Gen. Hay's brigades of the 5th division, under the command of Col. the Hon. C. Greville. He mentions particularly Major Gen. Hay, commanding the 5th division; Major Gens. Robinson and Bradford, Brig. Gen. Campbell, Cols. do Rego and Greville, commanding the several brigades; Lieut. Col. Lloyd, of the 84th, who was unfortunately killed; Lieut. Cols. Barns of the Royals, and Cameron of the 9th; Capt. Ramsay, of the Royal horse artillery; Col. De Lancey, the D. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Macdonald, the A. A. G. attached to Sir J. Hope's corps; and the officers of his personal Staff.

The 1st division, under Major Gen. Howard, were not engaged till the 12th, when the enemy's attack was more feeble; but the Guards conducted themselves with their usual spirit.

The caçadore battalion of Brig. Gen. Campbell's brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Williams, which formed these advanced posts, conducted itself with the greatest gallantry; and being supported, as soon as it was possible, by Brig. Gen. Campbell, with the remainder of his brigade, effectually contributed to check the advance of the enemy, until support could be brought from the cantonments more in rear.

Major Gen. Bradford's Portuguese brigade, and the 5th division commanded by Major Gen. Hay, were, on the first alarm, moved forward from their cantonments; and the ground on the right of the great road, immediately in front of what is called the Mayor's house, was strongly occupied by Major Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, and the Portuguese brigade of Brig. Gen. Campbell, and the 5th caçadores and 24th regt. of Major Gen. Bradford's brigade, the remainder of that brigade as well as the rest of the 5th division being left in reserve, or occasionally brought forward to support the troops which were engaged during the day.

The two brigades of Guards, and Lord Aylmer's brigade, were also moved from their cantonments, and arrived in the afternoon near the point attacked.

In the course of the day the enemy made three powerful efforts, with a large portion of his force, to obtain possession of the ground on which the troops were posted, but was repulsed in each with considerable loss.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I report to your Lordship that nothing could exceed the good conduct of the whole of the troops engaged.

The brunt of the action fell upon the 5th division, and more particularly upon Major Gen. Robinson's brigade. The Major General, I am sorry to say, while gallantly exerting himself in the command of his brigade, received a severe wound.

I have the honor to enclose a report received from Major Gen. Hay, who commanded the 5th division, which is so full that it may be unnecessary for me to enter into more detail.

To the Major General, as well as to Major Gen. Robinson, to Major Gen. Bradford, and Brig. Gen. Campbell, as well as to Col. do Rego and their Staff, I am particularly indebted.

The conduct of the Portuguese troops on this occasion is particularly deserving of commendation in common with the British troops, they having maintained their ground under disadvantageous circumstances; and when hard pressed, or forced to retire before superior numbers, they rallied with great readiness, and in spite of all opposition reoccupied their ground.

I was most essentially assisted by Col. de Lancey, D. Q. M. G., and Capt. Herries of that department, by Lieut. Col. Macdonald of the Adj. Gen.'s department attached to me, and by my personal Staff, Capts. Napier and Wedderburn, and Lieut. Moore.

The action ceased with the close of the day, and the enemy, who suffered severely, occupied the ground immediately in our front.

P.S. I observe that I have omitted to mention to your Lordship the good conduct of Col. the Hon. C. Greville, commanding the 2d brigade of the 5th division, and Lieut. Col. Lloyd of the 84th, Lieut. Col. Piper of the 4th, and brevet Major Tonson of the 84th regt., who successively took the command of Major Gen. Robinson's brigade when the Major General was wounded. I regret to say that Lieut. Col. Lloyd was killed.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Guethary, 12th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to inform you that yesterday morning, as soon as it was light, it was perceived that the enemy had retired from the immediate front of the advanced position

The enemy, having thus failed in all their attacks with their whole force upon our left, withdrew into their intrenchments on the night of the 12th, and passed a large force through Bayonne; with which, on the morning of the 13th, they made a most desperate attack upon Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill. In expectation of this attack, I had requested Marshal Sir W. Beresford to reinforce the Lieut. General with the 6th division, which crossed the Nive at daylight in the morning; and I further reinforced him by the 4th division, and 2 brigades of the 3d.

The expected arrival of the 6th division gave the Lieut. General great facility in making his movements; but the troops under his own immediate command had defeated and repulsed the enemy with immense loss before their arrival. The principal attack having been made along the high road from Bayonne to St. Jean Pied de Port, Major Gen. Barnes'

held by the left column in front of Bidart, leaving only piquets of observation on that ground. He continued, however, to hold the ridge which extends from that ground in the direction of Bassussarry.

The piquets which the enemy had left in front of the advanced position were forced to retire by some troops which were moved forward for that purpose, and some posts of observation were again replaced upon it.

The enemy, however, again began to assemble on the ridge which extends towards Bassussarry, and at 3 in the afternoon again attacked the advanced position in great force.

I am happy to have to report to your Lordship, that, on this occasion, the gallantry of the troops was not less conspicuous than on the 10th, and every attempt of the enemy to force the advanced position was thereby completely foiled.

On this occasion, as on the 10th, the 5th division, commanded by Major Gen. Hay, was chiefly engaged, and particularly distinguished itself. The report made to me by Major Gen. Hay, and transmitted with my letter of yesterday's date, will convey to your Lordship further particulars relative to that division. In justice to that division, however, I ought particularly to report to your Lordship that both on the 10th and 11th the good conduct of the Royals, commanded by Lieut. Col. Barnes; of the 4th, commanded by Lieut. Col. Piper, afterwards by Capt. Kipping; of the 9th, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cameron; of the 59th regt., commanded by Major Hoysted; of the 84th regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Lloyd and (after the Lieut. Colonel was killed) by Capt. Jenkins, who, though twice wounded, did not quit the field; and of the 3d Portuguese regt., commanded by Col. McCreagh, as well as that of Lieut. Cols. Berkeley and Gomm of the A. G. and Q. M. G.'s departments, attached to the 5th division, as well as to the personal Staff of Major Gens. Hay and Robinson, was particularly deserving of commendation.

A small portion of Major Gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade was engaged upon the 11th, and the light companies of that brigade, under the command of Major Deshon of the 85th regt., were particularly engaged with the 5th division in repelling the attack of the enemy.

On this occasion, as on the 10th, I have to express my thanks to the D. Q. M. G., Col. de Lancey, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A. A. G., Capt. Herries, D. A. Q. M. G., and my personal Staff. Capt. Napier of the Chasseurs Britanniques, my aide de camp, has been severely wounded.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Guethary, 13th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to report to you that this morning the situation of the enemy's posts was the same as last night, and he occupied the ridge of Bassussarry in considerable force.

It does not appear to me that he intended to attack our advanced position, but a firing of musketry was brought on between our posts and his; and he having reinforced his advanced people, the firing continued with little intermission till towards the afternoon. The 1st brigade of Guards, and one battalion of the 2d brigade, Lord Aylmer's brigade, and Major Gen. Bradford's, were chiefly engaged, and conducted themselves extremely well: and I have on this occasion to express my thanks to Major Gen. Howard, commanding the 1st division; to the Hon. Major Gen. Stopford, commanding the 2d brigade of Guards; to Col. Maitland, commanding the 1st brigade of Guards; to Major Gen. Lord Aylmer; and to Major Gen. Bradford.

In my former reports, I ought to have mentioned that the troop of horse artillery, commanded by Capt. Ramsay, and the brigades of artillery commanded by Capts. Carmichael and Moss, as well as the piquets of the 16th dragoons, have been employed with the advanced troops on the 10th and 11th, and that they conducted themselves to my satisfaction.

brigade of British infantry, and the 5th brigade of Portuguese infantry under Brig. Gen. Ashworth, were particularly engaged in the contest with the enemy on that point; and these troops conducted themselves admirably. The Portuguese division of infantry, under the command of Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, moved to their support on their left in a very gallant style, and regained an important position between those troops and Major Gen. Pringle's brigade engaged with the enemy in front of Ville Franque. I had great satisfaction also in observing the conduct of Major Gen. Byng's brigade of British infantry, supported by the Portuguese brigade under the command of Major Gen. Buchan, in carrying an important height from the enemy on the right of our position, and maintaining it against all their efforts to regain it.

Two guns and some prisoners were taken from the enemy, who, being beat in all points, and having suffered considerable loss, were obliged to retire upon their intrenchments.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have another opportunity of reporting my sense of the services and merits of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill upon this occasion, as well as of those of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, commanding the 2d division of infantry, Major Gens. Barnes, Byng, and Pringle, Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, Major Gens. Buchan and Da Costa, and Brig. Gen. Ashworth. The British artillery under Lieut. Col. Ross, and the Portuguese artillery under Col. Tulloh, distinguished themselves; and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill reports particularly the assistance he received from Lieut. Cols. Bouverie, A. A. G., and Jackson, A. Q. M. G., attached to his corps, Lieut. Col. Goldfinch of the Royal engineers, and from the officers of his personal Staff.*

* Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Vieux Mouguerre, 16th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to report to your Lordship that during the night of the 12th inst. the enemy collected in great force in front of his intrenched camp of Bayonne; and at day-break of the 13th his columns were seen advancing to attack the position which your Lordship had instructed me to take up between the rivers Nive and Adour.

On the right, Major Gen. Byng, with his brigade, occupied the ridge and village of Vieux Mouguerre; Brig. Gen. Ashworth, with his brigade and 2 Portuguese guns, was in the centre, near the village of St. Pierre; Major Gen. Pringle was on the left, with his brigade on the ridge of Ville Franque, in front of the village of that name. The remainder of the troops were in reserve.

The troops stationed in front were under the immediate directions of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart.

The point of attack appearing to be the centre, Major Gen. Barnes, with his brigade, Lieut. Col. Ross' horse artillery, and Lieut. Col. Tulloh's Portuguese artillery (excepting 2 guns of each), moved to the village of St. Pierre, and on the ridge on which it stands.

As the attack became more decided against the centre, the whole of Major Gen. Le Cor's Portuguese division moved to the support of that point; and Major Gen. Byng's brigade (with the exception of the Buffs and the light companies) was also drawn from the right to resist the determined efforts of the enemy on our centre. The contest now became general and severe; and I never witnessed more gallantry than was shown by all the troops repulsing the enemy in the heavy and repeated attacks he made, and finally driving him back to his original position, and from a strong height he occupied to cover his retreat.

I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship the reports of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart and of Major Gen. Le Cor; and in justice to the officers and troops of their several divisions, I cannot omit drawing your Lordship's attention to the very distinguished conduct of Major Gen. Barnes and Brig. Gen. Ashworth, who, with their two brigades, successfully maintained their position, and eventually repulsed the enemy in all his attacks upon our centre; to that of Major Gen. Le Cor, for the very seasonable support he gave the centre of our position, by bringing up his left brigade (under Major Gen. da Costa) at the

The enemy marched a large body of cavalry across the bridge of the Adour yesterday evening, and retired their force opposite to Sir R. Hill this morning towards Bayonne.

Throughout these various operations I have received every assistance from Sir G. Murray, Q. M. G., and Sir E. Pakenham, A. G., and Lord FitzRoy Somerset, Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by Major Hill, the aide de camp of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations of the Nive, from the 9th to the 13th Dec. 1813.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	32	15	603	13	650
Wounded	233	215	3459	21	3907
Missing	17	14	473	1	504

most critical moment of the struggle, which, by a timely and most gallant charge with the bayonet, determined the fate of the day at that point; and to that of Major Gen. Byng, who assaulted the strong height occupied in force by the enemy in front of our right: he ascended the hill first, and himself planted the colors of the 31st regt. on the summit.

Brig. Gen. Buchan, with his brigade, gave very effective support in the early part of the day to the left; and subsequently was moved to the support of Major Gen. Byng's brigade, and contributed much to the success on that side.

Major Gen. Pringle was equally successful in repulsing the enemy's attack upon our left. The 2 brigades of artillery, under Lieut. Col. Ross and Lieut. Col. Tulloh, were most judiciously posted to command the road, and caused considerable loss to the enemy in his advance, and during the contest upon our centre: the zeal and activity of these officers were most conspicuous throughout the day.

I am much indebted to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton for the support he gave my troops by moving up the 6th division, and for the assistance I received from the 9th caçadores under Lieut. Col. Brown.

From observation and concurring reports, it appears that the enemy had collected nearly the whole of his force, under Marshal Soult, for this operation. From the fire of our artillery, and the gallant resistance the enemy met with at all points, his loss is immense.

During the contest we took from the enemy 2 guns, and several officers and men prisoners.

I cannot use expressions sufficiently strong to convey my sense of the services rendered me by Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart: his able and gallant conduct contributed most essentially to the brilliant success of the day. I was witness to the activity of Capt. Le Marchant and Lieut. Lord C. Spencer (aides de camp to the Lieut. General), and of Capt. Thorn, his D.A.Q.M.G.

I feel myself particularly indebted to Lieut. Col. Jackson, A.Q.M.G., for his able arrangements previous to, and active conduct during the attack; and also to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., to Lieut. Col. Goldfinch of the Royal engineers, and to Major Cairncross of the Royal artillery, with the officers of their respective departments. I received great assistance from Lieut. Col. Sir R. Hill (of the Royal Horse Guards), who attended me during the day, and from the exertions of Lieut. Col. Currie, Major Churchill, and the officers of my personal Staff.

My first aide de camp, Major Hill, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship. I beg leave to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

Au Cap. Gén. Don F. X. Castaños.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 15 Déc. 1813.

Je reçois votre lettre du 9, et je réponds à celle du Marquis de Salucci, et je vous envoie la réponse qu'il vous montrera. Je n'ai pas le temps de vous écrire beaucoup. Alava vous apprendra les nouvelles. Vous serez bien aise de savoir que le Gén. Hill battit l'ennemi terriblement avant hier. Il y a long-temps que je n'ai vu tant de morts sur le champ de bataille.

J'ai ma droite sur l'Adour, de laquelle la communication est coupée pour l'ennemi.

Au Marquis de Salucci.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 15 Déc. 1813.

J'ai reçu hier votre lettre du 18 Nov. sur l'emprunt à faire en Angleterre. Je ne crois pas que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté puisse consentir que l'Espagne y fasse un emprunt, parceque, si cet emprunt réussissait, il diminuerait les fonds à emprunter qu'il faudrait pour le gouvernement de Sa Majesté elle même, pour le secours de ses alliés, &c., et renchérirait de beaucoup la dépense d'une pareille opération. Je ne crois pas non plus que l'Espagne puisse faire un emprunt en Angleterre sans l'aide du crédit du gouvernement de Sa Majesté; et si cet aide doit être donné, il serait mieux que l'emprunt fut fait par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté que par le gouvernement Espagnol.

Si le gouvernement Britannique voulait consentir que tel emprunt se fit d'une manière ou d'une autre, je ne crois pas qu'on trouverait en Angleterre les moyens de réaliser en Espagne une telle quantité d'espèces; ainsi vous pouvez être sûr qu'un tel emprunt est un songe agréable.

Si l'Espagne veut être riche, il faut qu'elle retrace ses pas; qu'elle se donne un gouvernement raisonnable, dans lequel les gens raisonnables et sensés, qui ont des capitaux, pourraient avoir confiance pour reproduire dans le monde leurs richesses; qu'elle ne soit pas gouvernée par des gazetiers

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State:

Earl Bathurst to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

War Department, 25th Nov. 1813.

'H. R. H. the Prince, Regent has commanded me again to express that satisfaction which the conspicuous good conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill has called forth on so many preceding occasions; and although the most brilliant part of the service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope and Don Manuel Freyre, yet His Royal Highness has equal reason to be satisfied with the execution of that which was under their direction.

'You will also communicate to Lieut. Gens. Sir L. Cole, Sir W. Stewart, Sir J. Hamilton, Sir H. Clinton, and Gen. Giron, and to Major Gens. the Hon. C. Colville, Baron C. Alten, Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo, His Royal Highness' gracious acknowledgment and approbation of their distinguished services. I have had great pleasure in calling the peculiar attention of His Royal Highness to the good conduct of Major Gens. Byng, Lambert, and Anson, in command of brigades.

'You will not fail to communicate to the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several divisions, His Royal Highness' thanks for their valor and exertions on this occasion.

'To Mariscal de Campo F. Le Cor, and Major Gen. Power, commanding the 8th Portuguese brigade in the 3d division, and to the Portuguese officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, you will convey that sense of their distinguished exertions which His Royal Highness has had occasion so often to express in the previous operations of this and the preceding campaign.'

et des fripons, qui ne gouvernent que pour vivre; que les propriétés soient respectées; et que le crédit public soit basé sur un système de revenu et de taxation si juste qu'il puisse s'exécuter, et que le commerce, et que l'union avec l'Amérique, soient fixés de manière à rétablir la tranquillité dans ces beaux pays, afin que l'Espagne puisse en retirer quelque chose. Voilà ce qu'on ne veut pas faire; et, malgré nos succès militaires, on va de pas à pas à sa ruine.

En Portugal les finances sont déjà rétablies; et voilà ce pays dévasté, qui va sortir de la guerre plus florissant que tout le reste de l'Europe, parcequ'on écoute un peu les conseils de l'expérience et de la raison; et qu'on ne va pas chercher des ressources dans des systèmes de finances qui n'ont pu naître que dans les têtes d'une troupe de voleurs.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

Having received no answer to my letters of the 24th Oct. and the 28th Nov., requesting to know the clothing of what regiments had been sent to Plymouth, and the whole army being in want of clothing, and it being probable that much time will elapse before the regiments will receive it, even after I shall know that it has arrived at Plymouth, I again beg leave to draw your attention to the subject, and request to know for what regiments the clothing has arrived.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

You will see the accounts of our last week's operations. I never saw such weather, such roads, or such a country; but if I am not much mistaken, we shall get Bayonne by our positions on the Adour.

I have long entertained the highest opinion of Sir J. Hope, in common, I believe, with the whole world, but every day's experience convinces me of his worth. We shall lose him, however, if he continues to expose himself in fire as he did in the last 3 days; indeed his escape was then wonderful. His hat and coat were shot through in many places, besides the wound in his leg. He places himself among the sharpshooters, without, as they do, sheltering himself from the enemy's fire. This will not answer; and I hope that his friends will give him a hint on the subject. I have spoken to Macdonald about it, and I will to Sir J. Hope himself, if I should find a favorable opportunity; but it is a delicate subject.

To H. R. H. the Commander in Chief.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

I had the honor of receiving yesterday your Royal Highness' letter of the 25th Nov., in regard to certain opinions which I had communicated to the Sec. of State regarding the weak battalions of this army.

Some months ago, Lord Bathurst wrote me a private letter, in which he desired to have my opinion regarding the mode of rendering efficient for the service, as I understood, of this army, a measure, then in the contemplation of the government, for augmenting the disposable force of the country; in answer to which, I wrote him, on the 11th Aug., a letter, of which the enclosed is an extract, and on the 24th Sept., 9th Oct., and 9th Nov., letters of which the enclosed are copies. These letters contain the whole that has passed on my part on this subject; from which your Royal

Highness will see that every line is in reference to your Royal Highness' opinion. I assure your Royal Highness that I am perfectly ready to adopt any measure that your Royal Highness may think proper to order regarding these battalions or any other part of the army. It is a matter of perfect indifference to me personally, whether the army is strong or weak, or whether I am to carry on operations in France, in Spain, or in Portugal; but I hope your Royal Highness will consider, that if the public interests require, as I have been told, that I should carry on operations during the winter, it is expedient that the veteran soldiers should remain with the army; and that, if the war is to continue, it should be reinforced early in spring.

I certainly did not understand your Royal Highness' letters of the 13th Jan. and 16th Feb. to be an order to send back to England all these battalions, when other troops should arrive in this country; nor do I consider that they have been always so understood by His Majesty's government: indeed, the enclosed letters show that I did not so consider them; and the correspondence on the subject proves that they were not so considered by the Sec. of State. However, your Royal Highness' orders shall be obeyed as soon as I shall know positively what your wishes are: and I now beg to have your Royal Highness' orders, whether to draft these battalions or not, and under what regulations or restrictions; and whether to send them home or not, either after drafting them or leaving in them their men.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

I think it proper to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, and the copy of my answer, on the subject of sending home 3 battalions of British infantry.

I beg that the government may understand clearly that, according to all the information I had of the enemy's strength previous to the late affairs, they were stronger in French infantry than we were in British and Portuguese infantry, exclusive of Gen. Paris' division of the army of Catalonia. Their loss has in these affairs been, I believe, three times greater than ours; but I cannot pretend to hold the post I have taken if there is any material diminution of our force, or unless I am so supplied with money as to be able to put a large Spanish corps into the field.

It is quite indifferent to me whether I carry on the war in France, Spain, or Portugal; and I only beg that it may not be expected from me to diminish the force which has been placed under my command till I shall have distinct orders to do so.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to inform you that we are still without the money raised at Cadiz and Lisbon by bills on the Treasury, for want of the means of carrying it from those places respectively; and I have therefore been obliged to allot part of the money recently arrived from England in the *Garland* to the support of the Spanish and Portuguese troops, in pursuance of the engagements of His Majesty with those Powers.

I am concerned to have to inform your Lordship that 2 more British

vessels have run into Santoña, notwithstanding the supposed blockade of that port.

Proclamation, No. 3.

Ce 16 Déc. 1813.

Selon les valeurs aux quelles la monnaie Française a circulé en Espagne, et les calculs qui ont été faits, il paraît que, le franc ayant circulé pour 3 reaux et 24 maravedis, le piastre fort de 20 reaux vellon vaut et doit circuler pour 5 francs et 8 sous, et la guinée Anglaise, qui vaut 4 piastres forts et 2 tiers, ou 83 reaux vellon et 12 maravedis, vaut et doit circuler pour 25 francs et 4 sous.

To the Conde de Montezuma.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Dec. 1813.

I have received your Excellency's letter of the 9th inst., and I return the enclosures.

I am perfectly aware of the nature of the evils with which Spain is afflicted, and I feel them strongly; but I am a stranger, and I have no right to interfere in the internal concerns of that country; and I am equally sensible that all interference on my part would be unwelcome.

I propose to confine myself, therefore, to keeping out the common and foreign enemy; wishing most earnestly that the Spanish nation may have a government suited to the genius and inclinations of the people, and which will promote their happiness.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

16th Dec. 1813.

In answer to the honor of your letter of the 10th inst., with reference to the proceedings of General Regimental Courts Martial, and those on the trial of private —, of the 13th light dragoons, herewith returned, I am to acquaint you, for Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton's information, that the proceedings of this description of tribunal come under the authority of Generals of division, both as to assembly and confirmation of judgment; and I return them to you, accordingly, for the purpose of being laid before the Lieut. General, trusting, at the same time, that, although the prisoner arraigned has been acquitted, the general irregularity of the transaction which led to that soldier's trial may come under the animadversion of the General commanding the cavalry.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec. 1813.

Finding that Major Gen. Donkin has come here to attend the General Court Martial to be eventually assembled for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, I beg leave to remind your Lordship that, the army being in operation, it will be impossible to send officers to the Eastern coast to form the Court. On the other hand, I imagine that it will be very inconvenient for the witnesses to attend here, and that if the Court is assembled in this part of the country, the ends of justice may be frustrated. I beg to receive your Lordship's directions on this subject.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec. 1813.

3. Lieut. —, — regt., having apologised to Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. — for his conduct towards him on the 28th Oct. at Pasages, Mr. — having declared himself satisfied, Lieut. — is to be released from his arrest.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs to observe, however, that he is not satisfied with the excuse made for his conduct by Lieut. —, that he imagined that Mr. — was an inferior person in the department: whatever might be his rank or situation, he ought to have been treated with mildness and civility.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Walker, 7th division.

17th Dec. 1813.

I am desired to acquaint you Sir T. Picton has rejoined the army, and as it is thought advisable that he should continue with this corps, the Lieut. General is to resume the command of the 3d division. The assurance given to Major Gen. Colville that he was to continue in the command of a division has induced the Commander of the Forces to decide on the removal of the Major General to the command of the 7th division, when superseded in the responsibility of the 3d; and I am directed to ask, under these circumstances, and the arrangements in consequence proposed, how you should wish your further services to be disposed of, as his Excellency is willing, as far as possible, to meet your inclination on this point.

The A.G. to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, 3d division.

17th Dec. 1813.

I am desired by my Lord Wellington to inform you, that Sir T. Picton having returned to the Peninsula, and the views of the campaign rendering it most desirable that he should remain with this part of the army, the Lieut. General proposes to resume his former command of the 3d division of infantry. His Lordship has it in intention to transfer you to the command of the 7th division, on Sir T. Picton's joining the 3d; and you will be so good to inform me if your inclination and your health will enable you to meet the Field Marshal's proposed arrangements on this head, of which I have apprised Major Gen. Walker, now in command of the 7th division.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.

I have sent you Sir C. Stuart's letter regarding the expected return of the Prince Regent.

I was yesterday informed that the Spanish government have brought Ballesteros to Algeiras, and have allowed him to go and live at Fregenal, in Estremadura. It is very obvious that they have no very honest view in this. I recommend to you to warn the Portuguese government of the necessity of their being on their guard on the Guadiana frontier. He will collect about him immediately all the vagabonds in Estremadura, the Condado, &c., and will live by plunder. A regiment of cavalry, and a good one of militia, cantoned on the lower Guadiana, and under a good officer, would be sufficient to keep the country quiet.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the standing rules of the service, and the G. O. of the army, in regard to the cleanliness of the troops in their cantonments, may be attended to as far as may be possible.

2. Every house or other building inhabited by the troops should be visited constantly by the officers of the company to which they belong, and care should be taken that all wet straw and other dirt is removed; that the fern or other materials which the soldiers have collected to lie upon is rolled up, and the floor swept; and that whenever the weather is fine, the blankets, &c. are put out to dry.

3. The officers should also see that the men do not cut down or otherwise injure the floors or staircases, the doors or windows of the houses, or the gates of the farms, and should particularly inquire from the inhabitants of the houses whether they have any complaints.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that the mules and other animals belonging to the army may not be turned to graze in the vineyards, or in the grounds which were last year under cultivation; these grounds can now afford no sustenance to the animals, and their being turned into them is very injurious to the proprietors, and will prevent their cultivation.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests the General and Commanding officers of regiments will each in their cantonments give every encouragement and assistance to the inhabitants to continue their peaceable occupations, and will attend to and redress all their complaints.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d inst.

We crossed the river Nive on the 9th, and placed our right upon the Adour, thus cutting off the enemy's communication by that river. This movement and position led to a variety of attacks by the enemy; first on our left, and at last on our right flank, every day between the 9th and 13th; in all of which they were defeated with great loss.

I am happy to find that your apprehensions of the want of money and provisions have been removed by the arrival of both.

I concur in your sending to Murviedro the 2d battalion required by Gen. Roche; and of your assisting him with ordnance and stores to obtain, and eventually secure, the possession of the town; and of your assisting Gen. Elio with ordnance and stores to make his proposed attack upon Peñiscola. Let me know what you give them, in order that I may have the articles replaced.

I propose to adopt early measures, not only to reinforce the 1st army, but to place larger means at the disposal of Gen. Copons. In the mean time, I concur entirely in your having detached two battalions, as Gen. Copons proposed, to Esparraguera.

I have given directions that the British troops at Carthagena may be withdrawn from that place, and may be sent to Gibraltar, as well as the ordnance and military and provision stores there belonging to us, which you will not require. I have not by me a return of what there is, but I beg you to take measures to ascertain; and that you will take what you will require, and allow the rest to go to Gibraltar.

Proclamation, No. 5.

Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Déc. 1813.

Considérant la nécessité de fixer les bases sur lesquelles le commerce se

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.

Arrangements for the cavalry:

Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton will be so good as place himself with that part of the cavalry which is beyond the river Nive.

Two brigades of that cavalry (Major Gen. V. Alten's and Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset's) are to observe the country beyond Hasparren, towards St. Jean Pied de Port, and towards St. Palais. These two brigades will be supported by the 3d division of infantry, which will move to-morrow to Urcuray, Hasparren, and adjacents, for that purpose, and which will act in concert with the cavalry as may be requisite.

The General officer commanding the 3d division will be pleased to communicate with Sir S. Cotton respecting these arrangements.

One brigade of the cavalry beyond the Nive (Col. Vivian's) will observe the country between Hasparren and the Adour, in the direction of La Bastide, Bidache, and Guiche.

This brigade will report immediately to Sir R. Hill, and will be supported by the infantry under Sir R. Hill's command as may be necessary.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as call in Major Gen. Morillo's Spanish division upon the arrival of the 3d division at Urcuray.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as arrange his posts upon the right in such manner as to be in communication with the division of Spanish infantry which is cantoned at Itsassu, for the purpose of watching the débouchés from the upper part of the valley of the Nive.

Sir S. Cotton will be pleased to apprise Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, and also Marshal Beresford, of any movement of importance made by the enemy in the country beyond Hasparren; and he will send separate reports to head quarters also, by the most direct route.

The whole of the cavalry duties in the country between the river Nive and the sea will be done by Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade. Gen. Vandeleur will therefore send a detachment to Arrauntz with instructions to report to Lieut. Gen. Sir L. Cole, and another to Arcangues, which is to report to Major Gen. C. Alten.

fera dans les ports de la Navarre Française au sud de l'Adour, le Commandant en Chef de l'armée alliée a déterminé,

1. Que ces ports seront libres et ouverts aux individus de toutes nations, excepté de celles en guerre avec aucune des nations alliées, et pour les denrées de toute espèce.

2. Il sera prélevé sur tout article qui viendra par mer, et qui sera débarqué dans ces ports, un droit pris sur la valeur de 5 pour cent, avec l'exception du froment, maïs, et leurs farines; l'orge; l'avoine; le son; biscuit; haricots; pois; sel.

3. Les marchandises et vivres venant par mer pour les armées alliées seront aussi exemptes du paiement des droits fixés par l'article 2,

4. Les municipalités seront chargées de l'organisation des établissemens nécessaires pour le relevé de ces droits; et soumettront au Commandant en Chef les réglemens pour leur conduite, et pour assurer le service qui leur est confié.

5. Les municipalités feront, tous les Lundis, un rapport au Commandant en Chef des entrées de la semaine précédente, avec spécification du montant des droits réalisés. Il donnera l'ordre pour l'application.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

18th Dec. 1813.

I am directed by the Marquis of Wellington to acquaint you, that such serious complaints continue to be made of the depredations committed daily by Gen. Morillo's corps, coercive measures become necessary to bring all ranks of that corps, as well to a sense of their past error, as future duty. It is his Excellency's pleasure, under these circumstances, that Gen. Morillo's corps should be placed under arms an hour before daylight every morning, and remain under arms till an hour after dark, the officers of all ranks being present; and the cooking is to take place immediately in rear of the several battalions, to prevent the necessity of any soldier's being absent during the period of punishment. This restraint is to continue till the Field Marshal's further orders, and you will be so good to report any departure from these instructions, for which Gen. Morillo shall be held responsible; and by the enforcing of which the Field Marshal purposes to convince that General and his corps that they shall serve, and serve in France, with credit to their nation, and advantage to the common cause in which they are engaged.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

18th Dec. 1813.

I am directed to request that every measure may be taken to insure the preservation of the cantonments of the right corps, which the Commander of the Forces conceives in some instances have sustained injury since occupied by the allied troops. The points to which I refer you, you will find noticed in the G. O. of this day; and I have to beg that in every instance that damage is committed, it may be immediately paid for, and stopped from the subsistence of the troops of the cantonments. You will institute an inquiry into the conduct of serj. — — —, — regt., Portuguese, who, it appears, foraged on the 10th inst. to a large amount, and refused to give a receipt to the proprietor. You will also inquire into the grounds of the other reports hereto annexed.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

18th Dec. 1813.

I enclose a report received from the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Staff corps detachment attached to the 6th division, which I request you will lay before Major Gen. Colville, that he may be aware that the inhabitants of Yatzu complain of the injury they sustained from the 3d division during the absence of the 6th from that village. I make the reference with the view to the Major General adopting further measures of precaution to prevent irregularity in the future movements in the division, as the ill disposed will be ever ready to profit of

the opportunity which changes of cantonments afford, when not effected in the most systematic manner.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

18th Dec. 1813.

I am directed by my Lord Wellington to transmit to you the copy of a report received through Col. Scovell, from the serjeant in command of the detachment of the Staff corps attached to the 6th division. By the statement of that non-commissioned officer, you will find that the services of that detachment were not very judiciously employed on the evening of the 9th inst. by the A.A.G. of the 6th division, or as pointed out in my letter of the 2d Nov. It is his Excellency's wish that you should institute an inquiry into the grounds of serj. —'s report; and should you find that the — regt. has been allowed to commit irregularities, or that every measure has not been used to prevent such breach of discipline, you will place the commanding officer under arrest, and report on the general misconduct of the corps, that every individual in it may be made sensible of the consequence of such disobedience of orders. You will be so good to pursue the same conduct with regard to the battalions composing the Portuguese brigade under your command, and take an early opportunity of communicating to me, for his Excellency's information, the result of your proceedings. I have now to mention to you, that on the 9th inst. I caused a soldier of the — regt. to be arrested for robbing and ill treating a woman in the vicinity of the position in which the 6th division then stood: the prisoner was given over to the — regt., and I am directed to desire that you will cause him to be brought to trial.

The A.G. to Major Marlay, A.A.G., Light division.

18th Dec. 1813.

In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, that the Commander of the Forces disapproves of the Cavalry Staff corps being used as orderlies, except in cases of the utmost emergency; and the grounds you have stated for employing a mounted dragoon to convey the ordinary correspondence of the Light division do not appear sufficient to justify a departure from an established rule: the Major General's request cannot, therefore, be acceded to.

The A.G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

18th Dec. 1813.

Any reference to the Commander of the Forces in behalf of officers' wives, and relating to their having accommodation in the rear, must prove prejudicial to their interest, and, I think, can in no measure benefit their situation. Although the difficulty raised by the inhabitants of Bilbao on account of officers' families may be hard to reconcile with the usual deportment of the Spanish people towards their allies, or to the kindness the British have a right to expect from the Spanish nation; yet it is evident that the wives of soldiers are a burden to an army, and therefore no provision has been made for them in the course of service of an army, as it is extremely desirable they should never accompany it on service. With reference to the particular instance of incivility offered to the wife of Surgeon —, — regt., it is impossible to proceed on it, as you have not mentioned names; but as the offence complained of appears to have been confined to an assertion of intended indecorum, the offender cannot be brought to any sense of his error. Should the case be stronger than I suppose, you will make it the ground of a particular report, for the consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 19 Déc. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 18. Votre Excellence peut envoyer la lettre pour le Général Lameth aux avant-postes, et je la ferai passer.

Il ne me paraît ni nécessaire, ni convenable, ni d'usage, que votre Excellence lui envoie un officier.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

I received your letter of the 22d, in which you have informed me of your appointment to command in Holland. I am very sorry that you left us; but as you found your health in some degree improved, I don't see how you could refuse to take the command of the troops in Holland.

Between the exaggerations in the English newspapers, and the direct falsehoods in the French, it is very difficult to judge of the exact state of affairs in Holland. But I see some of the allied troops have entered that country; and I conclude that matters will go right.

You will have seen the account of our last operations here, which I hope have already accomplished our object in relieving us from the large force at Bayonne. The enemy have certainly retired a great part of their force from thence.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

Upon referring to your letter of the 1st inst., I observe that you talk of sending here 200,000 dollars for the 3d army and army of reserve, which, when I received that letter, I concluded was a mistake, as, when I wrote on the 16th Sept., I said that the money 'for the 3d, 4th, and army of reserve of Andalusia,' being 300,000 dollars, should be sent here, that for the 1st and 2d should be sent to Catalonia; and in a former letter you had mentioned the arrangement as I had proposed it. I should not now, therefore, trouble you upon this subject, if the Chief of the Staff had not this day shown me a letter from Gen. Freyre, enclosing one from the Minister at War, in which that person mentions that 200,000 dollars are coming for the 3d army and army of reserve of Andalusia, and nothing for the 4th army.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will refer to my letter of the 16th Sept., and carry into execution this arrangement as therein proposed.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose Proclamations which I have issued since the army crossed the Nivelle.

None of them appear to require any explanation, excepting the last, marked No. 5.* As, under the existing circumstances in this part of the country, it appeared quite impossible to levy the contributions imposed by the Imperial government, at the same time that there are certain expenses of police, civil government, and for the care and preservation of this port, to be incurred, which I conclude your Lordship would be little inclined to see defrayed out of the military chest; and as there is already a very extensive trade here; particularly in colonial produce, which will in all probability increase in proportion as we shall extend our operations and intercourse with the interior; I have thought it but reasonable that a small duty should be levied on the imports to defray the expenses above referred to. The smuggling traffic now carried on with Bayonne, and along the Adour, is not inconsiderable; and will eventually prove very detrimental to the Imperial revenue.

* See p. 207.

I have refused to listen to all propositions for a trade with the other ports of France by licence, although accompanied by proposals to supply the army with wine and French brandy at a cheap rate.

I propose to carry on all transactions relating to the French territory as hitherto, by proclamation, which I shall submit to your Lordship by every occasion; and upon which I request to have your early decision.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Commissary Gen., Sir R. Kennedy, and its enclosures, relating to the mode of doing business and accounting in the Commissariat, to which I beg to draw your Lordship's attention.

Your Lordship will find my opinion on this subject in a dispatch which I addressed you on the 13th April * (No. 30), to which I have nothing to add.

It appears to me quite impossible that any account can be settled in a manner either satisfactory or advantageous to the public, in the way in which the business is now done; and the weight of responsibility thrown upon the Commissary Gen., viz., to account for a sum amounting now to more than £50,000,000 sterling, not one shilling of which has been expended by him, or by persons appointed by him, is of a description to be quite nugatory to the public. It is besides quite clear that all the advantage of the appointment of a local auditor will be lost.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

Since I wrote to you on the 15th, I have learnt that the money expected from Lisbon for the payment of the Portuguese subsidy has arrived at Coruña; and it has been sent for by Commodore Sir G. Collier. The soldiers' great coats have also arrived upon this coast.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship, however, that according to the last accounts, the money which had been raised at Cadiz in October for the Spanish army, and ought to have arrived here on the 4th Nov., was still at Cadiz.

While writing upon this subject, I think it right to lay before your Lordship the copy of a letter from the Inspector of hospitals, stating that a considerable number of French prisoners are detained at Lisbon for want of the means of conveying them to England.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Dec. 1813.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 14th inst., the enemy have continued to move troops out of Bayonne, and up the right of the Adour; and, as far as I can learn, 3 divisions have now crossed that river.

A force had recrossed the Adour at Urt on the 6th, and had appeared in the rear of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's position; but that movement had been foreseen and provided for; and upon the movement of our troops towards them, the enemy retired again across the Adour the same night; and there is nothing on the left of that river at present, excepting Gen. Paris' division, towards St. Palais.

* See vol. vi. p. 420.

By accounts from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton of the 3d Dec., it appears that the enemy made another attempt on the 1st to surprise his post at Ordal, which failed.

The A.G. to Major Marlay, A.A.G., Light division.

19th Dec. 1813.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Alten, that of 36 tents taken by the Light division, in the huts established by the enemy on La Rhune, only 11 are considered repairable, and they have been valued at 44 Spanish dollars. As these tents much differ from the equipment in use of this army, his Excellency has thought it best to return them to the division, with authority to dispose of them to the best advantage, for the benefit of the captors. I have apprised the Commissary Gen. of the Field Marshal's decision on this subject, and the tents will therefore be given over by him to any officer appointed by the Major General to receive them, on application to Sir R. Kennedy, who will cause them to be issued from the magazines of Socoa, where they are now in store.

Memorandum for the Comte de Grammont.*

20th Dec. 1813.

M. de Mailhos having arrived from the interior of France, and having expressed a strong opinion of the wishes of the people of France to see one of the Princes of the House of Bourbon in the field with this army, and an earnest desire that the Comte de Grammont should go to England, in order to make the Princes of that House acquainted with the situation of affairs, and with this opinion; and the Comte being in this neighbourhood with his regiment, I have consented to his going, and think it desirable that he should go on this mission.

I recommended, however, what follows to his attention:

1st; That the object of his voyage to England should be an inviolable secret; and should be known only to His Majesty's ministers, to whom I shall of course report it, and to the Princes of the House of Bourbon.

2dly; No public demonstration of the wishes of the people of France in favor of the House of Bourbon having yet been made, and there being no proof (although I think, from what I have experienced, seen, and heard, a great probability) of the truth of the assertions of M. de Mailhos; and as the Allies have always declared the object of their military operations to be peace with Buonaparte, and reports of negotiations are in circulation; I recommend to the Comte de Grammont to advise the Princes of the House of Bourbon to consider the subject well, and to be aware of all the consequences, before they take the step proposed to them.

Under the circumstances above referred to, nor indeed under any circumstances, could they expect the powers of Europe to make a declaration in their favor, unless they should be able to show that they had a strong party in their favor in France willing to go all lengths for them; and unless all hopes of a reasonable peace with the existing French government should be at an end.

I mention this in order that these Princes may have clearly under their view the state of the question, and that they may see the risk to which they expose their friends and adherents; and that in case the step proposed to them should be taken by one of the family, it may be clearly understood that it is their own act, and that I, at least, on the part of the British government, pointed out the chances that a successful negotiation

* Now Duc de Grammont.

for a general peace might expose the safety of all their adherents in France.

By the time that the Comte de Grammont will have arrived in England, some events may have occurred to show whether the war will be continued, and with what success, or whether there is any probability of peace; and the Princes may have more data than I can afford them to enable them to decide on the line which they ought to take.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 20 Déc. 1813.

Je vous envoie les dernières gazettes Anglaises. Il en est, je crois, arrivé d'autres à Pasages, que je vous enverrai aussitôt que je les recevrai.

On dit que les Français se sont beaucoup affaiblis à Bayonne. Le temps est à présent si mauvais qu'on ne peut rien faire, pas même voir; mais je tâcherai de leur porter encore un coup avec une partie des troupes. Je crois que les Alliés auront passé le Rhin.

P.S. Je n'ai pas encore la réponse du gouvernement sur ma proposition pour la 3^{me} armée.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Leith, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 21st Dec. 1813.

I received yesterday your letter of the 7th, and I assure you that nothing can at any time give me more satisfaction than to find that the government attend to the claims and interests of the officers of this army; and I am quite delighted that they have given you the appointment which you mention.* Nobody could expect you to decline to accept it in order to return to your division with this army; and if I could have advised you before you accepted the offer, my advice would have been by all means to accept; and I now most sincerely congratulate you.

I have frequently heretofore given you a hint upon a subject, which I hope you will forgive me for taking the liberty of mentioning to you again. You have now been appointed to one of the most lucrative situations in the service; and I hope you will put your establishment on such a scale as that your holding it will be a permanent advantage to yourself and your family. You have always told me that you were a *good manager*, of which I don't entertain the smallest doubt; but you may depend upon it that no management will make an income, however large, give a surplus, if the possessor of it does not take care to fix his expenses on the lowest scale that the nature of his situation will permit.

Proclamation, No. 6.

Au Quartier Général, ce 21 Déc. 1813.

M. Jean Baptiste Haramborère est nommé Maire de Louhossoa à la place de M. St. Esteven, qui se retire à cause de son grand âge; et Pierre Goyhen est nommé adjoint.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 21st Dec. 1813.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 10th inst., and I beg you will assure the Russian Ambassador that there is nothing that I can do with the force under my command to forward the general interests that I

* The command in the West Indies.

will not do. I am already farther advanced on the French territory than any of the allied powers; and I believe I am better prepared than any of them to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer of annoying the enemy, either in consequence of my own situation, or of the operations of the armies of the allies.

Your Lordship is acquainted, by my last dispatches, with the nature and objects of my recent operations, and with the position in which we were at their close. The enemy have since considerably weakened their force in Bayonne, and they occupy the right of the Adour as far as Dax. I cannot tell yet what force they have in Bayonne, or whether their force is so reduced as that I can attack their intrenched camp.

In military operations there are some things which cannot be done; one of these is to move troops in this country during or immediately after a violent fall of rain. I believe I shall lose many more men than I shall ever replace, by putting any troops in camp in this bad weather; but I should be guilty of an useless waste of men, if I were to attempt an operation during the violent falls of rain which we have here. Our operations, then, must necessarily be slow, but they shall not be discontinued.

In regard to the scene of the operations of the army, it is a question for the government, and not for me. By having kept in the field about 30,000 men in the Peninsula, the British government have now for 5 years given employment to at least 200,000 French troops of the best Napoleon had, as it is ridiculous to suppose that either the Spaniards or Portuguese could have resisted for a moment, if the British force had been withdrawn. The armies now employed against us cannot be less than 100,000 men, indeed more, including garrisons; and I see in the French newspapers that orders have been given for the formation at Bordeaux of an army of reserve of 100,000 men. Is there any man weak enough to suppose that one third of the numbers first mentioned would be employed against the Spaniards and Portuguese, if we were withdrawn? They would, if it were still an object to Buonaparte to conquer the Peninsula. And he would succeed in his object: but it is much more likely that he would make peace with the powers of the Peninsula, and then have it in his power to turn against the allied armies the 200,000 men, of which 100,000 men are such troops as those armies have not yet had to deal with.

Another observation which I have to submit is, that, in a war in which every day offers a crisis, the result of which may affect the world for ages, the change of the scene of the operations of the British army would put that army entirely *hors de combat* for four months at least, even if the new scene were Holland; and they would not then be such a machine as this army is.

Your Lordship very reasonably, however, asks what objects we propose to ourselves here which are to induce Napoleon to make peace? I am now in a commanding situation on the most vulnerable frontier of France, probably the only vulnerable frontier. If I could put 20,000 Spaniards into the field, which I could do if I had money and was properly supported by the fleet, I must have the only fortress there is on this frontier, if it can be called a fortress, and that in a very short space of time. If

I could put 40,000 Spaniards into the field, I should most probably have my posts on the Garonne. Does any man believe that Napoleon would not feel an army in such a position more than he would feel 30,000 or 40,000 British troops laying siege to one of his fortresses in Holland? If it be only the resource of men and money, of which he will be deprived, and the reputation he will lose by our being in this position, it will do ten times more to procure peace than ten armies on the side of Flanders. But, if I am right in believing that there is a strong Bourbon party in France, and that that party is the preponderating one in the South of France, what mischief must not our army do him in the position I have supposed, and what sacrifices would he not make to get rid of us?

It is the business of the government, and not my business, to dispose of the resources of the nation; and I have no right to give an opinion on the subject. I wish, however, to impress upon your Lordship's mind, that you cannot maintain military operations in the Peninsula and in Holland with British troops; you must give up either the one or the other, as, if I am not mistaken, the British establishment is not equal to the maintenance of two armies in the field. I began last campaign with 70,000 British and Portuguese troops; and taking away from me the German troops, and adding to me what could be got from the militia, and by enabling me to bring up the Portuguese recruits, I expected this year to take the field with 80,000 men; but this is now quite out of the question. If you should form the Hanoverian army, which is in my opinion the most reasonable plan to go upon, I shall not take the field with much more than 50,000 men, unless I shall receive real and efficient assistance to bring up the Portuguese recruits; and it will then be about 55,000, or if our wounded recover well and we have no more actions, about 60,000 men.

Then I beg you to observe that, whenever you extend your assistance to any country, unless at the same time fresh means are put in action, the service is necessarily stinted in all its branches on the old stage. I don't wish to make complaints, but if you will look at every branch of the service here now, you will find it stinted, particularly the naval branch, and those supplies which necessarily come from England. I lately sent you a return of the supply of clothing received for the Spanish army for the year 1813, from which you will see how that branch stands; and I have not heard of the arrival at Plymouth of the 25,000 suits to be lodged in store there, which will still leave a deficiency of 3000 suits for 1813; 7800 suits having lately arrived at Coruña. Nearly all the great coats are deficient. The reason of this is, that the inferior departments don't observe, that when British exertion is to be made on a new scene, the old means are not sufficient. New engines must be set at work, otherwise the service must be stinted in one or both scenes, and there must be complaints.

The different reports which I have sent your Lordship will show how we stand for want of naval means; and I beg you to take the state and condition of the ships *on the stations*, striking out those coming out and going home, which the Admiralty will insert on the 1st and 15th of

every month since June last, and you will see whether or not there is reason to complain. But whatever may be the numbers employed, I complain that there are not enough, because they don't perform the service. This is certainly not the intention of the Admiralty.

Since we have established our posts on the upper part of the Adour, the French have again begun to use the navigation of the coast from Bordeaux to Bayonne.

Your Lordship is also acquainted with the state of our financial resources. We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of the public creditors waiting to demand payment of what is due to them. Some of the muleteers are 26 months in arrears; and only yesterday I was obliged to give them bills upon the Treasury for a part of their demands, or lose their services; which bills they will, I know, sell at a depreciated rate of exchange to the *sharks* who are waiting at Pasages, and in this town, to take advantage of the public distresses. I have reason to suspect that they became thus clamorous at the instigation of British merchants.

I draw your Lordship's attention to these facts just to show that Great Britain cannot extend her operations by British troops, or even her pecuniary and other assistance, without starving the service here, unless additional means and exertion should be used to procure what is wanted.

The A.G. to Lieut. —, Oporto.

21st Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor to receive and to submit to the Marquis of Wellington your letter of the 4th inst., setting forth a claim for 3 years' Staff pay, as Town Adjutant of Oporto, and Agent of prisoners, to which situations you were appointed in May, 1809. The Commander of the Forces has examined, with some concern, documents rather calculated to instance the evils of procrastination than to establish your pretension to a demand on the public, allowed by your own omission to stand over for such a time, and accumulate to such a sum; no just reason can be given to the auditors of accounts for such delay, neither has there been an opportunity of estimating the services performed for the emolument said to be expected, as attached to your posts, or to that held by serjeant —. Under these circumstances of extreme irregularity his Excellency is obliged to disallow your demand for both appointments, as also that of — —, for the whole period; and I must be allowed to observe, that any regimental promotion you may have lost in consequence of absence from your battalion is equally attributable to your silence, for 3 years, regarding your situation, and which could not have been accidental. Your Staff occupation being now at an end, I shall have no objection to your fully assuming the charge of the dépôt at Oporto; and on your reporting that you have done so, agreeably to this authority, I shall be willing to consider you as Commandant, for which an allowance may be granted with propriety for such period as that establishment may last.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset will have informed you that the money has arrived at Pasages for the Portuguese army.

I enclose the Commissary Gen.'s answer regarding the arrangement under which the money is to be made over to the Portuguese government. I agree with him in thinking that he can not send away the original receipt which he gets for the money; and I should think that a copy would answer equally well.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813, 6 P.M.

I have received a letter from Morillo, in which he mentions that some of his troops have suffered from the want of food; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will inquire into the matter, and let me know how it happened that he wanted food, particularly meat. If you think the lesson he has lately had has produced any effect on their conduct, you may countermand the order I gave them the other day to remain under arms.

I hear that the enemy still use the communication by the river; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know whether you have a boat upon it, as I suggested to you.

To Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, R.E.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813.

The bridge over the Nive, between Herauritz and Ville Franque, was carried away on the night of the 20th, and all the boats and materials lost. Major Henderson appears to have known that there was a probability of a flood in the river on that night, as he took up the pontoon bridge which was at Ustaritz. I beg you therefore to inquire: 1st; Whether there were any, and what persons, in attendance upon the bridge at Herauritz when it was carried away, according to the verbal orders I gave Major Henderson? 2dly; Whether he took any, and what measures, to secure that bridge on the night of the 20th?

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813.

I referred your letter of the 9th, regarding the grain expected to be imported from Egypt and South America, to the Commissary Gen., and I enclose his reply.

It would be quite useless to force the Portuguese government to take at Lisbon all the grain they require for their army here. We must carry it round here for them, or they will not have the use of it when it is wanted; and we may as well carry it round for ourselves, and deliver it to them here. I have always, I think, had reason to complain of their being so very fastidious about their supplies.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813.

I enclose a letter from the Commissary Gen., in regard to the arrangement for bringing money from Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, to the north coast of Spain, for the army.

I have already submitted to your Lordship the inconvenience to this army of the division of the naval command on the north coast of Spain, and the west and south coast, and I have nothing further to add upon that subject.

The money raised at Cadiz, in October, for the use of the Spanish army, was still there, according to the last accounts, waiting for a ship.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Dec. 1813.

Some days ago a M. de Mailhos came here from the interior of France, to represent the earnest desire of the people of France in general that a

Prince of the House of Bourbon should join this army ; that Louis XVIII. should be proclaimed ; and that the standard of the Bourbons should be raised.

I don't think he produced any proof of the truth of his assertions, which, however, your Lordship will have seen, by my letter of the 21st Nov., I am sufficiently inclined to believe ; and all that I have seen and heard since I wrote that letter gives fresh reason for believing them.

M. de Mailhos asked for the Comte de Grammont, and expressed a desire to see him ; and that he should go to England, to convey to the French Princes the information which he, M. de Mailhos, could afford.

The Comte de Grammont happening to be near this place, I sent for him ; and, after having conversed with M. de Mailhos, he told me that he was certainly acquainted with the names of several persons employed by the King in France, and that he saw no reason for discrediting what he reported.

Under these circumstances, I have allowed M. de Grammont to go to England with a letter to the King from M. de Mailhos ; but I have thought it proper to give him a memorandum, of which I enclose the copy, in which your Lordship will observe that I have pointed out the risk to which the adherents to the House of Bourbon might be exposed by one of the family appearing here at the present moment.

I shall expect instructions from His Majesty's government how I am to conduct myself in case one of the Princes of the House of Bourbon should come to France.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

22d Dec. 1813.

I am directed to submit the accompanying letter, addressed to me by Major Gen. Walker, for the perusal of Sir S. Cotton, and to request the Lieut. General that Major — may be called on to answer for this renewed instance of irregularity in the foraging proceedings of the 1st hussars. It must be evident to you, on a reference to my letters on this subject, that the most exact information is to be returned to me with the enclosure, as there are no other means of subduing the uncontrollable disposition of the 1st hussars, on the irregularity of foraging, except by making the breach of orders and rules of discipline the subject of a Court Martial, and which the Commander of the Forces conceives it would be judicious to do in this instance.

To Gen. Don P. Morillo.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Dec. 1813.

I have received your reports to the 20th inclusive.

Before I gave the orders of the 18th, of which you and the officers under your command have made such repeated complaints, I warned you repeatedly of the misconduct of your troops, in direct disobedience of my orders, which I told you I could not permit ; and I desired you to take measures to prevent it.

I have sent orders to countermand those which I gave on the 18th ; but I give you notice that, whatever may be the consequence, I will repeat those orders, if your troops are not made, by their officers, to conduct themselves as well disciplined soldiers ought.

I did not lose thousands of men to bring the army under my command into the French territory, in order that the soldiers might plunder and ill

treat the French peasantry, in positive disobedience of my orders ; and I beg that you and your officers will understand that I prefer to have a small army that will obey my orders, and preserve discipline, to a large one that is disobedient and undisciplined ; and that, if the measures which I am obliged to adopt to enforce obedience and good order occasion the loss of men, and the reduction of my force, it is totally indifferent to me ; and the fault rests with those who, by the neglect of their duty, suffer their soldiers to commit disorders which must be prejudicial to their country.

I cannot be satisfied with professions of obedience. My orders must be really obeyed, and strictly carried into execution ; and if I cannot obtain obedience in one way, I will in another, or I will not command the troops which disobey me.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 23 Déc. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 21, et j'ai pareillement à accuser la réception de celle que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 2 de ce mois.

J'ai tardé d'écrire la réponse à cette dernière jusqu'à ce que j'eusse connaissance que le Capitaine Tarleton, et les Lieuts. Hovenden, Hughes, et Russell, se fussent rendus en Angleterre. Je ne doute nullement du désir de son Excellence M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie de mettre à exécution toute convention faite par votre Excellence sous son autorité ; mais j'ai déjà, dans ma lettre du 3 Oct., prévenu votre Excellence que, quand vous faites sortir les prisonniers de guerre de l'arrondissement de l'armée sous les ordres de M. le Maréchal, ils ne sont plus en votre pouvoir ; et qu'il pourrait arriver que ceux, au pouvoir desquels ils tomberaient, ne seraient pas disposés à exécuter les conventions qui ont rapport à eux. J'ai annoncé aussi à votre Excellence, dans ma lettre du 27 Nov., que je ne pourrais faire autre convention qui ne se mettrait pas à exécution d'elle même jusqu'à ce que celle, déjà faite, fut mise à exécution de la part de M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie. Aucune circonstance n'est arrivée pour me faire changer cette disposition, à laquelle j'adhère.

Quand les officiers Espagnols pris à Sarre arriveront aux avant-postes de l'armée Française, je serai préparé à échanger contre eux des officiers Français du même grade ; et je suis pareillement préparé à envoyer des officiers Français en échange pour le Major Brotherton et le Lieut. Southwell, du 14^{me} régt. de dragons, pris il y a quelques jours près de Hasparren ; ou aucuns autres officiers de l'armée alliée qui sont prisonniers de guerre. Je consens aussi à l'échange de M. le Major du Génie, Le Gentil, pour le Major O'Hara du 1^{er} régt. Portugais ; et du Chef d'Escadron, Bruce, pour le Lieut. Col. FitzGerald.

Nous ne savons rien de l'Adjudant Commandant Chatter, que l'on suppose être à Sarre.

Je n'ai pas eu de nouvelles d'Angleterre de M. Payan depuis celles que j'ai adressées à votre Excellence. Je ferai des perquisitions pour savoir s'il est à Vitoria ; et s'il y est, il sera renvoyé tout de suite aux avant-postes de l'armée Française.

To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Dec. 1813.

I beg that, when the British Commissariat shall deliver provisions to any corps of Spanish troops, the ration may be as follows:

One pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit; half a pound of meat; two ounces of rice, or a quarter of a pound of meat; ration of rum, wine, or brandy, or a quarter of a pound of meat.

Notice has been given to the Spanish division at Itsassu, and to that of Gen. Morillo, that this is to be their ration.

The division of Don Carlos de España (about 4000 men) is ordered to-morrow to Ascain; and I request you will provide for them there as above.

The division of the army of reserve of Andalusia, which is at Itsassu, has been ordered to march on the 25th to Urdax and Maya, and on the 26th to Elizondo. You will take measures that they may receive their provisions for both days at Urdax on the 25th.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Dec. 1813.

Some French fishermen belonging to Guethary, who are now with their boats at Cape Breton, have desired to have my permission to return to Guethary, and to follow the pursuits of their profession.

I wish to know from you, whether the permission which I am desirous of giving to persons of this description to sail freely on the coast occupied by the allied armies, will be respected by the squadron under your command.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Dec. 1813.

Being desirous of sending the ships *Lady Shaw* and *William Heathcote* to Plymouth as soon as possible, in order to bring back to Pasages clothing for the army, I have directed the Commissary Gen. to have the stores in those vessels disembarked; and I request, that as soon as they shall be emptied, they may be sent to Plymouth to report themselves to the agent there.

To J. Trotter, Esq., Storekeeper, Plymouth.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Dec. 1813.

The Adj. Gen. of the Forces has given me reason to believe that the clothing for this army would be lodged in store at Plymouth; but I have not yet received from him any returns of the clothing which is there.

I send, however, returns of clothing wanted by the several regiments noted in the margin without loss of time; and I have requested Commodore Sir G. Collier to send to Plymouth the *Lady Shaw* and *William Heathcote*, in order to bring this clothing to Pasages. I request that you will have the clothing for these regiments, according to the enclosed memorandum, embarked in these vessels, and sent to Pasages as soon as may be possible after the arrival of those vessels at Plymouth.

I request you to apprise the Adj. Gen. that you have received these directions.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

23d Dec. 1813.

I have shown your letter and enclosure to my Lord Wellington, who informs me

that he has already written to you, dispensing with the further attendance of Gen. Morillo's corps to the restrictive instructions contained in my letter of the 18th inst., and intended as a check to the irregularities committed by those troops in the neighbourhood of their cantonments. I have further to inform you that his Excellency has observed, that the magazines collected for the right corps were designed to answer the wants of the Spanish division attached to it; and the Field Marshal begs you will give instructions accordingly to Mr. Boys, the senior officer of the Commissariat department attached to your command.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

23d Dec. 1813.

With reference to your report of the disgraceful conduct of two more French officers who have effected their escape, though on parole, and your observation of the facility afforded those who are disposed to make the attempt, both from the circumstances of the station, and the inclination of the inhabitants to assist their views, they are disadvantages for which I cannot point out any direct remedy. It is his Excellency's pleasure, however, that you should cause the officers to be assembled, and explain to them the disappointment the Field Marshal has felt at this conduct in officers, in defiance of every indulgence that the nature of circumstances could admit, and the pledge of their paroles not to avail themselves of such liberty to plot or effect their escape. You are to require a distinct parole from each officer, and to inform all of them, that the first instance which may occur, of any officer's breach of parole, must be expected to influence the general mode of treatment of prisoners of war, and that all officers will consequently have to undergo the increased restraint of embarking on arrival at Pasages, whatever may be the period of their departure for a further destination. It is also the Marquis of Wellington's intention to transmit copies of the paroles of officers who may escape under such circumstances to the French government, and to publish their names in the Continental and English gazettes, as members who have forfeited the pretensions belonging to their ranks in military and civil society.

P.S. Printed forms of a parole will be sent to you, in a day or two, for use at the dépôt under your command.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B. St. Jean de Luz, 24th Dec. 1813, 10½ A.M.

I intended to go to Herauritz, in order to be a little nearer the right of the army, and the probable scene of our operations; but I have been delayed by the bad weather, and by the want of room for head quarters in that village, till part of Ustaritz shall be evacuated by the 7th division. There can be no reason why you should move, and you cannot be better placed than at Ustaritz. I prefer Herauritz.

In regard to your going to Lisbon and England, you must fix your own time. Great anxiety is expressed in England that we should continue our operations; which I can promise only not to discontinue when the state of the roads will permit. But it does not appear possible at present to march troops on any road whatever. The sooner you go, however, the sooner you will return, and the more likely you will be to be present when our operations shall commence in earnest.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Déc. 1813, à 11 heures du soir.

J'ai reçu votre lettre d'aujourd'hui; et j'avais déjà donné ordre le 22 de discontinuer celui que j'avais donné le 18 à la division du Gén. Morillo de se tenir sous les armes.

La question entre ces Messieurs et moi est s'ils pilleront ou non les paysans Français. J'ai écrit, et j'ai fait écrire, plusieurs fois au Gén. Morillo pour lui marquer ma désapprobation sur ce sujet, mais en vain;

et enfin j'ai été obligé de prendre des mesures pour m'assurer que les troupes sous ses ordres ne feraient plus de dégâts dans le pays. Je suis fâché que ces mesures soient de nature à déplaire à ces Messieurs ; mais je vous avoue que je trouve que la conduite qui les a rendues nécessaires est bien plus déshonorante que les mesures qui en sont la conséquence.

Je vous prie de croire que je ne peux avoir aucun sentiment sur votre lettre que celui de la reconnaissance ; et aussitôt que j'aurai lu toutes celles incluses dans votre lettre officielle, je vous enverrai réponse. En attendant je vous dis que je suis, et toute ma vie ai été, trop accoutumé aux libelles pour ne pas les mépriser ; et si je ne les avais pas méprisés, non seulement je ne serais pas où je suis, mais le Portugal au moins, et peut-être l'Espagne, serait sous la domination Française. Je ne crois pas que l'union des deux nations dépende des libellistes ; mais si elle en dépend, pour moi, je déclare que je ne désire pas un commandement, ni l'union des nations, si l'un ou l'autre doit être fondé sur le pillage. J'ai perdu 20,000 hommes dans cette campagne, et ce n'est pas pour que le Gén. Morillo, ni qui que ce soit puisse venir piller les paysans Français ; et, où je commande, je déclare hautement que je ne le permettrai pas. Si on veut piller, qu'on nomme un autre à commander ; parceque, moi, je déclare que, si on est sous mes ordres, il ne faut pas piller.

Vous avez de grandes armées en Espagne ; et si on veut piller les paysans Français, on n'a qu'à m'ôter le commandement, et entrer en France. Je protégerai l'Espagne contre les malheurs qui en seront le résultat, car vos armées, quelques grandes qu'elles puissent être, ne pourront pas rester en France pendant quinze jours.

Vous savez bien que vous n'avez ni argent, ni magasins, ni rien de ce qu'il vous faut pour tenir une armée en campagne, et que le pays où vous avez passé la campagne dernière est incapable de vous soutenir l'année prochaine.

Si j'étais assez scélérat pour permettre le pillage, vous ne pouvez pas croire que la France, toute riche qu'elle est, puisse soutenir votre armée, si le pays est pillé. Pour ceux qui désirent vivre des contributions du pays (ce qui je crois est votre objet dans la campagne prochaine), il paraît essentiel que les troupes ne soient pas autorisées à piller. Mais, malgré tout cela, on croirait que je suis l'ennemi, au lieu d'être le meilleur ami de l'armée, en prenant des mesures décisives pour empêcher le pillage, et que ce sont ces mesures qui la déshonorent !!

Je pourrais dire quelque chose aussi en justification de ce que j'ai fait, qui regarderait la politique, mais j'ai assez dit ; et je vous répète, qu'il m'est absolument indifférent que je commande une grande ou une petite armée ; mais que, qu'elle soit grande ou petite, il faut qu'elle m'obéisse, et surtout *qu'elle ne pille pas*.

En vérité je ne peux pas m'empêcher de me moquer des plaintes du Gén. Morillo. Le jour que je lui ordonnai de se mettre sous les armes, il entreprit de lui-même (sans mes ordres, ni ceux d'aucun autre) une reconnaissance sur l'ennemi ; les routes étant en tel état qu'il ne pouvait faire marcher son infanterie ; et le résultat a été que la cavalerie Anglaise, qui l'a accompagné, et faisait son avant garde, a beaucoup souffert. Puis il vient me dire qu'il n'a pas de souliers ! Comment a-t-il pu faire cette

reconnaissance sans souliers ? Et puis la malheureuse troupe, sans souliers et sans vivres, pour se tenir sous les armes, comment le Gén. Morillo a-t-il pu la faire marcher ?

Demandez au Gén. Alava, et au Gén. O'Lawlor, combien de fois j'ai mis les troupes Anglaises et Portugaises sous les armes en Espagne pour sauver les villes et campagnes Espagnoles, et vous verrez que je suis au moins impartial.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

24th Dec. 1813.

I have laid your letter of the 21st and enclosures before my Lord Wellington. His Lordship has been much concerned to find that the loss suffered by the — hussars on the 18th inst., has been occasioned by a total want of plan in the operation: the Field Marshal has therefore directed me to request you will acquaint Major Gen. — that when he shall think fit to send out two squadrons of his cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, without any instructions to that effect, it will be but prudent that he should superintend the duty in person; more particularly should it happen that the senior regimental officer otherwise to be employed did not possess the advantage of experience.

I have been directed to send the enclosures in your letter to Sir R. Hill, with instructions to inquire into the reasons of Gen. Morillo's advancing on the enemy's advanced posts without orders, or any apparent co-operative arrangements to insure the success of whatever might have been the General's views on the occasion.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

24th Dec. 1813.

I am directed by my Lord Wellington to put you in possession of the accompanying letters received from Sir S. Cotton, relating to an affair which took place on your advance the 18th inst., in which the — hussars has suffered considerably. His Excellency has directed this reference with the view to your calling on Gen. Morillo to explain the grounds on which he undertook to drive in the enemy's advance, and implicate a part of his force in a serious affair, without general instructions to that effect from you, or any digested plan of operation in the performance of the service, which at present appears to have been unauthorised and unjustifiable.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

24th Dec. 1813.

Since my letter of yesterday, the Marquis of Wellington has received a report from Capt. Sir G. Collier, stating that he has ascertained beyond a doubt that attempts are daily made to procure boats for the escape of the French officers, prisoners of war, now collected at Pasages. However indulgent his Lordship's inclination may be towards officers whom the fortune of war has placed in captivity, or however painful it may be to show any doubt of the conduct of officers who have given their parole of honor not to abuse the confidence placed in them, yet, under the circumstances of the information to which I have alluded, and some officers having broken their paroles, his Excellency feels that public obligation must overcome individual delicacy. You will assemble the officers and require each to sign a parole, according to the accompanying form; and those who object, you will place in confinement on board ship. You will distinctly tell the officers beforehand, that they are all to remove to Vitoria for the purpose of awaiting the result of a general exchange which the Field Marshal has proposed to the French Commander; and with this view, and also in consequence of their proceedings, you will cause every French officer to leave Pasages in the course of to-morrow, on route for Vitoria, which march they are to make in charge of two officers, attended by such small escort as you may think necessary for their protection. You will endeavor to afford every facility for the removal of the baggage of the officers, and one spring waggon may attend the march in the event of any of the detachment being taken ill.

This letter is sent by one of the mounted Staff corps, who is also to proceed in attendance to Vitoria. I desire a return of the officers thus removed towards the interior, and you will be pleased to send a duplicate of it to Col. Burton, with a copy of these instructions.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

24th Dec. 1813.

I am directed to refer to you the annexed proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, on supplies examined on the 3d inst. in the stores of Figueira, containing information of so serious a nature, that the Commander of the Forces has thought fit to defer his decision thereon till the receipt of your reply. By the general tenor of these proceedings his Excellency is led to apprehend that every measure, calculated to preserve the supplies collected in the several magazines in the Peninsula, has not been systematically followed, as in the short period that the army has been in movement the most unlimited damage in supplies of every description has been uniformly reported from all these dépôts. I request you will return me the accompanying document, with your observations on it.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

24th Dec. 1813.

I have made known the purport of your communication relating to the wounded of the right corps to Dr. McGrigor, and he has assured me that every possible measure shall be taken to relieve the 2d division, &c. of the burden of their disabled soldiers in the event of any movement; and with this view a number of medical officers are expected from the dépôts in the rear, to reach head quarters to-morrow, for after distribution. The difficulty of transport, I really believe, renders it advisable to keep the soldiers under charge of their own officers as long as possible, as our mules can ill be spared from the supplies, and the spring wag-gons are quite useless off the main roads: of this latter conveyance, however, we could meet any effort you could divisionally make, to remove the wounded to the main road.

I am directed to mention to Sir R. Hill, that the ladies of Ipswich have thought proper to appropriate the money collected at a ball and concert to the use of the widows and children of soldiers killed in this army. The sum being only £100 sterling, it would be very difficult to distribute it throughout the divisions; and I am therefore directed to ascertain whether Sir R. Hill feels disposed to receive that sum for immediate issue to the distressed of the description stated in the letter, which I beg may be returned with your reply. In the event of Sir Rowland's taking advantage of this benevolent act, I beg he will cause a receipt to be drawn out for the amount in such terms as he shall think fit, for transmission to Major Fyers, whose letter I am directed to acknowledge.

The A.G. to the Commandants at Santander, Bilbao, and Pasages.

24th Dec. 1813.

An order has been received from the Horse Guards directing that whenever any regiments or detachments belonging to this army arrive at or depart from any port in the Peninsula, an embarkation or disembarkation return, in one of the forms herewith sent, shall be transmitted to the Adj. Gen. of the Forces, Horse Guards, London. You will therefore communicate this instruction to the Commanding officer of every regiment or detachment which may disembark at, or be embarked from, the station under your command; and, to prevent mistakes, I have to desire that they may be received by you, and you will be held responsible that they are punctually forwarded, as above ordered, by the first mail to England, after each embarkation or disembarkation shall have taken place.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec. 1813, 3 P.M.

I have received your letter of this day. I beg you will tell my friend that he must proceed with great caution in making his proposed levy. I intended only that he should make his preparatory arrangements in case of the occurrence of the event proposed, but not that a levy should now be made.

I enclose Bony's speech to the *Corps Législatif*.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec. 1813.

I have received this morning your letter of the 19th, marked 'private.' I had made known to government your desire to quit the command of the

troops in Catalonia; and I have reason to believe that government have endeavored to send an officer to relieve you. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton lately rejoined this army, and I believe it was the intention of the Sec. of State that I should send him into Catalonia; although this intention has not been announced to me. But, from the conversations which I have had with the General, it appears that he prefers to resume the command of his division in this army, and he has declined to go into Catalonia.

I don't know how I can request you to continue to hold a command for which you state that your health renders you unequal; but if an expression of the entire satisfaction I have had in all my communications with you, and of my confidence in all your arrangements, can be an inducement to you to continue to exercise your command, or can be any gratification to you upon quitting it, it is but justice to you to express it.

In the mean time, till I shall receive your answer to this letter, I shall omit to say any thing farther on the subject of your resignation to the Sec. of State, excepting to inform him that Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton has joined the 3d division.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 17th inst. (No. 11).

If Gen. Elío has powder in the transports, there is no reason why you should give him any. If he has not, I see no reason why you should not give him the 400 quintals he wishes to have.

I think it will be very desirable to send to Gen. Roche the two battalions of which he wishes to have the services, to enable him to take the town of Murviedro.

In regard to artillery to secure his position in the town, if Gen. Elío can supply him with Spanish guns taken in Denia, or elsewhere, I have no objection; nor to your supplying Gen. Roche with ammunition from the stores of your battering train, which can easily be replenished from our stores at Carthagena or Gibraltar. But as I don't feel much confidence in Gen. Roche's being able to keep his position in the town of Murviedro, I don't think you ought to give him your ordnance.

There will be no difficulty in sending you a regiment of Spanish light cavalry; but I conclude there will be the usual difficulty in feeding them.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 25 Déc. 1813.

Je reçois votre lettre du 23 Déc., et j'ai dit à Alava de vous envoyer les gazettes que j'ai reçues par le dernier paquet.

Je vous suis bien obligé de votre désir de nous être utile; mais je suis bien sûr que ce ne sera pas possible, à moins que vous ne soyez pour quelque temps en quartiers tranquilles, où vous pourrez recevoir tout ce qu'il vous faut et vous remettre un peu.

J'ai un magasin à Puente la Reyna, que je recommande à votre protection. Cependant, si ce magasin vous gêne du tout, je vous prie de me le faire dire, et je le ferai ôter.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, 25th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th inst. from Irun, enclosing one from Gen. Morillo with several enclosures.

In consequence of repeated complaints of the conduct of the troops under the command of Gen. Morillo, it appears, by the papers enclosed, that I took measures to call his attention to the subject, and I desired that he and his officers would prevent his men from plundering the country.

Finding that all my remonstrances were vain, that the disorders complained of still continued, and that I received warning from various quarters of the danger to Gen. Morillo and others from their continuance, I directed that Gen. Morillo's troops should be kept under arms during the day till further orders, to insure regularity in future.

Notwithstanding the doubts of Gen. Morillo that I have a right to give such orders, I believe he will find that every officer in command has not only a right, but that it is his duty, to order the troops under his command under arms whenever he thinks it proper or necessary; and it is the first time I have heard that it is disgraceful to officers and soldiers to be ordered under arms.

Gen. Morillo is mistaken in supposing that the same orders have never been given to the soldiers of the other allied nations. If he will inquire, he will find that it has been done constantly; and if he reflects a little, he will discover that the disgrace does not consist in having received those orders, but in the conduct which has rendered them necessary.

Gen. Morillo's letter appears to me to be a complaint of me, which he certainly has every right to make if he thinks proper, and of his situation in the army in general, which I had understood till now was the object of his choice, which complaints he has undoubtedly forwarded through the proper channel; and it is my duty to transmit it to be laid before the government.

As, however, the letter shows that it was written in a moment of irritation, that it contains some matters not very relevant to the subject, and others which I should imagine that, upon consideration, Gen. Morillo would not wish to insert in a letter complaining of my conduct in a single act, I detain the letter till I shall learn from you that it is his wish that it should be forwarded as it is, or that it should be altered, and confined to the simple case of complaint of my order.

In the mean time, I have sent orders that the troops under Gen. Morillo may be moved nearer to the magazine. When I gave orders that they should be supplied from the British magazines, I was in hopes that, with the means of transport in my power, and those they had themselves, the supply would have been regular. But their own means of transport are so very few, and the roads are now so bad, that I find it impossible to supply them where they are; and they are therefore ordered to be cantoned nearer to the magazine.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 26 Déc. 1813, à midi.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 26. Il paraît, par les lettres du Gén. Morillo que vous m'avez envoyées, que j'avais averti le Gén. Morillo par différentes manières pas moins que quatre fois des plaintes que j'avais

reques contre ses troupes; et malgré que le Général nie que ses troupes aient fait du mal, il a dit lui-même au Gén. Hill que 'c'était impossible de l'empêcher, parcequ'il n'y avait pas un soldat ni un officier qui ne reçut des lettres de sa famille en Espagne, pour lui dire que se trouvant en France il devait faire fortune.' Cela étant, il reste à moi de tâcher de l'empêcher.

Ce n'est pas de la demande de rations dont je me plains tant que du pillage et des désordres des soldats, malgré que, quand je donnai ordre au Gén. Morillo de prendre des rations dans les magasins, je lui aie défendu de les demander au pays.

Sur ces désordres j'ai reçu toutes les preuves que je pouvais avoir; et je vous dis que dans trois différens endroits j'ai reçu l'avertissement que je devais prendre garde à la division du Gén. Morillo, parceque les paysans Basques commençaient à parler de vengeance; et que, si une fois ils prenaient les armes en main, il serait difficile de leur faire mettre bas. C'est à dire, à Ustaritz, à Herauritz, et St. Jean de Luz.

Il était donc de mon devoir d'arrêter ces désordres; et tout ce que je regrette est que ces Messieurs ne sentent pas que sûrement je ne l'aurais pas fait d'une manière à eux désagréable si ce n'avait pas été nécessaire.

Demandez à Mina la jolie manière avec laquelle les paysans de Baygorry l'ont attaqué par surprise dans leur village; et vous verrez que l'inimitié des paysans n'est pas à mépriser quand les troupes sont en cantonnemens.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 26th Dec. 1813.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred on the line since I addressed your Lordship on the 19th inst.

It appears that the enemy have still further weakened their force in Bayonne and the intrenched camp; and their left is at Peyrehorade, on the Gave, with Gen. Paris' division at St. Palais, and in that neighbourhood.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 26th Dec. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, held by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order, &c. &c.

* * * * *

The Court having maturely and deliberately considered the evidence against the prisoner, with that which he has said and brought forward in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of neglect of duty, highly insubordinate conduct, and disobedience of the express orders of his superior officer, Dr. —, as set forth in the 1st and 2d parts of the charge preferred against him, and it does therefore sentence him the prisoner, Assist. Surgeon —, to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of 3 calendar months.

In referring to the reparation endeavored to be made by the prisoner in atoning for his fault on the discovery of his error, by having sent an apology which proved perfectly satisfactory to the prosecutor, and from the wish expressed by Gen. — of his having received Mr. —'s letter in sufficient time to have prevented his making a report on the subject, the Court is induced strongly to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

The Court is the more induced thus to recommend the prisoner, as it appears in evidence that he was given to understand that a sufficient apology from him should lead to his liberation from arrest.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. — is President, and of the circumstances stated, that Mr. Assist. Surgeon — had made an apology for his conduct, which had been approved of and accepted by his superior officer, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence, hoping that what has happened will be a warning to Mr. — in future.

3. He is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty.

By reports from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton to the 19th inst., it appears that the enemy succeeded in surprising a cavalry piquet in the pass of Ordal, on the 10th. I enclose Col. Lord F. Bentinck's report on that event.

Some troops had moved from Catalonia, it is supposed in this direction ; but this report does not appear to rest on very certain foundations.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

26th Dec. 1813.

I have had much satisfaction in laying your letter of the 24th inst. before the Commander of the Forces, and have to acquaint you my Lord Wellington has been content with your report of the inhabitants of Ville Franque being redressed for the injury they suffered, at the cost of the troops who were supposed to have committed the irregularities. As the troops that occupy a country or cantonment, by his Lordship's system, are required to protect the property and the persons of the inhabitants, the transfer of the irregularity to the stragglers of the Light division is inadmissible, as they were not arrested, though the charge very possibly may be just. I am further permitted to request you will put Col. Douglas and Lieut. Col. Newman at ease as to his Excellency's conception of their general accuracy as officers ; but the objects of impressing the necessity of a most rigid discipline in all ranks being of the first importance, their characters even could not have averted his Excellency's displeasure, had not ample measures of precaution against outrage and redress of injury been evident on the part of those officers, on the occasion to which this communication refers.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Vitoria.

27th Dec. 1813.

In transmitting you the annexed return of disabled prisoners of war, collected at Huarte, near Pamplona, I am to acquaint you it is the Marquis of Wellington's pleasure that they should be sent back to France without exchange. With this view I have to beg you will send an officer to Huarte, to arrange the best mode of removing the invalids from their present residence to the great road leading from Vitoria to Pasages ; and you are authorised to cause such number of spring waggon to meet them on that line as may enable their transport without risk of any material suffering. You will send a return of the invalids to the Commandant at Pasages, accompanied by a copy of this instruction.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

27th Dec. 1813.

Capt. Crosse, the Commandant at Figueira, reported, on the 11th ult., that some deficiencies had been discovered in a quantity of Purveyors' stores, which were removed thither from Coimbra about that time, under charge of serjeant — of the — regt. By another letter from Capt. Crosse, dated 19th Nov., which is herewith sent (marked A), you will perceive he reported a further defalcation, to a greater extent, and attended with circumstances so suspicious as to lead him to submit that the matter should be made the subject of a public investigation. Those reports were referred to Dr. M'Grigor, the Inspector Gen. of hospitals, and you will observe by his letter of the 5th inst., herewith enclosed (marked B), that he is also desirous the case should be sifted to the bottom ; and with this view he has given orders that the officers of his department who had to do with the stores shall remain at Lisbon, to be ready for the inquiry. Capt. Crosse has also received orders to cause all the parties concerned, who are at or near Figueira, to repair to Lisbon, there to report themselves to you ; and I have to desire you will cause the General Court Martial now sitting in Lisbon to constitute itself into a Court of Inquiry, to examine into every circumstance likely to throw light upon these apparent acts of delinquency ; and, if possible, to find out to whom blame attaches, so as to ground charges for trial by a General Court Martial. The accompanying letter from Dr. —, late Principal Medical officer at Coimbra (marked C), will show in some degree the general state of the stores previous to their removal from Coimbra ; and I request you will communicate with Capt. Crosse as you may find necessary, in the course of the inquiry ; or if his presence in Lisbon can be of use, you are to summon him to attend. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is by no means sanguine as to the probable result of the investigation ; but it will

at least convince the parties concerned that no means will be left untried to detect public defaulters; and that, at whatever distance officers may be stationed from the army, their conduct is still under control; and that neglect of duty, or breach of the trust reposed in them, is sure to be observed and reported upon. If, in the course of the inquiry, you should require the attendance of persons not within your reach, you will report accordingly to this office; and when the Court shall have gone through the inquiry, you will forward the proceedings to me for the information of the Commander of the Forces. You will of course cause officers or others, who may be found culpable in these transactions, to be placed in arrest and reported to head quarters.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

27th Dec. 1813.

Should the fleet not have sailed, on board of which the French officers, prisoners of war, were embarked, as stated in your letter of the 25th inst. and accompanying list, you are to understand that my letter of the 24th inst. was not proposed to influence the disposal of those officers, and his Excellency wishes they should be allowed to proceed to England. The French officer, named in margin, whom you some time since reported to have effected his escape from the fleet returned to port, was last evening arrested in this town. He will be sent back to Pasages under escort, when you will take the earliest opportunity of putting him on board, till an opportunity may present of sending him to England: the custody of this officer, though it should be strict, is not, however, to be disgraceful, as the escape was justifiable, if I am properly informed, and not in breach of parole.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Dec. 1813.

I mean to go over to your side this day; but I write this letter lest I should not see you.

You had better come over here to-morrow or next day. I have ordered that a house should be prepared for you.

I think all communications with Bayonne had better be carried on from head quarters. We have already much more than we ought; but, however frequent, it had better be confined to this one road.

Let Hill have the 3 pounders. I did not intend to ask you for the 60,000 dollars, as I believe you are as much, if not more, in want than we are; but as you think you can let us have them without inconvenience, I will take them.

I hope that this fine weather will bring money and other things from all quarters.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Dec. 1813.

I enclose the translation of a letter from the Chief of the Staff of the 4th army, regarding a vessel which cruises from Santoña, and entirely impedes the communication by the coast. I have likewise the report of a privateer from Santoña having been taken at Guetaria.

It would appear that, if the enemy's vessels can come out of and go into Santoña, and can cruise off the port, it would not be impossible for His Majesty's ships to maintain the blockade. If it is so, it is quite useless for them to pretend to maintain it. From all the intelligence which I have, I believe that, if the blockade had been maintained, and no vessel had run into Santoña, the place would before now have been under the necessity of surrendering.

The A.G. to Dr. McGrigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

28th Dec. 1813.

In reference to your letter of the 5th inst. I request you will acquaint me with

the names of the officers and others whom you have ordered to remain in Lisbon, for the purpose of attending the investigation relative to the deficiency in the Purveyor's stores, lately removed from Coimbra to Figueira, to enable me to send a list of them to Major Gen. Peacocke, who has received orders to assemble a Court of Inquiry, of which a General officer is to be the president, to examine into the particulars of those deficiencies. Should the Purveyor have the documents ready, which you made mention of in your letter, I beg to have them at the same time.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

28th Dec. 1813.

I have submitted your favorable report of the conduct of the quarter-master serjeant of the 61st regt., who, with the assistance of two soldiers, on the 21st inst. performed a public service in saving the bridge of boats formed near Herauritz, which had been broken adrift by the pressure of the current. His Excellency, to encourage such useful exertions, has directed the quarter-master serjeant to be recommended for a commission, and I have to beg you will send in his name for that purpose to my Lord FitzRoy Somerset, with whom I have communicated to the above effect. The soldiers who aided the quarter-master serjeant have been ordered 20 dollars each, which sum I have received from the Military Secretary, and shall remit to you the earliest opportunity; and I am to beg you will have the sums accordingly advanced, and publish in your division orders this instance of the Field Marshal's consideration towards soldiers of intelligence and of energy. The want of the names of the parties has alone prevented the case being noticed in G. O.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

29th Dec. 1813.

I have to beg you will refer the accompanying letters, through the proper channel, to Major Gen. Hinuber, and inquire whether there exists a disposition, or funds in the Legion, to provide for the fostering of the child of private Tumblety, lately invalidated from the 2d light battalion, and now at the dépôt at Fuenterrabia, in a destitute situation, the mother having lately died there. His Excellency instituted a small benevolent establishment at Lisbon, of a description to answer such exigencies, and connected with the foundation for soldiers' children in England; but the great distance, and the difficulties of having the helpless creature taken proper care of in the course of a winter passage, induce me to think the objects of its provision must for the present be arranged with the army, or the dépôts in the immediate vicinity.

[*This child died at Fuenterrabia, on the 7th Jan.*]

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

29th Dec. 1813.

I do myself the honor to transmit you the letters which have come into my possession, on the case of D.A.C.G. —, now under arrest for a breach of discipline, by which you will observe that the Commissary Gen. has felt disposed to recommend any accommodation that could be brought about without prejudice to the service. I have made known the purport of these letters to the Marquis of Wellington, who is willing to meet the considerate inclination of Sir R. Kennedy, as relating to Mr. —, with the provision that so ample an apology is made by that gentleman as shall satisfy Mr. ****. The admission of such terms by his Excellency should be esteemed by Mr. **** as a justification of his acceptance of them; though apology, under other circumstances, for such gross breach of order, might be considered inadmissible. Perhaps you will so far interest yourself on this subject as to propose to Mr. — to make the unqualified acknowledgment of his error, which, under his circumstances, it becomes him to offer in a more specific shape than he has already done; and that you will take such other steps as may appear best calculated to bring the irregularity to a creditable conclusion to the parties concerned, and the department in which they serve. You will oblige me by taking an early occasion of informing me the result of the measures you might think proper to pursue.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

29th Dec. 1813.

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to refer to you the accompany-

ing letters received from the Commandant at Castello Branco, and by which it was proposed to ascertain whether there existed any abuse of the privilege allowed your department in employing the number of servants required for the public service from the population of Portugal. You will observe it had been intimated to Col. Grant, who is charged with the levy of the Lower Beira, that the recruiting service of that province had been prejudiced by the number as well as the fluctuation of the persons employed; and you will perceive, that although a return of 20 persons was rendered by Mr. D.A.C.G. —, as attendants in the depôt, it was not found to cover the whole of the persons in or about the Commissariat of that depôt. His Excellency is desirous you should examine into the necessity of continuing such an establishment in so distant a station, and that you will explain to Mr. D.A.C.G. — that he must be expected to attend to punctilio on points connected with the interests of the allied nations, a thorough understanding and reciprocal attention to the interests of each being required to produce the advantages resulting from their common sacrifices and exertions. You will be so good as to direct Mr. D.A.C.G. — to afford the explanation required; and also to return me the enclosures, that I may request Lieut. — to confine his observations in future correspondence to what may be connected with his responsibility.

To Lieut. Col. Bromhead, 77th regt.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Dec. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, on the trial of Deputy Purveyor —, for gross neglect of duty, and disobedience of the orders of his superior officer, in not attending to certain sick and wounded soldiers in St. Jean de Luz, on the 10th Dec. 1813; and I beg leave to request that the Court will revise their sentence.

1st; The Court have stated in their sentence that ‘it has not been proved that any particular injury has occurred to the service’ (in consequence of the conduct of which Mr. — had been found guilty), ‘it not appearing that bedding, or any particular comfort, had been provided for the sick at the hospital;’ upon which statement I beg the Court will observe that serjeant —, of the — regt., swears that blankets, chocolate, and their rations, were provided for the men expected in the hospital, which, considering that it was a station only for the night, was as much comfort as the service would afford; but that, whether it was as much as the service could afford or not, or comfort to a greater or lesser degree, it is proved by Mr. —’s evidence, that whatever it was, the wounded did not enjoy the advantage of it, owing to the disobedience of orders, of which the Court have found Mr. — guilty.

Whether comforts were or not provided for the wounded soldiers, or whether the soldiers did or not enjoy the comforts proved to have been provided for them, is immaterial to the proof of the military offence of disobedience of orders, charged against Mr. —; and therefore I recommend to the Court, in the revision of their sentence, to omit that part which states ‘that it has not been proved that any material injury had occurred to the service,’ &c., as it is inconsistent with the fact in proof before them; and, whatever may be the truth of the fact, entirely immaterial as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, in regard to the main fact of disobedience of orders charged.

I likewise recommend to the Court to omit the remark at the conclusion of their sentence, as it conveys a notion that their sentence, for the offences of which they have found Mr. — guilty, has been lenient, because the conduct of that gentleman has been excusable, as he had shown a disposi-

tion to obey the orders he had received, by ordering an inferior officer to attend the wounded.

This remark has nothing to say to the guilt or innocence of Mr. —, upon which the Court have already pronounced, and in which, with the exception above stated, I concur, and does not appear necessary to the justification of the General Court Martial for their lenient sentence. They have a right to pass the sentence they think proper, and they may safely keep their justification till called upon for it.

This appears more particularly desirable, as the paragraph in question contains a principle, in my opinion, very erroneous, and highly detrimental to the service. Every officer in the army, be his rank what it may, is directly and personally responsible for the execution of the orders he receives from his superiors, and I am responsible for the whole; and the general principle is, that it is no excuse for me, or for any other officer who receives an order, to state that he ordered an inferior to carry it into execution. There are undoubtedly limitations to this principle; and instances may occur in which an officer receiving an order may be under the necessity, or it may be his duty, to intrust the execution of it to another; and the guilt or innocence of the omission will depend upon the proof of the necessity, or of the case of duty; and in every instance upon the party accused of the neglect or disobedience having brought to punishment the person who neglected or disobeyed his orders.

But in this case not only there was no such necessity, and it was not the duty of Mr. — to impose the duty upon Mr. * * *, but it appears by the evidence that Mr. — had nothing else to attend to, and that he ought to have attended to this duty, as, in point of fact, he knew that Mr. * * * was going to his dinner, and could not attend to it; and it does not appear that he took any measures to bring Mr. — to punishment for disobeying his orders.

If the Court should agree in opinion with me in the observations contained in this letter, they will consider whether the punishment which they have inflicted on the prisoner is adequate to the offence of which they have found him guilty.

A person in the situation of Mr. — has but few duties to perform, and those, however trifling they may appear, are important to the service, and to the well being of the soldier. He was ordered to convey, or, in other words, to clear the way to 50 wounded soldiers, from the boats to an hospital in St. Jean de Luz, provided for their accommodation, on the 10th Dec. We all know that the weather was bad on that night, and those men might have been lost by his inattention; and, at all events, they suffered to the amount of the want of the accommodation provided for them.

It is the duty of a Court Martial to prevent such neglects and disobedience, and the chance of such sufferings by the soldiers, by the example of the punishment which they will inflict on the prisoner whom they have found guilty; and the Court will judge whether they have performed that duty by their sentence.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Dec. 1813.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th. I don't re-

collect ever to have received from you a communication of your opinion that the possession of the port of Laredo was essential to the naval blockade of Santoña, and I shall be obliged to you if you will assist my memory by referring me to the letter in which you before stated it. A body of troops, however, sufficient to obtain possession of that port, shall march forthwith for that object.

I beg to explain that I have not stated any opinion that the officers in charge of the blockade of Santoña have neglected their duty; nor have I, or shall I, venture to give any opinion on any naval concern whatever. In all services of the description of the naval blockade of Santoña, it may be necessary to inquire into the cause of the failure of success; and even if I had suggested such an inquiry, which I did not, it would not have followed that I was of opinion there was blame.

I only forwarded to you a report which I received of the inconvenience resulting from the practical want of a naval blockade; and, as a measure of policy, I recommended that, if we could not blockade Santoña more effectually, we should not pretend to it.

I have only further to trouble you with an assurance that you are misinformed regarding supplies received by the enemy into Santoña by land. The blockade by land has been effectual, and the troops are as near the place as is necessary, and as I think it expedient to place such troops as I have been able to use in that service.

I shall be happy to see you here whenever you will do me the favor to come over.

Au Lieut. Gén. Charles de Lameth, Santoña. Au Quartier Général, ce 31 Déc. 1813.

Je vous envoie une lettre de la part de M. le Duc de Dalmatie, qui me dit vous avoir autorisé à vendre les habillemens et autres effets pris dans le vaisseau *Margaret* dans le port de Santoña.

Le porteur, M. Drake, est autorisé à acheter et payer tout ce qui lui sera restitué.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec. 1813.

I received yesterday your Excellency's letter of the 19th inst., in which you enclosed the copy of a report and its enclosures, which you had received from the officer commanding at San Sebastian, being the correspondence between the Alcalde of that town and the Governor.

After the full justification of the British and Portuguese artillerymen from all blame in this transaction, and against the charges of the Alcalde against both artillerymen and their officers, it is useless for me to do more than to thank you for the communication of those papers.

I enclose you the copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and reports which I have received on this subject, from which you will see additional grounds for believing that the misfortune was accidental; that there was no irregularity whatever; that all fires had been extinguished at the usual hour; and that every thing that was possible was done to save the building.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec. 1813.

I had the honor of receiving from Brigadier O'Neill, on the 27th inst., the letter of the 30th, which you addressed me in regard to the appointment of Mariscal de Campo Don T. O'Donoju to command in Aragon.

Your Excellency will have seen, from the letter which I addressed to you on the — inst., regarding the situation of the province of Aragon, and the disputes which had occurred between the chiefs there and the troops serving under their command respectively, that I had already thought it would be expedient to appoint an officer of rank to command there, and had written to the General officer commanding the 1st army (to whom it belongs) upon that subject.

The selection, however, made by the government of Don T. O'Donoju is preferable to any that I could make, and there is no doubt of his competency to fill any military situation to which he may be appointed.

I beg to observe to your Excellency, that, according to the arrangement of the government of the — last, and the recent decree of the Cortes, it is necessary that the Inspector General of the infantry should reside at head quarters; and the business transacted here by the Inspector General shows that this is most important to the public interests, as long as I may be honored with the command of the Spanish armies.

Under these circumstances, although I shall regret exceedingly to lose the assistance of Gen. Don T. O'Donoju, I beg to recommend that he may be appointed to the command suggested for him by the government; but that an officer may be appointed to fill his office of Inspector General of the infantry *interino* while he may be absent.

In case your Excellency should adopt this arrangement, I beg leave to recommend that Gen. Don A. Garcia, heretofore Sub Inspector of the 4th army, may be appointed Inspector General *interino*.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec. 1813.

I am sorry to inform you that a vessel was taken on the 29th inst., off Biarritz, by 2 vessels which came out from the Adour.

The weather has been fair off the coast since the 24th.

Proclamation, No. 7.

Au Quartier Général, ce 31 Déc. 1813.

Ayant déterminé par ma proclamation, No. 5, du 18 Déc. 1813, qu'il serait levé un droit d'entrée de 5 pour cent. sur la valeur des divers articles importés dans les ports au sud de la rivière de l'Adour, les marchandises ci-dessous nommées seront évaluées pour la perception de ce droit d'entrée aux prix fixés pour chacune; mais les marchandises non exprimées dans cet état, et susceptibles de droits, seront réglées sur le prix de facture.

[Here follow the Articles enumerated in the Proclamation.]

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Dec. 1813.

I have received your Lordship's dispatch (No. 200) of the 8th Dec., enclosing a letter from the Sec. at War of the 4th Dec., in which his Lordship states that 'it would be desirable to order all officers paying

companies to pay into the military chest the balances of men in hospital or otherwise absent;' and that, 'if this measure be thought expedient, it seems to Lord Palmerston so completely an arrangement of Lord Wellington's army, that no other authority than his own appears necessary to carry it into execution.'

The Deputy Paymaster Gen. of this army is an officer acting under special instructions from the Paymasters General of His Majesty's forces, and I am of opinion that I cannot with propriety direct him to deviate from those instructions, unless the safety of His Majesty's service requires it.

I enclose the 13th paragraph of the instructions of the Paymaster Gen. applicable to this subject, which your Lordship will see is positive in regard to the Deputy Paymaster Gen. 'acting as banker to any officer in the army;' and I likewise enclose the copy of Deputy Paymaster Gen. Hunter's letter, in answer to a reference to him of that from your Lordship, No. 200, and its enclosure.

You will observe that Mr. Hunter conceives, that under 'the special orders' of the Commander of the Forces, he can, under his instructions, act as banker to officers. But I construe his instructions differently; and I conceive that the reference in the 13th article of the instructions to the authority of the Commander of the Forces is only to the issue of sums of money. This is obvious from the whole tenor of the instructions from the Paymasters Gen. to their deputies.

I conceive, therefore, that it requires something more than an 'internal arrangement' of mine for this army to provide for the inconvenience stated in my dispatch of the 2d Nov.; and that I cannot take upon myself to order the Deputy Paymaster Gen. to act as banker.

Urgent necessity may justify a departure from any rule, and I should certainly confide in the justice of His Majesty's government to forgive a departure from rule if such necessity existed. But the inconvenience stated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 2d Nov. is not of that magnitude; and if it had been at the moment I wrote, the want of money in the army since has lessened it; and there is ample time for my receiving the instructions of your Lordship after you shall have seen the instructions of the Paymaster Gen.

I must say that I have frequently felt the inconvenience of the 13th paragraph of the Paymaster Gen.'s instructions to his deputy, and that if I had thought it was in my power to depart from it, I should have done so for the facility of paying detached officers, parties, hospitals, &c. But I believe your Lordship will find, upon inquiry, that the establishment of the Pay office of the army is formed with a view to the simple payment of the army, and accounting for the money passing through the hands of the Deputy Paymaster Gen., and is quite inadequate to the business of a banker, which would result from the construction which I should give to the instructions of the Paymaster Gen., if I were to follow the suggestion of the Sec. at War.

Le Lieut. Durand a été renvoyé aux avant-postes de l'armée Française le 26 du mois de Novembre, et je vous prie de faire renvoyer le Lieut. Russell ou ici ou en Angleterre.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer copie du certificat que j'ai reçu des Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre, qui prouve que le Lieut. Henri a été renvoyé en France. Il y a quelque temps que je n'ai reçu des nouvelles d'Angleterre, et je n'ai pas encore reçu la nouvelle du renvoi du Lieut. Mallet; mais j'ai écrit, encore, là-dessus, et j'attends la nouvelle de son renvoi à chaque instant.

J'écris pour faire renvoyer en France le Major du Génie, Le Gentil, en échange pour le Major O'Hara; de faire l'échange du Chef d'Escadron Bruce pour le Lieut. Col. Fitz Gerald, et du Chef de Bataillon d'Artillerie Biron pour le Major Brotherton à Morlaix.

Le Capitaine Herrie du 120^{me} régt. n'est pas dans l'arrondissement de l'armée; mais s'il y était, vous sentez que M. le Général Giron ne pourrait pas le renvoyer en échange pour un Lieutenant. Je propose donc de renvoyer le Lieut. Aubert de la gendarmerie en échange pour le Lieut. Southwell; et il arrivera incessamment aux avant-postes.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

31st Dec. 1813.

I enclose, by order of my Lord Wellington, and for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, three documents setting forth the sufferings of the inhabitants in the vicinity of the cantonments of the right column. It is his Lordship's pleasure that the bâtmén of the 2d division named in Capt. During's letter, as having visited the village of Louhassoa for the purpose of plunder or irregular foraging, are to rejoin their companies and be otherwise called to account for disobedience of orders, particularly ———, of the — regt., in whose possession a loaded pistol was found, and which it was previously stated he had used in a menacing manner, with the view of getting whatever he required. Capt. During, who is ordered with a few men of the Staff corps to Louhassoa, may be called on to give any further testimony on the cases above mentioned. His Lordship wishes that Sir W. Stewart should peruse the copy of a letter from the same village, detailing the losses of the inhabitants daily, and up to so late a date as the 29th Dec., in the expectation that measures of additional precaution may be taken to prevent such irregularity. The Lieut. General's attention should also be directed to the circumstance of so many bâtmén being implicated in the disorders subject of complaint, who could not well be absent for such a length of time without the knowledge of their masters. Any officer found giving countenance to irregular foraging is to be placed in arrest; and his Excellency is not only determined to punish depredators, but also those who may employ them, should continued trespass render such measures expedient.

I have shown the complaint contained in No. 3 to Col. Scovell, who requests that Capt. ———, of the Staff corps, may be sent to Bastide Clarence, for the purpose of ascertaining to what corps the transactions detailed therein are to be attributed; as his Excellency is resolved to charge the damage accordingly, if the facts can in any measure be brought home.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.

The Chief of the Staff of the French army has proposed that the Chef d'Escadron Bruce, now a prisoner in England, should be exchanged for

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. W. Stewart is requested to put Mr. Assist. Surgeon ——— in arrest for having sent out a bâtmán to forage contrary to orders, giving into his possession an irregular receipt, the consequence of which conduct on the part of the officers of the army is great irregularity in the country, and inconvenience to the public service.

Lieut. Col. Fitz Gerald of the 60th regt., now a prisoner in France, and ordered to Morlaix; and that the Chef de Bataillon d'Artillerie Biron, now a prisoner in England, should be exchanged for Major Brotherton of the 14th dragoons, now a prisoner in France, and likewise ordered to Morlaix, to which proposition I have consented. I request, therefore, that you will have the Chef d'Escadron Bruce, and the Chef de Bataillon Biron, in readiness to proceed to Morlaix, as soon as you shall learn that Lieut. Col. Fitz Gerald and Major Brotherton have arrived there; and that you will apprise the Commissary for prisoners in France that I have made this request.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose copies of different proclamations which I have issued in this country, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, since I addressed your Lordship last, each of which sufficiently explains its object.

I have to report to your Lordship that M. —, the — of Bayonne, lately came over here with the professed object of settling with me the accounts of various officers, prisoners of war, to whom he had supplied money on their passage through Bayonne to the interior of France; but really with the intention of offering his services to supply the army with various articles of which the troops might be in want; and he has held out some hopes that he would be able to supply us even with money for bills upon the Treasury, particularly if the facilities of communicating with us should be farther increased by the continued advance of the right of the army.

He applied to me for permission to send 20 vessels to St. Jean de Luz in the course of the months of January and February from Bordeaux, which I have given him, according to a form enclosed, on the condition that they should not carry back colonial produce. In this condition he acquiesced most willingly, as he said that the duties levied by the French government were so enormous, and taken in a manner so injurious to the merchants, as absolutely to deprive them of all profit.

I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you will give directions that these sea passports given by me may be respected by His Majesty's ships.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.

I am concerned to inform you that a French national armed vessel, having come out of Santofia, has done a good deal of mischief on the coast, and has taken some Spanish vessels loaded with provisions for the Spanish army. I have reason to believe, however, that this vessel has since been taken by one of Lord A. Beauclerk's squadron.

A transport brig, having on board provisions for the army, was taken on the 29th Dec., off the Adour, by two vessels which came out from that river.

The weather has been moderate upon the coast since the 24th Dec., and it would be very desirable if the naval blockade of Santofia and the Adour could be preserved during the moderate weather.

The money for the Spanish army, which has been ready at Cadiz since

the middle of October, is not yet arrived; but I have heard that it is coming to Coruña in the *Volontaire*, which ship was at Lisbon on the 25th Dec. It is probable that this ship will likewise bring a sum of money for the Portuguese army, which was waiting at Lisbon for conveyance.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.

I return Lord Castlereagh's papers. As well as I can judge from Buonaparte's speech to the Legislative body, and the contents of the Paris papers to the 25th Dec., you will have no peace now.

I don't like the Austrian movement upon Switzerland: it will give them possession of Italy, and probably Murat will join them; but I should think their line would be too extended.

Every day's experience here shows the desire of the people to shake off the yoke of Napoleon. It is a curious circumstance that we are the protectors of the property of the inhabitants against the plunder of their own armies; and their cattle, property, &c., are driven into our lines for protection. Lately, Major Brotherton and Lieut. Southwell were taken to Pau as prisoners, and the sensation upon their appearance at the theatre was so strong, that they did not deem it prudent to go a second time. Indeed, if they had expressed a wish to go, Lieut. Southwell says he believes the Préfet would have prevented their going. Upon his coming away, the — at Pau, —, desired him to tell me that he earnestly wished us success, and the establishment of a new order of things in France, that he was prepared to aid us, and would answer for 500 men of his corps, the gendarmerie. He has a son a Lieutenant in the — regt., who is a prisoner, I believe, in —. The — is himself a friend of the Crown Prince, and he has expressed an earnest desire that his son may be allowed to serve under the orders of the Crown Prince. He is anxious that he should not be exchanged.

I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will take measures to have his wishes regarding his son carried into execution.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 2d Jan. 1814.

I send you a paper which I have received from Seville, and a memorandum upon it from Gen. Alava; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will direct the muleteer in question to do what is desired, for the sake of his own interests.

A M. Commamalle.

Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Jan. 1814.

Je reçois la lettre que vous m'adressez, dans laquelle vous désirez que je vous permette de passer les postes pour rentrer à Bayonne, afin de pouvoir vous justifier contre des accusations qu'on a faites contre vous.

J'ai bien de la peine à vous refuser ce que j'ai accordé à tous ceux qui l'ont demandé; mais vous devez sentir qu'étant venu à l'endroit qui est devenu un des avant-postes de l'armée, il ne m'est pas possible, sans manquer aux règles ordinaires de la prudence, de vous laisser passer à Bayonne dans ce moment.

Je souhaite que cette disposition ne vous soit pas nuisible.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

St. Jean de Luz, 2d Jan. 1814.

I send by this opportunity Lieut. Col. ——'s (of the ——) resignation of his commission, which he is desirous of selling.

Sir R. Hill was very much dissatisfied with his conduct in the action of the 13th of last month, and had determined to bring him to trial before a General Court Martial, the result of which Col. —— had at first determined to stand; but he has since thought it better to resign, and I send his resignation. I don't believe there was any reason for finding fault with the regiment upon this occasion; and if there is a rule that officers should not be promoted in succession to others who have misbehaved in action in the same regiment, it is possible that His Royal Highness may not think it proper to apply it to this case: but in case he should, I will recommend an officer for the purchase of Lieut. Col. ——'s Lieut. Colonelcy from some other regiment.

Capt. —— of the —— was killed in an awkward affair in which a squadron of that regiment got the other day, in which * * * * was wounded, and there are now two troops vacant in that regiment. Although they are still in my opinion the worst, the worst commanded, and the worst officered regiment that I have ever met with, and we are obliged to get the General officer of the brigade to look after them as the Commanding officer of the regiment, yet, as Sir Stapleton thinks they are in some degree improved, I have recommended the oldest Lieutenant for one of the vacant troops, and Lieut. —— for the other. What is very extraordinary in respect to the ——, but which I have before remarked in corps that are very irregular in their conduct, they are remarkably healthy, much more so than the two excellent regiments which came out at the same time with them.

Excepting through the French newspapers, and what the officers choose to tell us, we know nothing of what is passing in the world, not having heard from England these 3 weeks, notwithstanding that lately the weather has been very favorable.

Sir J. Hope's wound is of a worse description than had been supposed, and he is laid up with it. There is no danger, I believe, but he is in a good deal of pain.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 2d Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers of the army under my command, on whom H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to confer the Order of the Tower and Sword in the degrees of Commander and Knight; and I will thank your Lordship to submit to H. R. H. the Prince Regent my request that these officers may be permitted to accept the Order which the Prince Regent of Portugal has been pleased to bestow upon them.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 2d Jan. 1814.

Nothing has occurred deserving your Lordship's attention since I addressed you on the 26th Dec.

I understand that the enemy are a good deal distressed for provisions in Bayonne, in consequence of the position of our right on the Adour.

Gen. Harispe has joined the army, but, as far as I can learn, without troops. He is to take the command of Gen. Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, which is in our front. He is brought here, I believe, because he is connected with a Basque family of large property about Baygorry, and he is supposed to have much influence among the Basque peasantry on that account, and on account of his conduct in this part of the country in the commencement of the last war.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

2d Jan. 1814.

I send you an extract of an application made to my Lord Wellington by the magistrate of Cambo, for the removal of the sick from the church of that town; and M. — offers to point out unoccupied houses for the equally convenient accommodation of the sick now collected in the church.

In submitting this application to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, I am directed to mention to you, that his Excellency much desires that every facility should be given on our parts to the arrangement proposed, being calculated to show a disposition to conform to the reasonable inclinations of the people, and most particularly so on this point, which influences in some measure the moral duties of the lower orders.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

2d Jan. 1814.

You will report to — that the Marquis of Wellington is desirous the churches should be interfered with as seldom as possible; and where it is found necessary to occupy them as cover for troops, when the weather proves favorable such troops are to be put under canvas sufficiently early on Saturday to allow of the church being cleaned out, and they are not to re-occupy the building till after evening service on Sunday. In such cases the parish minister must be informed of the church being vacated, that attention may be turned to the convenience of the community in holding the usual service.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Carroll, Spanish service.

2d Jan. 1814.

By command of his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington I send you 9 soldiers of your division, who were arrested at St. Pé, as stragglers, by a detachment of the mounted Staff corps; and they were hardly in custody of the guard when some peasant women, who had come into the village to seek assistance, recognised the prisoners as the men who had broken into three of their houses, and committed depredations to a considerable extent.

The annexed documents contain depositions to the above purport, and it is his Lordship's wish that you should take up and investigate the accusations with the high and firm hand of justice.

The Field Marshal is further anxious that you should take an early occasion of assembling your Commanders of brigades, battalions, and companies, and impressing, as far as possible, the principle and the policy of discipline under our circumstances, and professed views in carrying the war into France.

So thoroughly is his Excellency persuaded that the common cause cannot command that success which is due to its justice, without attention to the restraint that belongs to good order, that he is determined to support the rules necessary to subordination, let the measures requisite for doing so be what they may; at the same time it would be pleasing to his Lordship, that the conduct of officers of all ranks should at once assist such views, and merit his acknowledgments.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Harvey, Portuguese Staff.

3d Jan. 1814.

I am commanded to desire you will report to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford that it appears to his Excellency, by the documents you put in my possession, and referring to the circumstances of a dispute which took place on the 18th ult. between Capt. —, — regt., Commandant of the dépôt at Fuenterrabia, and Capt. —, — Portuguese regt., having similar responsibility at Audaye, that both

those officers instanced a violence and want of discretion incompatible with the attentions intrusted to such command.

I enclose the whole of the papers for the Marshal's perusal, and at the same time have to communicate his Excellency's wish that both officers should be withdrawn from this detached service, as it is necessary to discourage the appearance of discord between armies that have derived such advantage from reciprocal attention to common and national interests.

As I am convinced that the Marshal will concur in opinion with his Lordship, I request, in returning the enclosures, that you will inform me the day on which Capt. — is to be withdrawn from his station, as on the same date Capt. — shall be removed.

The A.G. to Major Fyers, commanding Royal artillery, Ipswich.

3d Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th Oct., expressive of the benevolent intentions of individuals of the town and garrison of Ipswich, in appropriating the sum of £100, collected at an assembly, to the relief of the widows and children of soldiers killed in the ranks of this army.

I am to acquaint you, that the Marquis of Wellington, with sentiments of obligation, has commanded me to receive and dispose of the amount agreeably to the wishes of the subscribers, and the sum has with this view been remitted to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, of the 2d division of infantry, who will superintend the detail of distribution, and whose receipt for the subscription I therefore annex.

By this arrangement the whole sum goes to the right corps of the army, commanded by Sir R. Hill, as having been the last engaged, and consequently presenting the most immediate instances of consideration; whilst the conduct of that corps, on the 13th ult., won the Field Marshal's approbation, and the attention that has been, through you, offered to the friends of the fallen.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

4th Jan. 1814.

You some time since reported to me the irregularity of Lieut. —, of the — regt., in having quitted Santander without your knowledge, and as having at the same time taken with him a soldier of that battalion, as servant. This officer has arrived at Bilbao, where he has been placed in arrest by the Commandant, in consequence of Capt. —'s report of the above disobedience of orders, and some additional improprieties. Lieut. —, since his confinement, has tendered his resignation, but his Excellency has not thought it justifiable to accept of it, till informed whether there are any more serious demands or charges against him, which I am rather disposed to think possible, from some observations contained in Capt. —'s letter.

Should you think a General Court Martial expedient in this case, for the objects of justice or example, you will be pleased to be minute in the detail of the grounds of charge, and name the evidences proposed to prove each charge.

To the Minister at War, Cadiz.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Jan. 1814.

Adverting to my letter of the 31st ult., upon the subject of the removal from head quarters of the Inspector General of the infantry, Don T. O'Donoju, to the government of Aragon, and the appointment of an officer here to do the duty of Inspector General at head quarters, and upon a further conversation and explanation with Gen. Don T. O'Donoju, I find that it might be attended with convenience to the service if the duties of the following branches of the department were done here; that is to say,

Solicitudes de Ascenso. Ascensos extraordinarios, ó de Escala. Solicitudes de licencia temporal. Reforma de cuerpos.

Organizacion de Infanteria.

Escala general de la Infanteria.

Examen, censura, ó apoyo de las propuestas de todos clases, hasta la de Coronel inclusivo.

Correspondencia diaria con los Sub Inspectores acerca de ascensos, gobierno economico, y administrativo de los cuerpos, su vestuario, y armamento.

Revistas y Inspeccion.

And that the duties of the following branches of the department might be done with convenience under the direction of the Inspector General himself, while in his government at Zaragoza; that is to say,

Invalidos de todas armas en la Peninsula y islas adjacentes; guarniciones de Mallorca, Menorca, Iviza, Ceuta, y presidios menores; Compañias sueltas de la Costa, Depositos de las Provincias, ó Exercitos.

Monte Pio Militar.

Examen, censura, ó apoyo de las solicitudes de empleos, y grados concedidos por los diferentes Generales en Xefe, y Juntas Provinciales desde la invasion de los Franceses; recursos de agravios, y aclaracion de dudas de empleos, y sueldos.

Informes que pide el Gobierno sobre todos puntos militares; solicitudes de casamientos, retiros, pensiones y viudades; examen de sumarias por delitos no considerados graves.

Formacion de las expediciones à Ultramar.

The Inspector General at head quarters should correspond with the Inspector General on all points of the service.

I beg to know from your Excellency, whether you approve of what is herein proposed.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a paper sent to me from Gen. Morillo, containing a complaint of two soldiers of the 71st regt. I request that these soldiers may forthwith be put in confinement, and brought to trial for murder before the General Court Martial, of which Major Gen. Pringle is President; and I beg you to inform Gen. Morillo that I have given these directions, and request him to send the witnesses to give their testimony before the Court Martial.

To Gen. Don José O'Lawlor.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 26th and 31st, and I am happy to find that you had arrived at Cordova safe and in good health. I have written to the Minister of Hacienda a letter, of which I enclose the copy of the draft, to request that possession may be given to you of the Soto de Roma. Mr. Dalrymple is now here, and I will settle forthwith Gen. Campana's affair.

To the Minister of Hacienda (Finance), Cadiz.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency, that Gen. O'Lawlor having been obliged, on account of his health, to absent himself from head quarters and to go into Granada, I have requested and empowered him to take possession in my name of the Soto de Roma, which the Spanish nation have presented to me; and I shall be much obliged to your Excellency if you will give directions that possession may be delivered to him.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 5th, containing the copy of one of the 30th Dec., from Gen. Morillo, in regard to the order which I had given respecting his division on the 18th Dec.

It would be very satisfactory to me to allow this subject to drop; but the letter from Gen. Morillo contains some assertions which I cannot allow to pass unobserved, and several misconceptions, and I think proper to trouble you again upon this subject.

I deny that the order of the 18th Dec. ought to be viewed in any other light than as a measure to prevent a great evil and misfortune. Let Gen. Mina state in what kind of situation he finds himself involved in his warfare with the French peasantry, and it will soon be seen how necessary some measures were to prevent a similar warfare with the division under Gen. Morillo. I was convinced that this misfortune would occur; and it became my duty to take effectual means to prevent it; and I am only sorry that those measures were disagreeable to the officers of Gen. Morillo's division.

In regard to the particular expression in the order of the 18th Dec., to which Gen. Morillo refers, I have no hesitation in stating the reason why I directed that it might be used. I had repeatedly sent to Gen. Morillo, through Sir R. Hill and by other channels, to request he would keep his troops in order; in answer to which the General stated to Sir R. Hill that it was impossible, *as the officers and soldiers received by every post letters from their friends congratulating them upon their good fortune in being in France, and urging them to take advantage of their situation to make their fortunes.* This Sir R. Hill told me; and I therefore saw there was no remedy but a strong one.

I can assure you that, in my opinion, it was essentially necessary to put an effectual stop to the evils complained of; and I can equally assure you, that neither in the measure adopted, nor in the orders given to carry that measure into execution, had I the most distant intention to insult or injure the officers. I considered what Gen. Morillo told Gen. Hill as an acknowledgment that neither he nor his officers could stop the evil; and I acted accordingly.

I might satisfy myself with this answer to Gen. Morillo's complaints, and justify myself as the Commander in Chief of the British army to those who have a right to call upon me for such justification.

Gen. Morillo is, however, entirely mistaken in his assertions respecting the measures adopted to preserve discipline among the British troops; and, instead of asserting, as he has, that they may commit what crimes they please with impunity, he ought, if informed, to say that no crime ever goes unpunished when the criminal can be discovered. Hundreds of times in Spain and in Portugal whole corps and divisions have been placed and kept under arms, not only to prevent disorder, but to obtain the discovery of criminals; and in no instance has a criminal been discovered that he has not been tried, and the sentence of the Court Martial put into execution. I defy Gen. Morillo, I defy any man, to show an instance in which injury has been done to any individual, of which proof could be adduced, that the officer or soldier doing it has not been punished. Let

him inquire how many soldiers have been hanged in Spain for plundering, and how many more have been otherwise punished and made to pay for the damage done, and he will find that there is no reason to complain on this ground.

I have already sent to Gen. Hill the complaints which he has made of the two soldiers of the 71st regt., for the murder of a Spaniard, and have ordered that they might be tried; and if I am not misinformed by Gen. Hill, there is no instance of a complaint made by Gen. Morillo that redress has not been given where the criminal could be discovered; and in a very recent instance of a complaint of an officer of dragoons, Gen. Morillo himself requested that the complaint might not be forwarded to me, as the officer had begged his pardon for his improper conduct.

The British officers and soldiers, like others, require to be kept in order; and till I read Gen. Morillo's letter, I imagined that the last accusation that could be made against me was, that I neglected this duty. But, however I may endeavor to perform it, I must admit that, in a large and widely extended army, evils and injuries may be committed without my knowing it; but with this admission, I must say, that it is quite groundless to assert or suppose that British officers and soldiers are allowed to do what they please with impunity.

I beg your Excellency to ask the question whether the British officers and soldiers have no ground of complaint? During the summer and autumn there were frequent instances of officers and soldiers shot at and robbed by the Spanish troops on the roads, and one soldier was murdered between Oyarzun and Lesaca. Our stores and convoys are frequently robbed, and only yesterday the accounts were received of an officer put to death at Vitoria; and a few days ago, I had accounts of others ill treated at Santander; and other events of the same kind occur frequently.

I must produce some much stronger proof of a design to ill treat the officers and soldiers of the British army than the death and ill treatment of these individuals would give, supposing I were inclined to assert that such design existed; and yet this proof would be stronger than any Gen. Morillo could adduce to support his assertion; as I again defy him to produce a single instance of a complaint made and proof adduced, and a denial or even a delay of redress.

Gen. Morillo has made two complaints: one of injustice and breach of the *Ordenanza* of the Spanish army by me; the other of unjust and improper conduct in allowing officers and soldiers of the British army to misconduct themselves with impunity.

I hope this letter will show the General that there is no foundation for either complaint, and that he will withdraw them, as made in a moment of irritation, to which every man is liable. If he does not do so, I hope that he is prepared to prove them.

I feel the same respect and regard for Gen. Morillo and his troops that I do for all the other troops under my command, and I do every thing in my power for them. This very regard must prevent me from allowing these charges of injustice to remain unrefuted; and they must be proved or formally withdrawn.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 8 Jan. 1814.

Je reçois votre lettre du 3, et vous verrez, par celle que je vous écris aujourd'hui, ce que je pense sur les plaintes du Général Morillo. Il est tout seul à présent, et je ne crois pas qu'il soit possible qu'il ait raison de se plaindre. Je sais que le Général Hill a dernièrement fait demander pardon à un officier qui l'avait offensé, et qu'après cela même il allait le mettre en procès, si le Général Morillo n'avait pas demandé qu'il fut excusé; et j'ai toujours entendu dire qu'il était parfaitement satisfait, non seulement du Général Hill, mais de la 2^{me} division. Il est un peu irrité, et j'espère que ma lettre le mettra en meilleure humeur. En attendant, je ne peux pas permettre qu'il m'accuse d'injustice et de partialité, ce que je ne crois pas avoir mérité.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's dispatch, No. 207, of the 23d Dec.

The Proclamation, No. 1, which I issued on the 1st Nov.,* and every other act of that description, and two thirds of the acts which I perform every day, can be considered of no avail, as far as affects His Majesty's government, unless approved of and confirmed by H. R. H. the Prince Regent; and I am perfectly aware that no power, excepting that of His Royal Highness, can save the property of the subjects of France on the seas from the British navy. For that reason I, on the 1st Jan., requested your Lordship's sanction to the sea passports which I had granted, upon which point I hope I shall have an early answer, that I may recal as many of them as possible if I have acted wrong; and I am anxious to have the sanction of the Prince Regent to the Proclamations which I have issued in France, particularly to that issued on the 1st Nov.; and the instructions of government for my future conduct.

I am ready to admit, that when I issued the Proclamation, No. 1, I had not in contemplation the ships, the property of French subjects, which might be in the Nivelle, the Adour, or other ports which might be occupied by the army in the course of its operations in France. But it has been applied to the vessels in the Nivelle by their owners, and as far as I was concerned, who in personal interest might be considered a principal party, I was desirous, for the general good, that they should retain their property; and I addressed Sir G. Collier on the subject, as being the senior naval officer on this station.

I request your Lordship to approve on the part of the Prince Regent of my Proclamation, No. 1, issued in November, if it should be deemed worthy of approbation; and it then becomes a question of law, whether or not the vessels found in the Nivelle are prize to Sir G. Collier's ships.

For these last 5 years I have been acting here on the part of His Majesty's government, in the confidence that my conduct would be approved of and supported, and I conclude it is so still; but, although I feel no disinclination to do that which is necessary for the good of the cause in the novel situation in which I am placed, I hope that it is not unreasonable to ask for the assistance of that legal advice which His Majesty's govern-

* See page 102.

ment would have if they were here to act for themselves. I hope, therefore, that your Lordship will procure for me the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whether Adm. Lord Keith, and the Channel fleet under his command, can be considered as engaged in a conjoint expedition with the army under my command against the subjects of France, under the terms of the Act of Parliament and the King's Proclamation, neither having any specified instructions from His Majesty's government, and the fleet under Adm. Lord Keith having nothing to do with the operations of the army. All that is desired on my part from them is, that they should give me the free communication of the coast of Spain, and prevent the communication of the enemy between the Garonne and the Adour; and I believe it has always been understood that these duties were effectually performed before any army appeared here.

2dly; I request to know whether the terms of my Proclamation, No. 1, being approved of by His Royal Highness, will give protection to the vessels belonging to French subjects found in the rivers Nivelle, Adour, &c., which may eventually be taken possession of by the army.

I have already informed your Lordship that this Proclamation has been considered here, whether rightfully or otherwise, to protect these vessels; and if it should be the opinion of the Crown lawyers that it does not do so, or that the Channel fleet occasionally blockading the ports are to be considered as engaged in a conjoint expedition with this army, and entitled to consider as prize all French vessels in those ports, I request the authority of His Royal Highness to issue another Proclamation to protect vessels found in the rivers and ports of France belonging to persons remaining in their houses, as described in my Proclamation of the 1st Nov., No. 1; or if His Royal Highness should not deem that measure to be expedient, that he will permit me to issue a Proclamation to explain and declare that my Proclamation, No. 1, issued in November, does not apply to ships in rivers and harbours, but that all these must be prize to His Majesty's navy, according to the law of England.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch, No. 206, of the 23d Dec.; and, although the sum of £121,535, not £147,000, arrived on the 18th Dec., after the dispatches from No. 119 to No. 126 were written; and although the sum of £99,987 was on the road to Portsmouth when your Lordship wrote to me on the 23d Dec.; and although it may be true that the supply of £100,000 *per mensem* in specie from England has, during the course of your Lordship's administration of the War department, been exceeded, it is still incontestable that this army and all its departments, and the Portuguese and the Spanish army, are at this moment paralysed for want of money.

Since the month of January, 1813, the arrear of pay to the army has increased from an arrear for 4 to an arrear for 6 months, and is now growing to one for 7 months. The debt is immense in all parts of the country; and His Majesty's engagements to the Portuguese and Spanish governments are not performed. The hire of some of the mules attending this army has not been paid for 26 months; we are in debt in all parts of

Spain, and are becoming so in France; and the price of all commodities is increasing, as might be expected, in proportion to the delay in paying for them, the difficulty in getting payment for them at all, and the consequent want of credit of all the departments of the British army.

Very lately I was obliged to prevail upon Marshal Beresford to send me back 50,000 dollars of 200,000 sent from Lisbon, as the subsidy for the Portuguese government, in order to keep the Spaniards together; and after all, I have not been able to give them the whole of this money. In order to keep the British cavalry from perishing, it was necessary to allot 10,000 dollars of the money to pay for their supplies.

I have already reported to your Lordship the arrival of the soldiers' great coats, and that the money for the Spaniards had sailed from Cadiz; and that a supply which had been waiting at Lisbon for conveyance had sailed from thence; but, according to the Admiralty arrangement, both must go to Coruña; and neither have yet arrived at that port.

In regard to the money for the Spanish army from Cadiz, I wrote to Sir H. Wellesley on the 16th Sept., to request that it might be sent round to us to arrive here for their use in the beginning of November. The money was ready at Cadiz on the 30th Oct., and conveyance was applied for; but the *Volontaire* did not arrive at Cadiz till the end of December. This money is not yet arrived at Coruña. The consequence has been, that I have been obliged to place 16,000 men of the Spanish army in cantonments in the rear.

The Commissary in Chief has been regularly informed by the Commissary Gen. of the state of the supplies of money, and of his wants and prospects; and I certainly had hopes that some more effectual measures would have been adopted for our relief before now. Your Lordship will observe that £100,000 supplied monthly, supposing it to have been supplied regularly, does not cover the expense of this army under the head of ordinaries, including the pay of the corps of artillery and engineers. Then there are other expenses besides the subsidies which must be paid in ready money, such as for meat for the troops, hospital expenses, Commissariat laborers, &c. &c., for which no provision can be made out of the monthly £100,000 received from England. The Portuguese government have been reduced to a monthly sum of 200,000 dollars in specie, out of a subsidy of two millions sterling; and the Spanish government get what they can out of a subsidy of one million sterling; and even what is obtained in the money market at Lisbon and Cadiz for these governments, and is allotted to their use, cannot be given to them in due time, because there are no ships to convey the treasure from Cadiz and Lisbon to the north coast of Spain.

The total sum that has passed through the military chest between the 1st Jan. 1813, and the 1st Jan. 1814, is £2,572,126; a sum which, when the ordinary expenses of this army are adverted to, and it is recollected that part of the King's engagements have been paid out of it, must be admitted to be quite inadequate.

According to the wish expressed by government, I am prepared in every respect, excepting with money, to push the enemy to the Garonne during the winter; and I am convinced that the greatest advantage to the cause would

result from such an operation; but I cannot move at all. My posts are already so far distant, that the transport of the army is daily destroyed in supplying the troops; but there is not in the military chest a shilling to pay for any thing that the country could afford, and our credit is already gone in this country.

It does not form any part of my duty to suggest the measures for our relief. It is obvious that an immediate and large supply of money from England is necessary; and that some measures should be adopted to enable the Admiral commanding at Lisbon to convey to Pasages, or elsewhere, without loss of time, the money which may from time to time be raised by bills upon the Treasury at Gibraltar, Cadiz, or Lisbon, for the use of the army.

The A. G. to J. Ogilvie, Esq., Dep. Commissary General.

8th Jan. 1814.

The enclosed is an extract of a complaint made to the Commander of the Forces by M. Darmendrail, of Ustaritz, who appears to have been aggrieved by the Commissary of the Portuguese artillery, —, and to have been assaulted by * * * *, one of your clerks, on the same occasion.

The Field Marshal desires you will oblige * * * * to make immediate reparation to M. Darmendrail for the violence he offered to his person, in such manner as may be most acceptable to that gentleman, whose acknowledgment of redress you will be so good to transmit to me, as in default of such retribution for the breach of order stated, I am directed to cause charges to be drawn up under the new act against * * * *.

Commissary Jozé de Reis saw the said * * * * strike the complainant more than once; and in his own justification has been under the necessity of making a declaration to that effect.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th Dec., in regard to the appointment of a Storekeeper at Plymouth, to take charge of the regimental clothing of regiments in this country; which arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to me. It is very desirable that the Colonels of regiments should send their clothing to the stores at Plymouth without loss of time.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Jan. 1814.

I think it right to transmit to you, for the information of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, a letter from the Commandant at Pasages, stating that Lieut. —, of the — —, had sailed for England in the packet without having leave to quit this country.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosure, which I have received from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton, reporting the measures which he had taken to communicate with the Nassau regiment in Catalonia, and their unsuccessful result.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Jan. 1814.

The enemy collected a considerable force on the Gave d'Oléron in the beginning of the week; and on the 3d inst. drove in the cavalry piquets between the Joyeuse and Bidouze rivers, and attacked the post of Major

Gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade on the Joyeuse near La Bastide, and those of the 3d division in Bonloc. They turned the right of Major Gen. Buchan's brigade on the height of La Coste, and obliged him to retire towards Briscous; and they established two divisions of infantry on the height and in La Bastide, with the remainder of the army on the Bidouze and the Gave.

Our centre and right were immediately concentrated and prepared to move; and, having reconnoitred the enemy on the 4th, I intended to have attacked them on the 5th, but was obliged to defer the attack till the 6th, owing to the badness of the weather and the swelling of the rivulets. The attack was made on that day by the 3d and 4th divisions, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, supported by Major Gen. Buchan's Portuguese brigade of Gen. Le Cor's division, and the cavalry, under the command of Major Gen. Fane; and the enemy were forthwith dislodged without loss on our side, and our posts replaced where they had been. I then ordered the troops to return to their cantonments, as the weather has again rendered all operations impossible for the moment; and the roads are in such a state, that it has become scarcely practicable to support the troops at the distance they now are from the sea coast.

The enemy have considerably reduced their force in Bayonne, with which place they keep their communication by a weak line along the right of the Adour. I entertain but little doubt that I could obtain possession of the intrenched camp at Bayonne; but it is so near the works of the town, that I doubt my being able to hold it, unless I should lay siege to the town; for which operation, in the existing state of the weather, I am not prepared. In the mean time, the enemy have, for the third time since the battle of Vitoria, received very large reinforcements.

My last reports from Catalonia are of the 24th ult. Nothing extraordinary had occurred.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

9th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor to receive and submit to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 4th inst., covering representations that appear of a frivolous nature, and evidently grounded on the erroneous and unmilitary ideas of the complainants as to the relative attentions of officers liable to communicate with each other on subjects of duty.

The independence of a military character is only to be shown by executing to the very utmost all that the service can require, and the rules of subordination have pointed out the propriety of attention towards officers in separate command, which belongs rather to the responsibility of it than to the individual that holds it.

Under these circumstances, I am to request you will explain in detail to Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, that Lieut. * * * had, as Commandant, a full right to confine the servant of Mr. —, as a follower of the army, for disobedience of orders, at the station he commanded.

I am to observe also it was the duty of Mr. —, Commissariat clerk, to have reported his arrival at Castello Branco to the Commandant, and he had no right to a billet, ration, or any other military claim, till he so far conformed to the general regulations of the service.

The Field Marshal has observed with concern that Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, by misapprehension of what is due to himself and to others, has produced embarrassment and insubordination in the department it was his duty to control; and, however desirable it might be that the minor relations of officers

employed on the same duty should be regulated by good understanding, yet when it becomes necessary to decide a point, as in the instance of Mr. —, 'Whether it be his duty to salute the Commandant when he meets him?' the doubt requires that every weight should be allowed to the pretension attached to responsibility.

Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. — is to be informed that every member of his department, under his charge, is to bow, and bow to the ground, when he or any of those members may have occasion to address or meet the officer who may hold the post of Commandant at the station to which he may belong.

I have in this last paragraph adhered to the Marshal General's words, as calculated to remove Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —'s apprehension that compliance with the forms of civility, long established in the service, could under any interpretation be considered as discreditable to his department.

The A.G. to Mr. —.

9th Jan. 1814.

I have received and submitted to the Marquis of Wellington your letter of yesterday's date, and am to acquaint you in reply, that the only conditions on which your proposed trial can be dispensed with, are those of satisfying Capt. Strenuwitz, and the innkeeper where you so committed yourself on the night of the 29th ult., as to induce them to solicit your liberation.

I send you the charges on which it is proposed you should be arraigned, that you may decide on the expediency of taking steps to bring the complaint to an amicable arrangement, if you think it more for your advantage and credit so to do, under your present circumstances, than abiding by the decision of a General Court Martial, on charges of such serious tendency.

The desire you have expressed to be liberated, makes it necessary I should observe to you, that the late movement of the army has been the cause of the past delay; but in the present stage of the affair, the time and the manner of issue rests entirely with you.

Should the persons who have been aggrieved enter into your views of accommodation, you will request them to address themselves to me; and I must now acknowledge that I am aware Capt. Strenuwitz is leniently disposed.

The A.G. to Capt. —, Fuenterrabia.

9th Jan. 1814.

You will perceive by the enclosed letter from Col. Arbuthnot, Sec. to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, that the removal of Capt. — from his present command, with a severe reprimand, is the result of the inquiry which took place relative to the misunderstanding between that officer and yourself on the 18th ult. at Andaye. (*See A. G. to Lieut. Col. Harvey, 3d Jan. 1814.*)

Although it is admitted that Capt. — was most culpable, his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has decided, that to show to the officers of both services his desire to discountenance such proceedings, which must ever tend to disturb the harmony that has hitherto prevailed between the two nations, it is expedient also that you should be removed. Capt. Sweeney, of the 62d regt., has accordingly been directed to relieve you, on or before the 11th inst., in the command of the hospital station at Fuenterrabia; and after having given over the command to him, you will proceed to join your regiment.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have read the papers which Churchill has sent to Lord FitzRoy, regarding the communications with Comte d'Erlon.

I am going to republish the orders of the army regarding communications with the enemy's posts; but it is most desirable that all communications should be confined to head quarters, particularly relating to exchange of prisoners.

They have got Capt. Colinion, Lieut. Levan, and another Captain, name unknown, in exchange for Lieut. Southwell of the 14th dragoons; for whom also I have promised on my part to send a Lieutenant, they having demanded a Captain. This simple fact shows how necessary it is that all

these communications should be confined, as they ought to be, to head quarters. At all events, even if they had complied with your proposition of sending back Lieut. Harvey of the 66th and serj. Macpherson, 2 Captains and a Lieutenant are too much for 2 Lieutenants and a serjeant. But there is no dealing with these people, excepting at arm's length.

You will have seen that your brother arrived very opportunely in England.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of this day, and have given directions that the great coats for the Portuguese army may be brought round from Santander; and I have referred to Col. Dickson that part of your letter regarding the Portuguese artillery.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know what you arranged with Cotton and Hill regarding the signals; and how you will communicate by signal with Arcangues.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters and dispatches, to No. 16, of the 31st Dec.

I should certainly have preferred that Gen. Roche should have the Spanish instead of the English ordnance and stores; but, provided he does not lose the ordnance, &c., and he wants them, I wish him to have them.

I beg to have a regular return and requisition from you of what you want of every kind to complete the ordnance and stores of the battering train, after having supplied the wants of Gen. Elio and of Gen. Roche.

To Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I received only two days ago your letter of the 5th Nov., which reached Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton only on the 31st Dec. I am much concerned to find that you are not going on well. I am afraid that the licentiousness of the press will prevent the establishment of a free constitution in every country in which the attempt is made; and that this is the solution of the problem, 'why it has been found impossible in modern days to establish freedom in any country.'

I have no intention at present of sending away either Italians or Sicilians from the Anglo-Sicilian corps; nor have I any intention of asking your Lordship for more troops. I thought it not unlikely that they would be desirous of sending away the Hanoverians to Hanover, under existing circumstances; but I have not heard any thing upon the subject.

To Vice Adm. Sir S. Smith.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 20th Dec., and am much obliged to you for communicating to me its enclosures, which are very interesting. The scene will soon open, I hope, in Italy, and that your friend the King of Sardinia may be restored to his Italian dominions. I sent your letters for Lady Smith. I cannot move yet on account of the weather and the roads.

To Vice Adm. Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th Dec.; and I send with this your letters and dispatches, which I conclude will take you the news from England to the 31st Dec. Every thing appears to go on well, and I only hope that the Allies will not advance too far before they are quite ready.

I think it probable that the Viceroy will have retired from Italy, and that that country, as well as others, will have risen against the power of France. I have nothing new to tell you from hence. We are prevented from moving by the state of the roads and weather.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a paper which Alava has given me, which shows that the San Sebastian business is still going on. It may be as well, however, to say nothing more about the matter.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton, in which he relates the want of ordnance at Tarragona, and that the Spanish Minister at War has incidentally expressed a wish that the ordnance belonging to the Spanish government, now at Gibraltar, should be sent to Tarragona. I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that this desire should be complied with, so far as that the Spanish government may be apprised that the ordnance at Gibraltar, removed from the lines at San Roque, is at their disposal whenever they choose to send for it.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton, in regard to certain officers and soldiers of the regiment of Nassau who have escaped from the enemy, and have been sent to Trieste.

I will apply to the Spanish government for the release of all the German prisoners at Iviza; and I will apply to Adm. Hallowell to send them to Trieste.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Jan. 1814.

Since I wrote to your Lordship yesterday, I have read my brother's dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, which goes by this post, giving an account of the treaty of peace between King Ferdinand and Napoleon, brought to Madrid by the Duque de San Carlos; and I have received your letters and dispatches brought by Col. Napier.*

I have long suspected that Buonaparte would adopt this expedient; and if he had had less pride, and more common sense, and could have carried his measure into execution as he ought to have done, it would have succeeded. I am not certain that it will not succeed now: that is to say, so much of the misery felt in Spain is justly attributed to the vices and constitution of the government, that I think there must be many who would desire to put an end to them even by the sanction of this treaty of peace. If Buonaparte had at once withdrawn his garrisons from Catalonia

* Major Gen. Sir G. Napier, K.C.B.

and Valencia (which in all probability he must lose at all events), and had sent Ferdinand to the frontier, or into Spain (and he must be as useless a personage in France as he would probably be in Spain), I think it can scarcely be doubted that the peace would have been made, or, at all events, the prosecution of the war would have been so difficult as to render it almost impracticable, and great success hopeless.

I cannot now guess what will be the decision of the Cortes regarding this treaty, supposing the aristocratic party to be the majority. The only bar to their accepting it is their treaty with the English; and possibly the provision for Charles IV. is greater than the finances will bear. The discussion on the subject at all, however, will give strength to the democratic party.

From this treaty, your Lordship will see that Buonaparte is of the same opinion with me regarding the importance of our operations here; and I see that you also entertain the same opinion. But if it should be the opinion in England, or of the Allies, that it is most desirable, notwithstanding all the disadvantages attending the removal of this army to Holland, that it should go there, you will see that this treaty gives you an opportunity of removing it without a breach of faith.

I concur in opinion with your Lordship, that England cannot be at her ease if Buonaparte has a large naval establishment in the Scheldt. The question is, Can he have that large naval establishment, if the Dutch frontier is established as it was previous to 1792? Can he even navigate the Scheldt at all, under such circumstances? I believe not. I mention this, not in order to urge His Majesty's ministers to bear light upon Napoleon in a treaty of peace; but in order to induce them not to separate themselves or their interests from those of the Allies, in order to obtain an object, the benefit to be expected from which would be obtained by securing an ally. It may be desirable that Holland should have Antwerp on other grounds; but, seeing what use can be made of the Scheldt to annoy England, I am not quite certain that it would not be best for us that one bank should be in the hands of one power, the other, Antwerp, and the upper part of the river, in the hands of the other.

In regard to the operations on the Rhine, I confess that I feel no confidence in any thing that is doing. The Allies are not strong enough, nor sufficiently prepared, to invade France at all, or to do more than cross the Rhine in one great corps, and there blockade some one, two, or three fortresses, by taking their cantonments for the winter. By the hesitation and delays of their Generals, I think they are sensible of the truth of this observation; but they have not strength to resist the cry of all the foolish people who, without knowing what they are talking about, are perpetually writing and talking of invading France.

Then I think the operation which they should have performed is the reverse of that which they have commenced. They should have operated from Mayence down, instead of by Switzerland. The revolution in Holland, and the advantages acquired in that country, would have turned the left of the enemy for them; and the natural course of events would by this time have placed them in possession of the course of the Rhine from Mayence into the Dutch frontier, and probably of all the new depart-

ments of France on the left bank, including the Austrian Netherlands. We and the Austrians in Italy would have been equally forward.

I suspect that Prince Schwarzenberg did not think himself strong enough even for this plan; and that he has come into Switzerland with a view to acquire his Italian objects, and, at all events, if he cannot advance into France, to have a good position for his army in Switzerland. But if I am mistaken, and he should be able to advance, what are our hopes for the future? Is it possible that any man can hope that the operations of Prince Schwarzenberg, even when joined with Bellegarde's Italian army, can connect with mine from hence? Supposing Schwarzenberg and Bellegarde to be superior separately now to Ney and the Viceroy respectively, it cannot be believed they will be so when their armies will be in France.

The Allies don't appear to me to have reflected that every thing was lost in Europe by the loss of one or two great battles, and that every thing has been restored to its present state by their military success.

It has always occurred to me, however, upon the battle of Leipsic, that if Buonaparte had not placed himself in a position that every other officer would have avoided, and had not remained in it longer than was consistent with any notions of prudence, he would have retired in such a state, that the Allies could not have ventured to approach the Rhine. They must not expect battles of Leipsic every day; and that which experience shows them is, that they ought, above all things, to avoid any great military disaster. Their object is peace, upon a certain basis, upon which they have agreed. Although I am quite certain that Buonaparte has no intention to make peace, notwithstanding his speeches and declarations, I am equally certain that the people of France will force him to peace, if the Allies suffer no disaster. This is clear, not only from his public language, but from every thing that he does, from the reports circulated, &c. &c. (one of which, by the by, was, that Lord Castlereagh had landed at Morlaix); and it is obvious that if the Allies can only continue some operation during the winter, till the garrisons behind them shall fall, and their reinforcements shall reach them, and that they are so connected as that they cannot be beat, they must attain their object.

I agree very much with your Lordship about Louis XVIII., in the existing situation of affairs. But if you cannot make peace with Buonaparte in the winter, we must *run* at him in the spring; and it would be advisable to put one of the Bourbons forward in that case.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., left column.

10th Jan. 1814.

I have mentioned to my Lord Wellington Gen. Oswald's desire to obtain a prolongation of his leave of absence, and his Lordship consents to your allowing the Major General any extent of further indulgence he may think fit to accept.

Will you take occasion to explain to Gen. Oswald, that the unexpected return of Sir T. Picton to the army has deprived Major Gen. Colville of the command of the 3d division, and my Lord Wellington feels it but justice to attend to the claim of Gen. Colville, in the appointment of a permanent Commander to the 5th division of infantry, *viz* Sir J. Leith, both in consequence of the Major General's seniority, and his unremitted meritorious services.

From a point of delicacy to Gen. Oswald, my Lord Wellington has deferred notifying this appointment, in the expectation of personally mentioning to him the propriety of the arrangement; but the necessity of Major Gen. Oswald's

continued absence will oblige his Lordship not to delay Major Gen. Colville's notification as Commander of the 5th division, although the re-establishment of Gen. Oswald's health may enable him to assume that charge.

I have intended to convey to you, and I hope you will mention to Major Gen. Oswald, that the accidental course of events, and not any ungracious intention on the part of his Excellency, has led to this decision, and the communication of the same at this moment.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

10th Jan. 1814.

I have mentioned to my Lord Wellington your favorable disposition towards Major —, of the — regt.; and I honestly confess to you, that had his Lordship been disposed to meet your views by receiving that officer again on the Staff, I should have objected to him for the A. G.'s department: for although he may be more calculated for it than that of the Q. M. G., yet I am decidedly of opinion that Major —'s want of energy, notwithstanding his acknowledged talent, incapacitates him for any Staff situation whatever.

My Lord Wellington has, however, taken the case up in a different view, viz., the impropriety of making the Staff a convenience, and the duties of it subservient to other objects. Major — voluntarily left the Staff for the advantage of commanding a battalion; and he cannot expect, now that the advantage has ceased by the arrival of a senior officer, immediately to return to the General Staff of the army, from which he voluntarily withdrew.

To the Captain of the Port of Fuenterrabia.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 11 Jan. 1814.

J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre du 4; et je donne ordre aux Commissaires Anglais et Portugais de communiquer avec vous relativement aux bateaux qu'ils demandent pour le service de leurs départemens à Fuenterrabia; et j'envoie ordre aux officiers commandans les hôpitaux Anglais et Portugais à Fuenterrabia d'empêcher les soldats de prendre les bateaux pour passer la rivière.

Mais je suis bien sûr que votre discernement vous fera voir combien il est important et nécessaire que les bateaux soient toujours prêts pour faire passer la rivière à toute heure du jour et de la nuit, et que votre zèle vous fera prendre garde qu'il en soit ainsi.

To the Magistrates of Fuenterrabia.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 11 Jan. 1814.

Je reçus seulement hier vos lettres du 25 Nov. et du 27 Déc.

Quand une nation a été malheureusement envahie, et qu'il lui a été nécessaire de faire des efforts de toute espèce pour sa délivrance, il n'est pas possible d'éviter les inconvéniens personnels qui sont les conséquences de la présence des grandes armées dans le pays.

Il faut des hôpitaux pour les soldats blessés et malades; et je suis sûr que ceux qui ont été sauvés par leur bravoure ne désirent pas qu'on les laisse mourir dans les champs. Dans l'hiver il est nécessaire de mettre les chevaux de l'artillerie et de la cavalerie à l'abri du mauvais temps, sans quoi ils seraient perdus; et si leur service manquait à l'armée au moment critique, il se pourrait que la ville qui se plaint à présent de l'inconvénient de leur donner un abri en eut à souffrir un plus grand, qui serait d'avoir encore dans ses foyers l'ennemi qui y a été si long-temps.

Je ne crois donc pas que je puisse ou que je doive ôter les hôpitaux Anglo-Portugais de la ville de Fuenterrabia, ni les chevaux de la cavalerie et de l'artillerie qui s'y trouvent; mais je ferai ce qui sera en mon pou-

voir pour que ces établissemens soient aussi peu incommodes à la ville que possible.

Je désire beaucoup que, quand vous me faites une plainte, vous me disiez, s'il est possible, le nom de la personne, ou que vous désigniez le temps et lieu et les circonstances, afin que je puisse savoir contre qui est la plainte, et punir ceux qui seraient trouvés coupables.

Mais, afin de savoir au juste ce qui en est sur les plaintes qui me sont venues hier pour la première fois, j'envoie des officiers du corps d'Etat Major à Fuenterrabia, qui auront l'honneur de vous présenter cette lettre, et de communiquer avec vous, et à qui je vous prie de dire les causes que vous avez de vous plaindre, et citer les preuves des faits.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a letter from a Dutch officer, in confinement at Burgos as a prisoner of war, who is desirous of being set at liberty, in order to go to Holland to serve his native country, which I shall be obliged to you to lay before the Spanish government, with a request that his application may be complied with; and that he may be sent to me, that I may send him to England.

There are several German officers and soldiers in confinement as prisoners of war on the island of Iviza; and I shall be obliged to you if you will apply to the Spanish government to have them given over to Adm. Hallowell, commanding His Majesty's ships on the Eastern coast of Spain, and who will take measures to send them to Trieste.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

11th Jan. 1814.

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, that his Excellency has heard with much concern of the loss sustained by a foraging party of artillery of the 3d division, aggravated by the circumstance of the loss and the discredit being quite attributable to deviation from orders.

The Field Marshal requests the Lieut. General will minutely examine into the grounds of Lieut. —'s report, and at all events explain to him that there should be some more security required for troops employed in foraging, than the opinion of a corporal of dragoons, whose observation had not been directed to the formation of any such judgment.

I further beg to submit to Sir T. Picton's notice, that Capt. — has very lately been desired, in strong terms, to establish a more soldierlike system of foraging in the brigade under his orders, but apparently without effect.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

11th Jan. 1814.

I am to request you will forward to me a return of the officers commanding regiments and corps on the 10th Nov. last, agreeably to the annexed form.

In ascertaining the names of officers holding such responsibility, for the subsequent distribution of medals, it is desirable the application for those lists should remain unknown to officers generally, in order to prevent unnecessary applications on the part of those concerned.

To Commodore Sir G. Collier, R.N.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

Sir R. Hill has mentioned to me that it would greatly facilitate his measures for the prevention of the enemy's communication by the Adour, if he had the assistance of about 20 seamen to put into his boats. Could you give us the assistance of that number, under an officer?

I will undertake to pay and feed them, if you will let me know what I shall give them daily, besides their rations.

To the Junta of Bilbao.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th Dec., to which I should have replied at an earlier period, if I had not been engaged with the operations of the army; and I assure you that I feel the utmost concern that you should conceive that you have any reason to complain of any of the persons attached to the British army.

There can be no doubt that no person can have a right to claim quarters in any town to which he is not obliged to go upon duty, or by wounds or sickness acquired in the service; and the grant of quarters to ladies, the wives of officers of the army, can be considered in no other light than as an indulgence.

I should not do justice to the town of Bilbao, if I could believe it possible that they would withhold this indulgence from the wives of the officers of the British army, more particularly as I have reason to believe that in that, any more than in other towns in Spain, it is not easy to get lodgings fit for the reception of respectable females; and that I have every reason to hope that those ladies, feeling that they owe the accommodation they possess in the town to the desire of the town to gratify the officers of the British army, will, on their parts, refrain from giving any cause whatever for future complaint.

If there should be any such in future, I request you to mention it to Capt. Swain, who is the military commandant at the hospital, and who, I have no doubt, will set the matter to rights.

I cannot expect that the *Ayuntamiento* will grant this indulgence to women not married: indeed I am astonished that any officer should have ventured to ask for billets for such persons; and I beg that, in future, a quarter may not be granted to any woman with an officer, or to any lady singly, unless the military commandant of the hospital should certify that she is the wife of an officer.

There is no reason whatever, also, why the wives of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army should be quartered in the houses with the officers of the army, unless their husbands should be in the house as the servant or orderly of the officer in question; and, in case there should be any of that description, I beg you to apply for the interference of the military commandant of the hospital, to have them removed to their husbands.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814.

Your Excellency will have learned from Gen. Copons that Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton has repaired the works of Tarragona, and that that place is already in a situation to be defended against a *coup de main*. It is desirable, however, that it should be armed; and, having understood that it was the wish of your Excellency that the ordnance belonging to the lines of San Roque, deposited in Gibraltar, should be placed in Tarragona, I have written to His Majesty's government, to request that orders may be sent to the Governor of Gibraltar, to place those guns at the disposal of

the Spanish government, whenever your Excellency may think proper to call for them.

Having heard, however, that some of those guns had been removed to Ceuta, and others to Tarifa, I think it doubtful whether there remain a sufficient number to arm Tarragona; and I beg leave to recommend that, if the Spanish government is in want of ordnance, they should at once state their wishes to His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, specifying the calibres, and I have no doubt that any number they require will be sent from England.

In the mean time, I take this opportunity of reporting that I have made over to the authorities of the 4th Spanish army 150 pieces of cannon, with their carriages, ammunition, &c., taken at the battle of Vitoria, and barrels of gunpowder, taken upon the same occasion; and that, having repaired the damaged ordnance in San Sebastian, and put in that place a considerable number of the pieces by the aid of which it was taken, and others since taken from the enemy, I consider that place sufficiently armed; and I will take care that it is provided with military stores.

Pamplona appears to me likewise to be sufficiently armed. It wants powder, which is ordered thither from Vitoria, and shot and shells, which have been required from Albacete; and I will take measures to place in Pamplona the quantity of powder sufficient for its defence.

To G. Naylor, Esq., Herald's College.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st Dec., stating your wish to have authenticated copies of all the documents relating to the honors which have been conferred upon me by the Spanish and Portuguese governments; and I beg to refer you to the office of the Sec. of State for the War Department, where you will be enabled to gain the information you require.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

12th Jan. 1814.

With reference to your letter of the 10th inst., covering the application of Lieut. —, of the —, for permission and judicial aid to bring Lieut. Col. — to a Court Martial, I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, that the outline of charge must be given by Lieut. —, to enable a consideration of the grounds and motive of accusation, before his Excellency can allow of Lieut. Col. — being brought before any tribunal on the allegation of an officer who was lately brought to trial for insubordinate conduct to the superior he now desires to accuse.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

12th Jan. 1814.

Dr. M'Grigor has reported the — regt. to be so unhealthy, that my Lord Wellington has it in intention to remove that battalion to the rear, for the benefit of accommodation and change.

I am to request you will acquaint the Lieut. General, that his Excellency recommends that every precaution should be taken to guard against the consequence

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army H. R. H. the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the Generals, officers, and troops employed in the late operations from the 9th to the 13th Dec. last, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from Earl Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined.

* * * * *

in re-occupying the quarters which the — evacuate, and that with this view they should be thoroughly fumigated immediately after the battalion marches.

It would be very desirable that the officer commanding should be impressed with the necessity of exertion whilst in the rear, to bring his regiment into health and order; and nothing will tend so much to produce those good effects, as attention to the cleanliness of the persons and quarters of the soldiers, and the occupation of the soldier in any thing that will tend to his own comfort.

The officer commanding the — regt. is to be informed that the Field Marshal will send over a Staff officer to ascertain whether the attentions of all ranks of that battalion are proportionable to the exigency which has caused the removal of the corps from the field.

Aux MM. — et —, à Halsou et Jatzou.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 13 Jan. 1814.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 11, dans laquelle vous me faites des plaintes de la conduite des soldats qui sont cantonnés en votre commune.

Vous ne me dites ni quels soldats ni quelles divisions ont fait le mal, ni quel jour ni quelle semaine il est arrivé; et je n'ai aucune trace par laquelle je puisse savoir comment je peux empêcher de tels dégâts en punissant et faisant payer ceux qui les ont faits.

Il est inutile de répéter des ordres cent fois donnés. Il reste à vous, Messieurs, de dire par qui et quand le mal a été fait, afin que j'en fasse responsables les officiers supérieurs qui commandent ces troupes.

J'observe aussi que le Maréchal Beresford a toujours été à Ustaritz, qu'il a toujours eu à sa disposition un détachement du corps de l'Etat Major pour maintenir l'ordre, et qu'il n'aurait sûrement pas manqué à en faire usage si vous lui aviez fait, au moment même, un rapport du mal qui arrivait.

Le mal reste donc avec vous, Messieurs; c'est vous qui en êtes responsable. Il ne serait pas arrivé si vous vous en étiez plaint au moment; et tout ce que je peux faire à présent est de renvoyer votre plainte au Maréchal Beresford, à qui vous auriez dû vous adresser vous-mêmes, et le prier de tâcher dorénavant de prévenir le mal.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a letter from the Mayor of Ustaritz and Jatzou, and the copy of my answer. I shall be obliged to you if you will send officers of the Staff about to inquire what are the real causes of complaint, and have them redressed. I suspect the complaint is much exaggerated.

The General officers, however, must be called upon to look after their men, and prevent this mischief; and any found out in having done any of it must be made to pay. The men must go out regularly in parties to cut wood in the places pointed out to them by the magistrates.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Jan. 1814.

Having conversed with your brother, Don T. O'Donoju, on the subject of his removal to the command in Aragon, he has expressed to me a wish that that arrangement should not be made, and a desire to remain at head quarters. As nothing can be more agreeable to me, I shall be much obliged to you if you will allow me to withdraw my letter of the 31st Dec. last, in answer to that which I had the honor of receiving from your Excellency on that subject.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 13 Jan. 1814

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 5.

Le rang de Major au service de Sa Majesté correspond plus exactement avec celui de Chef de bataillon ou de Chef d'escadron au service de France, et celui de Lieut. Colonel au service de Sa Majesté correspond plus exactement avec celui de Major au service de France. Mais je suis disposé à échanger des Majors ou des Chefs de bataillons et d'escadrons pour des Lieut. Colonels et Majors sans distinction. Le Chef de bataillon Biron sera échangé à Morlaix pour le Major Brotherton; et j'écris en Angleterre, qu'on renvoie en France tout de suite le Lieut. Istand en échange pour le Lieut. Southwell.

Je fais chercher M. Parry du 10^{me} régt. de ligne, et il sera renvoyé en échange pour M. Caldwell, *hospital mate*; et un autre de la même classe sera renvoyé en échange pour M. Haggerty, *hospital mate*. M. Cavalier était chirurgien principal à Pampelune, et on ne peut pas l'échanger pour un officier de la dernière classe du département de la Médecine de cette armée. Le Sieur Voidel, garde magasin, sera renvoyé en échange pour Francis Richardson.

M. Radcliffe Powell n'est pas Commissaire des guerres, mais commis attaché au Commissariat. On renverra un commis ou un garde magasin en échange pour lui aux avant-postes le jour que vous nommerez.

J'ai aussi à accuser la réception de la lettre de votre Excellence du 8. Señor Caceres, Espagnol, est *cadete* et estropié; et il devrait être renvoyé sans échange, suivant ce qui a été convenu entre nous. Mais, en tout cas, je ne peux pas renvoyer un officier en échange pour un *cadete* qui n'a aucun rang dans l'armée.

Le Lieut. Général Sir R. Hill m'a fait savoir qu'il avait renvoyé aux avant-postes de l'armée Française, sur parole, le Capitaine Colinion et le Lieut. Levans du 64^{me} régt. d'infanterie; et un autre Capitaine dont on ignorait le nom. J'espère que votre Excellence renverra le Capitaine Hobkirk du 43^{me} régt., et le Lieut. Crowley du 27^{me} régt., le premier ayant été pris le 23 Nov., et le second le 10 Nov., en échange pour le Capitaine Colinion et le Lieut. Levans.

Le 2 de ce mois, dans l'après-midi, l'Enseigne M. M. Ferreira Nobre et l'Enseigne A. de Vasconcellos, du 18^{me} régt. Portugais, ont passés l'Adour près de La Honce, avec un tambour, ayant été invités à passer pour boire par l'officier Français qui était vis-à-vis; qui les a tout de suite faits prisonniers.

Malgré que cette espèce de communication entre les avant-postes des armées soit très irrégulière, je crains qu'elle ne soit que trop commune entre les armées qui ont été vis-à-vis pendant long-temps. Mais, malgré qu'elle soit défendue, je ne crois pas que votre Excellence ou M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie voulut se prévaloir d'un tour d'adresse, comme celui qu'a joué l'officier en question, pour considérer comme prisonniers de guerre les deux officiers et le tambour Portugais; ainsi je vous prie de les renvoyer. Mais j'avoue que, si votre Excellence insiste à les considérer comme prisonniers de guerre, vous en avez le droit, et j'enverrai deux officiers subalternes en échange pour eux.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 2d, and the person calling himself Christophe having been at that time in this town, I had him arrested and sent to Gen. Freyre to be sent in confinement to Madrid.

Some time in the month of November I heard that this person was at Bilbao, having letters in his possession from King Ferdinand for me and Gen. Freyre, and shortly afterwards he appeared here, and desired to see me. I saw him, and looked at his papers, which consisted, as well as I recollect, of a general letter addressed to me and all General officers on the frontier, signed by King Ferdinand, desiring that we would give him protection and forward his views. I think that he had at that time delivered to Gen. Freyre a letter which he had had particularly addressed to him, as I don't recollect to have seen that letter.

The other paper of importance that he showed me was a draft or order to the Biscayan provinces to pay him, Christophe, 70,000 dollars; and there were some others of no importance.

I recommended to Christophe to present himself without loss of time to the government; and, as I did not entertain a very favorable opinion of him, I expressed my astonishment that, having these papers from the King, dated, as it appeared, in August, he had not before that time thought of presenting himself to me or to any other authority of the Spanish army, notwithstanding that we had always been on the frontier. He never called upon me afterwards; but, having more than once seen him in the streets, I asked him why he did not go and present himself to the government as I had desired him. He made some excuse respecting the danger of travelling on the road, and still remained here till I had him arrested and sent into Spain after receiving your letter of the 2d Jan.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Jan. 1814.

Your letter of the 6th arrived just in time for the mail which was despatched from hence last Sunday, and it is, I hope, in England by this time. I will, in future, detain the packet till Tuesday morning, in order that your letters by the post which arrives on Monday may be sent by it. Direct them here as long as head quarters remain, and afterwards to C. Siveright, Esq., the agent of packets at San Sebastian.

I have long suspected that Napoleon intended to make peace with Ferdinand, and if he had done so, withdrawing his garrisons from Valencia and Catalonia, which there is every probability that he will lose, and sending back Ferdinand, who must be a useless burthen to him, I think he would have succeeded in his object of tranquillising for the moment this frontier, and possibly in dividing Spain and England. I am quite certain that every body in Spain, particularly those who wish well to good government, are desirous of peace, the military above all others.

The Duque de San Carlos, when passing through Catalonia, saw Gen. Copons, and told him his story of course. The General sent him on with his own horses, and when he was gone the General dropped these expressions: 'As a conqueror, Napoleon has made every concession to Spain that that country could require from him, and we ought to prepare

to receive King Ferdinand.' He has not reported to me the arrival of the Duque, and what is still more extraordinary, for which I shall call him to account, he has not sent me a letter in cipher recently intercepted, he knowing that we possess the means of deciphering them all.

I suspect that the same opinion about the peace prevails among the Spanish military here. They have all some notion of what has occurred, but not a word has any one of them said to any one of us; and I have repeated intelligence and warning from the French of some act of treachery meditated by the Spaniards. The police here have this day apprised me that several Spaniards have been sent in from Bayonne for the purpose of circulating reports regarding peace, and against us, all of which will be well received on this frontier.

I entertain no doubt of the decision of the Cortes on what has passed; but, from what I have above stated, it is obvious that it is desirable that the decision should soon be made known, and that it should not appear that we have had any thing to say to it. From the recent French papers, I think a general peace more probable than I did before.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

13th Jan. 1814.

You will find by the enclosed letter, that the officer commanding the dépôt of the 3d division lately at Zugarramurdi, found it necessary to exchange a car at a farm-house in the neighbourhood of St. Pé, the one taken being of a lighter description than that left in its place. I have been directed to beg you will, with the Lieut. General's permission, inquire into the case, and cause the transport applied for to be returned to the proprietor; and you will report on the subject to me, when you return the enclosure.

Au Duque del Infantado.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 14 Jan. 1814.

J'ai reçu il y a quelque temps votre lettre du 19 Oct., dans laquelle vous demandez de l'habillement, des équipemens, &c., pour votre régiment de Gardes. Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez me faire dire dans lequel des ports de mer d'Espagne vous voulez les recevoir.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

I have to inform you that the military Commandant of the British hospital at Santander has informed me that the authorities of that town have placed the British hospital and establishments there under quarantine, under pretence of there being there a dangerous epidemical disorder; and that this measure has been adopted as usual, suddenly without notice, and in the mode that would be most inconvenient and offensive to all the parties who were the object of it, the whole of them finding themselves commanded by guards of Spanish soldiers on the morning of the 10th.

There is no doubt that the authorities of Santander have been seeking for opportunities to avoid having a military hospital in their town, and

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

7. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive, from the complaints which he has received of damage done in the cantonments occupied by some of the troops, that the G. O. of the 18th Dec. last, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, have not been attended to.

8. He particularly requests the attention of the General officers to those orders, and he begs them to ride through the cantonments occupied by their several brigades, and to inquire from the inhabitants whether there are any complaints, and of whom, and at what time they occurred, in order that justice may be done them.

for the mode of removing it since the hospital has been established there. At their desire, for several months past, one of the physicians of the town has regularly visited the hospitals; and, at last, he has discovered that there are symptoms of a dangerous malady.

It is certainly impossible to dispute upon such an opinion, as the dispute would be as endless as one upon the beauty of colors, or as one upon any other abstract opinion. I can only say that, during five years that I have commanded the army, I have never known it so healthy as it is, and has been ever since the month of May last; that there is but little sickness, and the men in the hospitals are generally wounded; and that in this very hospital at Santander only 6 men have died of fevers out of 236 sick with fevers; and that not only there is no epidemical disorder, according to the opinion of the medical Staff officers, but no contagion whatever in the hospital at Santander.

It is quite impossible for a large army to carry on extended operations without military hospitals. We have had nearly 30,000 wounded upon this frontier since the month of June last, besides the sick which there must be among so many men kept in a constant state of exertion; yet I am certain that no individual has been put to the slightest inconvenience for which he has not received compensation; and I must add, that the inconvenience of having hospitals at all has been much relieved by my having provided portable buildings, brought from England purposely to be constructed into hospitals.

Of these there are some 14 or 15 at Santander, each containing from 40 to 50 men; and even these buildings, containing wounded men and convalescents, are put in a state of quarantine; and the unfortunate soldiers waiting in them for opportunities to go to England without legs and arms, lost in the service of Spain, are here confined.

Not only do the British establishments suffer the greatest inconvenience from this measure, but the Spanish army participates in it. The clothing and other stores for the Spanish army are now at Santander, and have been ordered to Pasages for the purpose of being delivered to the troops. The gentlemen at Santander have thought proper to declare their town in an unhealthy state; and I should like to know what port will admit a ship from Santander.

The measure adopted appears to me to be the most unnecessary, the most inconvenient, and the least thought of, of any that ever was decided by any set of men; and I propose to report it to His Majesty's government, and to request that hospitals may be prepared for His Majesty's troops at Falmouth and Plymouth.

It will certainly appear extraordinary to the world, that the British troops, after having rendered such services to the Spanish nation, should be obliged to go to England to look for hospitals; but it must be obvious to your Excellency, that it is impossible that I can any longer expose our establishments to the capricious treatment they have met with at Santander.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

I have received the orders of His Majesty's government to bring Lieut.

Gen. Sir J. Murray to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct in the expedition to Tarragona in the month of June last; and Adm. Hallowell, having been called upon to prove a charge against the General contained in a letter from him to the Admiralty, has written a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, in which he states that it will be necessary that he should call upon Gen. Copons, the Baron de Eroles, Col. Manso, Col. Villamil, and Col. Llauder, all of the Spanish service; and as it appears to be thought necessary that those officers should have the orders of the Spanish government to attend the General Court Martial when it shall be assembled, and to give their testimony, I request you to apply to the Spanish government accordingly.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

In reference to your Lordship's letter of the 15th Dec., respecting the non-arrival of the patterns for the Portuguese clothing, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, by which you will perceive that the patterns were sent from Lisbon in the *Pomone* frigate, which sailed during the last month.

I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the circumstance mentioned by the Marshal in regard to the additional number of patterns sent on that occasion, on which he requests that the size of the clothing may be the same as last year, without any reference to the patterns lately forwarded from Lisbon.

To Lord Burghersh.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

I have received your several letters to the 19th Dec., and I am very much obliged to you for the interesting details which they contain.

You will have seen the official accounts of our proceedings; and the ministers will most probably have made you and Lord Aberdeen acquainted with the state of affairs here, as detailed to them in my reports.

I was obliged to put the Spanish army into cantonments as soon as I passed the Nivelle. It would have been useless to attempt to keep them in the state in which they were; and I should have lost them all. This circumstance, but more particularly the state of the roads from the constant bad weather, have cramped my operations since; but I hope that I shall soon be able to renew them in style. In the mean time Soult has received another large reinforcement, being the third since the battle of Vitoria.

We have found the French people exactly what we might expect (not from the lying accounts in the French newspapers, copied into all the others of the world, and believed by every body, notwithstanding the internal sense of every man of their falsehood, but) from what we knew of the government of Napoleon, and the oppression of all descriptions under which his subjects have labored. It is not easy to describe the detestation of this man. What do you think of the French people running into our posts for protection from the French troops, with their bundles on their heads, and their *beds*, as you recollect to have seen the people of Portugal and Spain?

I entertain no doubt that, if the war should continue, and it should suit

the policy of the allied powers to declare for the house of Bourbon, the whole of France will rise as one man in their favor, with the exception, possibly, of some of the préfets, and of the senate, and that they will be replaced on the throne with the utmost ease. I think it probable that the allies will at last be obliged to take this line; as you will see the trick that Bony has endeavored to play by his treaty with King Ferdinand.

If Priscilla is with you, give my best love to her. I received her letter from Berlin; and I have sat to Mr. Heaphey for a picture for her, which I suppose will be sent to her, unless one of her sisters or her mother should seize it.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Jan. 1814.

I have ordered that the 50,000 dollars should be repaid you immediately, that is, this day, if possible. 200,000 dollars were ready at Lisbon for you on the 2d; and I conclude that, before now, they have sailed. But I shall, I hope, be able to give you assistance before they arrive, if our money which we expect should come.

To Col. the Hon. E. Capel.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a letter from Gen. Elio and its enclosures, in which I observe that a very great irregularity has been committed by an officer of artillery, whose name has not been stated, apparently in command of a guard at Carthagena, in turning out his guard to oppose the Spanish main guard, in a dispute with some British seamen.

Whatever might be the conduct of the Spanish guard or sentries upon this occasion, the officer commanding the British guard had no orders, and had no business to interfere; and I beg that a charge may be framed, and that he may be put under arrest and brought to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 15th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th Dec., enclosing one from Lieut. Gen. Campbell, and wishing to have my opinion as to the line of conduct which that officer should adopt in the event of his being called upon to withdraw the British troops from Ceuta.

I beg to acquaint your Excellency that I have no power to give any directions to the Governor of Gibraltar; but it is my opinion that, if the Governor of Gibraltar should be called upon to remove the British troops from Ceuta, he ought to say he would apply for orders.

If the government should apply to your Excellency that they might be removed, I beg you to inform the government that I have no power to give any orders to the Governor of Gibraltar.

Your Excellency would of course make known to His Majesty's government the wishes of the Spanish government, that the troops should be removed from Ceuta.

To Lieut. Gen. Campbell, Gibraltar.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 30th ult., and I beg to enclose a copy of the letter which has been written to

Col. Capel this day, by my desire, directing him to send the 29th regt. to Gibraltar as soon as possible. I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will not delay to send round the 37th regt. to the north coast of Spain.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, Bart.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 6th, and I assure you that I have done every thing in my power to forward the period of the assembly of the General Court Martial. I expect the packet at every moment, which I hope will bring me orders in what way to proceed, as I wrote again lately to repeat what I had explained before, that it was impossible for me to send officers from this army, under existing circumstances.

I have not received your letter desiring to have a copy, signed by me, of your instructions of the 14th April, but one shall be sent forthwith.

I am not quite certain that government have not done what was best for you, in desiring that you might be brought to trial before a General Court Martial, and I trust that you will find it so. The clamor against you was, as usual, very loud and very unfair; and the only mode of preventing the clamor from being embodied in the addresses of public bodies was to take the step which was taken. I think that was the cause of the directions to turn Adm. Hallowell's letter into a charge, and of his being called upon to give charges. Without that letter, they would certainly have been confined to the scope of my own instructions.

When first I saw any thing from you, I told you that I thought you had mistaken the nature of your operations; and my opinion is still the same; but, God knows, I should never have thought of bringing you to trial for a mistake of that nature, although I lamented it; but, as I have above stated, I believe it is best that you are to be brought to trial, under the circumstance of the clamor which prevailed in England; and I wish that the charges had been confined to my instructions, as the proceedings would at least have been more *gentlemanlike*.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I conceive that you have acted quite right respecting the formation of a new government. As long as the constitution of the government continues what it is, and the licentious press continues its publications, no government can do good; and it may be depended upon that the town of Madrid will soon be as bad as the town of Cadiz.

You will see that I have much reason to complain of the town of Santander, and indeed of all the towns in this part of Spain; but there is no remedy. Even the government was shut into the Isla, because the towns chose to conceive that there was danger to the public health from their passing to Madrid; and I cannot expect that they can prevail upon the town of Santander to allow a free communication with our hospital there. They have not the smallest ground for their apprehension of a contagious disorder: there is no such thing in the army. What they want is, to get rid of the hospital from Santander, and in that they will succeed.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will write to Mr. Duff, to get as much money as he can for bills upon the Treasury, and to send it all round here.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I have perused the treaty, and other papers, transmitted with your dispatches of the 11th, which shall go to England by the packet on Tuesday morning, by which time I hope that the Spanish dispatches will have arrived.

It appears to me that the Spanish government have managed this matter remarkably well; and I should not be surprised if Ferdinand were sent back to Spain.

It is useless to advert to those articles of the treaty which relate to English interests. If Spain proposes to be in alliance, or even at peace, with England, one of those articles at least is quite out of the question.

But there are two articles in the treaty upon which it is essentially necessary that the Spanish government should, without delay, make known their positive determination to their allies. One of these is the 9th article, relating to the adherents of King Joseph; and the other is the 13th article, relating to the provision for King Charles and his Queen.

This is necessary, because, if it be true that there is any communication between the allied powers and France, relating to peace, and it should lead to any thing like a treaty, I conclude that the course of the transaction will be, that some general basis of limits, agreed upon for the different powers, will be embodied in a preliminary treaty, which all the powers at war will be called upon to ratify; and then each power will have to settle its own definitive treaty with the enemy; all the allies being so far parties as to enforce all reasonable claims on the part of each, and to resist all unreasonable demands on the part of the enemy.

I know nothing about a negotiation for a peace; but, if there should be one, this is probably the course it will take. Under this course, Napoleon having concluded a treaty with Ferdinand, he will naturally produce that as his definitive arrangement with the King of Spain, which will easily be got the better of by the statement that Ferdinand was a prisoner when the treaty was negotiated and signed. The battle will then be to be fought upon the detailed articles of that treaty in the new one to be negotiated.

It is, in my opinion, quite impossible for Spain to remain independent of France, if the treaty of peace should contain any article in favor of the French partisans.

1st; It will embody and establish a French party in Spain, under the protection, by treaty, of the Ruler of France.

2dly; The article of the treaty will give Napoleon a right (which he will not fail to exercise) to interfere in their favor in every question of property, or other, which may arise; and the Spanish government will be involved in perpetual disputes with that of France.

I believe there is no instance of a body of subjects being placed by treaty under the protection of a foreign and powerful state, that that state

has not found the means of extending its influence to all branches of the government whose subjects it protected. In all recent instances, therefore, of civil war existing at the same period with foreign war, it will be found that the treaties of peace of the country in which the civil war existed have omitted all reference to the partisans of the foreign power. The case of the French emigrants, and of the American loyalists, is in point upon this subject, as well as that of the Catalonians in the war of the Succession.

It is natural enough, however, that the allied nations should be desirous of getting rid of this question, and should think it desirable, for Spain herself, under all the circumstances, that her rebellious subjects should be pardoned. For this reason I recommended to the government, on the 11th June last,* that they should publish a general amnesty, in order that this question should be out of the way when a general peace should come to be negotiated. This measure cannot now be adopted; but it is necessary that the allies should be apprised of the positive determination of Spain not to allow of any discussion whatever on that point, as being one entirely of interior arrangement.

The provision for King Charles IV. is quite beyond the financial means of Spain; and if it were not, the Spanish government cannot allow Napoleon to stipulate for this or any other provision for that Prince. I suppose there was some arrangement between King Ferdinand and King Charles for a provision for the latter, when he abdicated in favor of the former; but even that should not be inserted in the treaty of peace. This is another point upon which the Spanish government should make known its positive determination to its allies.

It may be depended upon, that as soon as the preliminary treaties shall be signed, and the allies shall have begun to agree with France, each upon his own treaty, all will be desirous of putting an end to the expense of maintaining their armies in the field; and it is desirable that no time should be lost in making known to them the opinion and decision of the Spanish government on those points in the treaty, signed by Ferdinand, on which there can be no doubt.

P.S. I have heard this morning that Caulaincourt is gone to Francfort; and it is reported that King Ferdinand is expected at Bayonne. I send some newspapers just arrived from Guernsey, and the last French papers.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

Since the army passed the Nive on the 9th Dec., Gen. Mina had had 3 battalions of the troops under his command at Bidarray, on the left of that river, and at St. Etienne de Baygorry, in observation of the enemy's movements from St. Jean Pied de Port.

The inhabitants of Baygorry were noted in the late war for their opposition to the Spanish troops, and they are the only persons who, in the present war, have manifested any disposition to oppose the allies; and I was in hopes that the measures which I had adopted would have induced them to remain quiet. Unfortunately, Gen. Mina's troops were at too great a distance from the magazines of the army to enable me to supply their

* See vol. vi. p. 522.

consumption, and he was obliged to require subsistence from the neighbouring country, which was already exhausted by the French troops, during the long period they had remained in it while Pamplona was blockaded. The irregularities usual upon such occasions doubtless attended these requisitions. The inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry could not be prevailed upon to remain in their houses; and in the mean time Gen. Harispe, himself a proprietor and inhabitant of Baygorry, arrived from Catalonia, with the special charge of urging, embodying, and organising the exertions of the inhabitants of the country against the allies.

With the aid of the inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry, and Gen. Paris' division of the army of Catalonia, and such troops as he could collect belonging to the garrison of St. Jean Pied de Port, Gen. Harispe moved upon the troops of Gen. Mina's division on the 12th Jan., and obliged them to retire into the valley of Les Aldudes.

No movement has since been made on that side; and the country is in such a state, from the weather, that I cannot make a general movement with the right and centre of the army, which can alone effectually remove the enemy from the upper parts of the Nive.

It does not appear to me that their position at Baygorry and Bidarry will at all affect the other positions of the army at the present moment; and I think it better to leave them there than to continue a contest with the peasantry.

I have every reason to hope that the example of the peasantry of Baygorry will not be followed by others, if the troops should continue to conduct themselves as they have hitherto, as there is no doubt that we are not equal to an invasion of France if the people of the country should take up arms to oppose us.

My last accounts from Catalonia are of the 31st, at which period there was no alteration in the situation of the troops in that country.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I have to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to give directions that 10,000 blankets may be sent to Santander by the earliest opportunity.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

The town of Santander have, without the slightest ground for apprehension, placed our hospitals in that town in a state of quarantine; and in order to avoid in future the inconveniences arising from such conduct, I request your Lordship to give directions that hospitals may be prepared at Falmouth and Plymouth for the reception of such sick as it may be necessary to send to a distance from the army for their recovery.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have addressed to Sir H. Wellesley upon this subject, in which your Lordship will see that there is no ground for the measure which has been adopted at Santander, and that it has been carried into execution by the town in a manner as offensive and inconvenient as was possible.

Notwithstanding its adoption, I hope you will not allow the intercourse

between Santander and England to be put a stop to, until I shall inform you that there is at least contagion in the hospital.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I enclose the list of the ships enclosed in your Lordship's dispatch of the 8th Dec., which your Lordship had received from the Transport office, with a mark affixed to the name of each by the Agent of Transports, which will show how the ship has since been disposed of.

Your Lordship may depend upon it that no ship ever remains here for one moment after there is no service for her. It is obvious, however, that the service of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, as well as of the British army, requires the attendance of ships.

There are 5000 men belonging to the Portuguese army now at Lisbon, who cannot be removed to the army without the aid of British transports, and I hope your Lordship will order there the transports to remove them. There is no ship whatever at Lisbon.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

The sum of 482,000 dollars arrived 3 or 4 days ago in the *Medina*, making about £106,000 or £107,000.

Your Lordship announced to me, in your official letter of the 23d Dec., that £99,987 7s. 8d. was on the road from London, to which you told me, on the 31st Dec., that £50,000 was added, to be sent to the army in Catalonia. I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you understand that both the sums of £99,987 7s. 8d. and £50,000 are included in the 482,000 dollars; and if they are, what portion of the dollars I am to send to the army in Catalonia, and by what means.

A detachment, consisting of 89 horses and 89 men, belonging to the Brunswick hussars, and 74 horses, and 35 men, belonging to the 20th light dragoons, both for the army in Catalonia, have arrived at Pasages, and I have received no notification of them, nor any directions respecting them, nor do I know by whose order they came. They are quite unfit to march, having nothing to enable them to undertake the march; and we having no Commissariat stations on the road from hence into Catalonia, without which, to attempt the march, would occasion the loss of the horses; and the 20th light dragoons have only one man to take care of three horses. Besides, just to show you how unfit any horses are for a march immediately after a voyage, I mention that the officer of the Brunswick hussars sent one of his hussars here with a letter, and the horse is now laid up here with a fever. I request to have orders what to do with these men and horses.

I entreat your Lordship to attend to our wants of money. Even if I should get the whole of the 482,000 dollars, it will do but little more than give the British troops their pay for a month. When the money expected from Cadiz shall arrive, it will only relieve the Spanish troops from the distress which they have suffered since the beginning of November. There were 200,000 dollars at Lisbon on the 2d Jan., waiting for con-

veyance. This would pay the Portuguese subsidy for that month when it shall arrive.

It is most desirable that I should know what sums you can let us have from England in the course of the next three months, in order that I may take my measures accordingly. I had intended to apply the whole Spanish subsidy to the maintenance of the Spanish troops which should enter France with this army; but unless there is money to pay the subsidy and the other expenses of the army, I can determine neither the number nor the description of troops to enter France; nor can I make any arrangement whatever with the Spanish government for the next campaign.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 16th Jan. 1814.

I send by this occasion the treaty concluded with King Ferdinand, and other papers upon that subject, contained in dispatches from my brother. Napoleon will certainly endeavor to avail himself of this treaty in the general arrangement, if there should be such a one; to which pretension certainly the confinement of Ferdinand may be considered a conclusive answer. But it will be necessary that the allies should be prepared to protect Spain against the demands, contained particularly in the 9th and the 13th articles, relating to the partisans of King Joseph, and the provision for King Charles. The Spanish government will be at the feet of Buonaparte, if he is allowed to interfere in favor of his partisans in Spain. The finances cannot bear the provision made for King Charles; and this is equally a point upon which no foreign influence can be admitted.

I have written to my brother to urge the Spanish government to declare themselves positively on all the parts of the treaty to which they object, in order that the allies may be prepared to support them in what is reasonable.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

16th Jan. 1814.

I have submitted to the Field Marshal your letters of the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., as also the proceedings of the civil authorities of Santander, in regard to our hospitals established at that place, apparently in consequence of a medical board formed there, under their authority.

Although it is to be lamented that such unnecessary impediments should be raised by our allies to the medical treatment of soldiers who have been disabled by hardship or wounds received in Spain, his Excellency directs you should fully comply with the injunctions of the magistracy, in the attentions supposed to concern the interests of the inhabitants; in the mean while no sick are to be sent to Santander, and you are to remove the recovered soldiers towards the army by every opportunity.

To avoid a continuance of the difficulties lately experienced in Spain, and particularly at Santander, on the subject of hospitals, the Marquis of Wellington has solicited His Majesty's ministers to establish hospitals at the most adjacent ports on the English coast; and it will be for the municipal authorities to justify to Spain and to posterity measures which render such an arrangement expedient on the part of England, after such sacrifices of blood and treasure.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bowerie, A.A.G., right column.

16th Jan. 1814.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, that the Field Marshal complies with Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart's request, as relating to officers and soldiers of the 2d division concerned in irregular foraging; but it is expected those persons should know they are indebted for this lenity to the Lieut. General.

Assist. Surgeon — is to be released from his arrest; and the soldiers generally may return to their employments, with the exception of private —, servant to Staff Surgeon —, who, notwithstanding his general character, must not again be employed as a bātmān; as his unauthorised arming implied a disposition to incur risk, incompatible with the rules of discipline.

I am to request that the attention of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart may be drawn to the letter of Paymaster —, of the — regt., which appears written under the influence of a general misapprehension of orders on the subject of foraging, and the principle of subordination.

Mr. — commences his letter by accusing the officer who noticed this breach of orders of bad disposition; and notwithstanding the foraging was contrary to the established system, and some of the persons similarly employed had thought it advisable to carry arms on the occasion for defence, Mr. — persists in declaring that he sees nothing incorrect on the part of the serjeant, or the case in general. Mr. — forgets that had he been with his regiment, the means would have been afforded him of complying with orders.

His Excellency is willing to allow a certain latitude to seniors in granting indulgence, but the abuse of the liberty which junior ranks may assume justifies inquiry into the nature of absence.

You will inform me by whose leave Mr. — was absent, and observe that the conduct of accounts by no means requires a Paymaster should be in the rear; and with reference to Mr. —, it is his Excellency's further pleasure that he should not be allowed to leave the head quarters of his regiment except on duty, without special authority from head quarters.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Jan. 1814.

I received yesterday evening two letters from you of the 13th, and that of the 16th. I shall be much obliged to you if you will endeavor to have the dates fixed of the injuries done at Halsou and Jatzou, as we shall then be able to trace it to those who did it, and to make them pay for it.

I shall write to have Brig. Gen. Campbell knighted in England by the Prince Regent.

It will be very convenient if you will continue to saw up planks of a good thickness.

I hope that Clinton succeeded last night in his enterprise; the night was bad enough for any thing.

I enclose a most flourishing account of the Portuguese revenue, which I beg you to return. I have an English newspaper of the 8th, which I will send you if I can find it. It appears that the Danes have made peace with the Prince Royal; have ceded Norway; have joined the allies; and are to be employed against Davoust, shut up in Hamburg.

P.S. The trees cut for firewood, the property of individuals, should be paid for at a reasonable rate.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 31st Dec., and, according to your desire to have at the head of the Q. M. G.'s and Commissary Gen.'s departments with you, officers from this army, I have spoken to De Lancey, who, however, is unwilling to quit his situation in this army; and I have sent for Jackson, who is with Sir R. Hill, and, next to De Lancey, is the most likely to be of use to you. He will be here to-morrow; and if the vessel which will take this should not sail before he arrives, I will let you know by this opportunity what he determines; otherwise I will do so by the next opportunity.

Mr. Dunmore accepts your offer with pleasure, if it is your intention to place him at the head of your department; and he will be ready to leave this in two or three days. I will give him a letter to Lord Bathurst, to apprise his Lordship for what purpose he is sent to England; and I shall be obliged to you if you will write to Lord Bathurst likewise on the subject.

If Col. Jackson should go to you, I will apprise Col. Torrens that I have sent him home in order to join you, without mentioning the name of the officer to whom he is to succeed; whose removal you can arrange as you please.

P.S. If Jackson should prefer his situation here, I will try Cathcart; who, although apparently much attached to his office, would probably relinquish it to join you.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Jan. 1814.

I enclose a letter from Dr. M'Grigor, in which he requests to have 30 more of the moveable hospitals, which have been found very useful in this country, in lieu of 30 which have been either taken by the enemy at sea, or lost.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter (No. 3) of the 6th Jan., in which you have enclosed one of the 17th Dec., from Mr. Thornton to Lord Castlereagh, in which he has made his Lordship acquainted with the favorable disposition of the Prince Royal of Sweden to recommend me to His Swedish Majesty for the highest distinction of the Order of the Sword. I request your Lordship to obtain for me the permission of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to accept this distinction.

In case His Royal Highness should be graciously pleased to permit me to accept it, I beg that Mr. Thornton will express to the Prince Royal my acknowledgments for the notice which he has taken of my conduct in the service of His Majesty, and of his allies, and for the honorable distinction by which His Royal Highness proposes to reward it.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Jan. 1814.

In writing an official answer to Mr. Thornton's letter respecting the Swedish Order, I have not thought it respectful or proper to choose between the military distinction and the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword. But as I conclude that the Order is conferred upon me on account of military conduct, I should prefer the military distinction.

The A.G. to Ensign Newman, 34th regt., Hull.

17th Jan. 1814.

I have to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th ult., that your exchange took place some time since, for Lieut. de Lupé, of the — in the French service; it will therefore be proper that you should now submit to the A.G. at the Horse Guards, through the officer commanding the dépôt of the 34th regt., your request to be allowed to join the 2d battalion serving with this army.

The A.G. to the Brigade Major of Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry. 17th Jan. 1814.

A serjeant and his party, of Major Gen. Bock's brigade, who were quartered

upon the house of François —, having given him two receipts for forage taken from the house for the use of their horses; and those receipts having been sent to this office, where they have been destroyed by accident, I have to request, that to enable the landlord to recover the amount of the forage, you will ascertain who the serjeant or non-commissioned officer was who signed the receipts, and moreover that you will sign similar receipts for him; which receipts, it is desirable, should be passed by the Commissary of the brigade, and enclosed to this office. François — is the postmaster of St. Jean de Luz.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

17th Jan. 1814.

I am to request you will call upon Lieut. —, of the 7th hussars, the officer referred to in the enclosed paper, to account for his having pressed mules for the conveyance of baggage, contrary to the orders of the army, and to restore without delay to their owner the animals referred to; for which purpose they are to be sent in charge of a non-commissioned officer to head quarters, reporting to this office.

Lieut. — will also be prepared to reimburse the owner of the mules such reasonable daily charge as he may make for the employment of his animals in the service of an individual or of a regiment.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

I am glad to hear of the success of Gen. Clinton's enterprise, which appears to have been very well conducted by Capt. Gualley, of the 11th regt.*

I enclose another letter on Portuguese finance, and a country paper to the 6th. I will take some steps respecting the Governor of Burgos; but it is impossible to know what to do with these people. They have put our hospital at Santander in quarantine, for no reason whatever; and every thing there, therefore, is in confusion.

* A French outpost stationed on the right bank of the Nive was surprised and taken, but the post was reoccupied by the enemy.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814.

1. * * * * *
The Court does therefore sentence the prisoner, Lieut. —, of the — regt., to be reprimanded, in such manner as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned that so much of the time of the officers of the General Court Martial should have been taken up in the investigation, and his own in the perusal of the evidence on the investigation, of charges so futile as those given in by Mr. — against Lieut. —, and which had the good of the service so little for their object.

3. Lieut. —'s conduct was no doubt highly reprehensible, and it does appear extraordinary to the Commander of the Forces, that under circumstances in which there was so little room for choice of quarters as there appears to have been at Ahetze, any dispute should have existed, and any officer should have exposed his conduct to censure as Lieut. — did. The Commander of the Forces, however, concurs with the General Court Martial, that the offer to make any apology required ought to have satisfied Mr. —; and so little does he think the subject deserving the attention and time which it has occupied, that if the Commander of the Forces had known that Mr. — had offered to make an apology for his conduct, he would not have allowed him to be brought to trial.

4. Lieut. — is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest.

5. The Commander of the Forces has observed in the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that Mr. — has been engaged in retail trade since he has been the Paymaster of the — regt., which circumstance he will make known to the Sec. at War; and in the mean time, as this conduct is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the King's regulations, the Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the Paymasters from trading in any manner whatever.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814.

After what has passed, it is absolutely necessary to force the French to evacuate the ground in question; even if you should be obliged to destroy the houses with cannon. Do it, therefore, whenever you please; only send word to the neighbouring posts, and desire that the intelligence may be communicated along the line.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 16th, regarding the 1st hussars, K. G. L. We have frequently before had desertions from that regiment, but the Commanding officer has always hitherto been able to select the suspicious characters, and send them away; and this measure has invariably had the effect of putting a stop to the desertion. It appears extraordinary that the present Commanding officer should now know less of the character of the men than the former Commanding officer did. I am clearly of opinion that nothing should be done to hurt the character of the regiment; and I don't doubt that the old soldiers will soon discover the black sheep.

To Lieut. Col. the Hon. C. M. Cathcart.*

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814, 3 P.M.

I have received a letter from Sir T. Graham, in which he expresses great anxiety to have from this army an officer of the Q. M. G.'s department, and one of the Commissariat department, in order to be at the head of these departments respectively, with the troops serving under his command. I have settled that Mr. Dunmore shall go from the latter; but I cannot so easily find an officer to go from the former, who is so qualified as to be of use to Sir Thomas. I imagine that you will not like to quit your present situation?. Let me know if I am mistaken; and if you should feel no objection to go to Holland, I am convinced that Sir Thomas will be as glad to receive your assistance, as we shall be sorry to lose you.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

I learn that there are some wounded French soldiers at Cambo, whom Sir W. Stewart is desirous of getting rid of, and he wishes to send them down the Nive into Bayonne, as he had done before with some others.

Upon that occasion the French detained the boat and the boatmen, against which it is necessary to guard in future; and at all events I request you to remind Sir W. Stewart that there must be no communication with the enemy's posts originating with us, without orders from head quarters; and that I must have a list and description of these men before I can permit their being sent in.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

I received your letter of mid-day yesterday. You have done quite right not to allow the wounded Frenchmen to pass down the Nive from Cambo. I have written to Hill upon that subject, and beg you not to allow any to pass till you shall receive directions from hence.

* Lieut. Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 19th Jan. 1814.

That which I apprehended when I addressed you last has occurred: the *Xefe Politico* of the province of Guipuzcoa has placed under quarantine in the ports of that province all vessels coming from Santander, without giving me the slightest intimation that he intended to do so, or had done so; and the first intimation I received of the act was the enclosed copy of a letter written by the Alcalde of Fuenterrabia to a Portuguese officer commanding a depôt at Andaye, desiring him to give no assistance to an English vessel which was at that time about to be cast away, and was afterwards wrecked in the Bidasoa, as she had come from Santander, where there were appearances of the yellow fever!!

In consequence of the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the Bay of Biscay in the winter, and the badness and inconvenience of all the harbours in this part of the coast, and the difficulty and danger of entering them at all, all vessels from England and elsewhere, loaded with provisions or stores for any of the armies, go in the first instance to Santander, and there wait for orders and a favorable opportunity to come to the harbours to the eastward.

The provisions for the Spanish army in particular are collected at Santander, and are brought from thence to the harbours to the eastward as occasion may offer.

The consequence of the conduct of the town of Santander has been, that already the Spanish army have no provisions. I have a magazine at Pasages and this place, which will last the army a few days; but as soon as that magazine is expended, I must withdraw the army from the frontier if the quarantine upon vessels coming from Santander is to last.

These are the consequences of the system by which these provinces are governed. Duties of the highest description, military operations, political interests, and the salvation of the state, are made to depend upon the caprice of a few ignorant individuals, who have adopted a measure, at least at present, unnecessary and harsh, without adverting to its objects or consequences, and merely with a view to their personal interests and convenience. Then they have carried the measure into execution in a manner as harsh, as capricious, and unjust, as it is possible to conceive.

I enclose copies of two letters which have been received here, one of the 13th, the other of the 14th Jan., from the Commandant and principal Medical Officer at the hospital at Santander, from which you will see that there is not the slightest ground for belief that there is any contagion in the hospital, much less a disorder which can be called epidemic. Even if there was contagion in the hospital, there would exist no reason for placing the hospital in quarantine, and for incurring the risk of the consequences likely to follow. I have known many instances of contagion in military hospitals which have not affected in some instances more than the room or ward in which it prevailed, and seldom extended beyond the building; and I never heard before of an hospital placed in quarantine only because a few soldiers in it had a yellow appearance in their countenance.

I shall be obliged to you if you will represent this matter to the

Spanish government, and urge them to adopt early and efficient measures on the subject.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received the enclosed letter from Sir G. Collier, and I beg to refer you to the last paragraph, showing on what grounds vessels are put in quarantine. We shall lose numbers of lives and of ships before this wise measure can be remedied.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B. St. Jean de Luz, 20th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

The case of the French piquet is rather unlucky; and I think it would have been best to leave them quiet there in the first instance, under all the circumstances stated, and at all events not to have sent them the message which Clinton did to go away. Even if the houses are destroyed, they will stay there, according to the notion I have of the ground, from the last account of it; and I doubt their being destroyed at 900 yards distance. It will therefore be best to leave them alone.

I should have gone over to you this morning, only that I am waiting for the mail.

I don't think I can do any thing in Col. Tulloh's case, which is very different from Dickson's; probably you might, if you were to write to Lord Mulgrave.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Le Cor, Portuguese service, 2d division. 20th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor to receive and make known the purport of your favorable report of the general conduct of Capt. G. Henry, of the 14th Portuguese regt., to the Marquis of Wellington.

Although his Excellency has been gratified by the intimation of the becoming conduct of Capt. Henry, I am directed to observe that the course of recommendation, under such circumstances, is through Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whose approval of British officers, whilst employed in the Portuguese army, is indispensable to the admission of any pretensions, in consequence, to promotion in the British army.

The A.G. to Mr. O'Connell, merchant, St. Jean de Luz. 20th Jan. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 18th inst. to the Marquis of Wellington. In reply I am to observe, that Mr. —, as a follower of the army, made himself subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

Mr. — committed a gross and unprovoked insult against Capt. Strenuwitz, of the York chasseurs, for which he was desired to make atonement, as well as to satisfy the innkeeper of the 'Cerf,' whom he had forced to leave his house at night, for safety. Mr. — delayed complying with those injunctions, and absconded to avoid the consequence of disobedience of orders: his Excellency, under these circumstances, is under the necessity of deciding, that Mr. —'s property is to be detained, as a security for his submitting himself to the law, when it will be immediately restored.

With reference to those articles of value, which you state to be your personal

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 20th Jan. 1814.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General and other officers of the army to the 5 following numbers of the G. O. of the 1st Aug. 1810, regarding communications with the enemy; and he particularly requests that these orders may be strictly attended to, and that no communication whatever may originate with the allied army which is not ordered from head quarters: all communications from the enemy must be sent to head quarters, as the Commander of the Forces alone can give an answer. The Commander of the Forces requests that these orders may be communicated to the Portuguese army. (*See G. O., Vol. IV., p. 197.*)

property, you will be so good as produce proofs of your claim, which I shall then submit to the Field Marshal's decision.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bradford, A.A.G., 4th division.

20th Jan. 1814.

I have laid your report of the 18th inst. and enclosures before the Commander of the Forces, and I am commanded to request you will acquaint me, for his Excellency's information, by whose authority the foraging party of the 4th division went out, from which 1 serjeant and 14 privates, with 17 animals, were captured on the 10th inst. As the result of this service shows the foraging party was undertaken in the vicinity of the enemy's lines, you will ascertain and detail the precautions taken to avoid surprise, and notice how far Lieut. —, of the — regt., had a right to depend on the protection of the detachment of the 10th hussars, alluded to in his report, from previous concerted plan, and what arrangements were digested for the secure performance of that duty

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 21st Jan. 1814, 11 A.M.

I received your note of the 20th this morning, which I conclude was written before Arbuthnot had reached you yesterday.

I don't think the position of the French piquet signifies. The ground certainly belongs to them; and, indeed, I believe they have always possessed the houses which the piquet now occupies. At all events, unless you should occupy the houses, you could not prevent them from crossing there when they should think proper; and to drive them away therefore, even if practicable, would answer no purpose.

I shall be very glad to see you whenever you will come over. Macdonald's business is unfortunate; but you must take it up as you would if he were a Portuguese, or as if he had committed the same act in a British regiment.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 21 Janvier, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir les lettres que votre Excellence m'a adressées le 15 et le 18 Janvier.

Je suis bien fâché, mais, malgré les raisonnemens de votre Excellence, je ne crois pas que je ferais mon devoir en renvoyant M. Cavalier en France en échange pour M. Haggerty, *hospital mate*, qui à la vérité ne peut pas être censé officier; et je renvoie donc M. Bontems Le Fort en échange pour lui, et M. Barbier Duquily en échange pour M. Radcliffe Powell, malgré que le dernier ne soit que commis, et le premier officier commissionné.

Pour ce qui regarde les officiers estropiés en général, et l'échange du Lieut. Durand en particulier, contre Le Lieut. Russell, je prie votre Excellence de se souvenir que ce fut elle-même qui demanda cet échange; que la convention en a été faite; et je n'ai demandé ni demande, dans le cas du Lieut. Russell, que ce qui avait été convenu. Dans la même convention le Lieut. Colonel Fenwick, de qui M. le Général Comte d'Erlon prit la parole à Almandoz quand il ne pouvait se remuer, et qui a depuis perdu la jambe, et ne pourra jamais servir, a été échangé pour le Colonel Lespagnol; mais je ne m'en plains pas, parceque c'était convenu; et il me paraît, ainsi qu'à votre Excellence, 'que, quand une convention existe, elle doit être obligatoire pour les deux parties, et être religieusement observée de part et d'autre.'

J'ai toujours renvoyé les officiers et soldats Français, estropiés à ne plus servir, aussitôt qu'ils étaient suffisamment rétablis de leurs blessures pour pouvoir être transportés; et je le ferai toujours. Votre Excellence ayant promis de faire la même chose, je vous demande la restitution de Señor Caceres sans échange; si vous ne croyez pas qu'il soit estropié à ne plus servir, comme il n'est que cadet, j'enverrai un soldat en échange pour lui.

Pour ce qui regarde les deux officiers Portugais, je crois que votre Excellence est mal informée; au moins il y a évidence ici qu'ils ont été invités à passer l'Adour, et il n'est guère croyable qu'ils aient passé autrement.

J'ai toujours agi envers les armées Françaises de la manière que j'ai demandé à votre Excellence d'agir dans le cas de ces officiers dans ma lettre du 13, savoir dans le cas du Capitaine Sal du 66^{me} régt., pris à Fuentes de Oñoro en l'année 1811, et dernièrement dans le cas de 5 soldats de la division du Général Maucune, pris près de Pampelune au mois de Juillet, qui ont été renvoyés au Général Maucune sans échange. Mais votre Excellence est le maître de considérer ces officiers comme prisonniers de guerre; et dorénavant j'en agirai de la même manière en pareil cas. En attendant je serai préparé à échanger deux Sous Lieutenans pour ces officiers, ou aux avant-postes de l'armée, ou à Morlaix, comme il vous plaira.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Fane.

21st Jan. 1814.

I am desired by my Lord Wellington to apprise you that a new arrangement is about to be made in the posting of General officers, the proposed change being produced by the succession of Major Gen. Colville to the command of the 5th division of infantry.

Previous to determining on Gen. Oswald's future employment, my Lord Wellington wishes me to ask you whether you should like the temporary command of the 7th division of infantry, the expected return of my Lord Dalhousie not allowing his Lordship to offer to you further than the provisional command of that division till the Lieut. General's return.

On leaving this country, my Lord Dalhousie mentioned to me his determination to return; but I have not since heard any thing of his movements. I think it fit to explain to you, that should you decline assuming the command of the 7th division, it will probably be offered to Major Gen. Oswald.

The A.G. to General officers in command of corps and divisions.

21st Jan. 1814.

I am desired by the Field Marshal to inquire whether Lieut. Llorente, of the Spanish guards, has been sent in from the enemy to the advanced posts occupied by the troops under your command; a misunderstanding on this point existing between the head quarters of the opposed armies.

As a general rule with reference to this head of duty, his Excellency has directed me to observe, that every person or communication sent in by the enemy should be the subject of immediate report to head quarters, through the General officer in command of the troops at the time in charge of the advanced posts.

To the Board of Health, at Santander.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Jan. 1814.

I had this day the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th inst.; and if you had not written to me upon the subject to which it relates, I certainly should not have troubled you upon it.

It is certainly greatly inconvenient to any country to have an army operating within it; and it is not one of the least inconveniences attending

such an evil, that it is necessary that the sick and wounded soldiers should be taken care of in hospitals.

When it became necessary, in order to drive the enemy from the Spanish territory, to carry on the operations of the war in the Biscayan provinces, the hospitals of the army were established on the coast; and the town of Santander was allotted principally to the British army, as it possessed more extensive means of maritime transport than the others.

Great as the inconvenience must ever be to any town, of establishing a military hospital within it, I am happy to be able to assert that it has been alleviated, in respect to Santander, as far as has been in my power, that I have had buildings brought purposely from England for the hospitals, and that all the expenses of the hospitals have been regularly paid; but I am concerned to add, that the inhabitants of the town have always manifested an extreme sensibility to the inconvenience which was the natural result of the fortunate circumstances of the war, and have made many indirect efforts to remove the hospitals.

In the recent instance of placing the British hospitals under quarantine, that is to say, not only those sick of the supposed epidemic disease, but those sick of other diseases; the wounded, those recovering from their wounds and sickness; those not sick at all, such as the officers of the medical department, and the military officers superintending the hospital, and all the British attendants upon it; I am afraid that both the *Junta de Sanidad*, and the authorities of the town, have not been so considerate as they ought to have been, either towards the unfortunate objects of the measure they adopted, or of the interests of their country. In your letter of the 14th you state that the Commandant of the British hospitals, and the gentlemen of the British medical department, concurred with you in the measures which you adopted. They have certainly deceived me most grossly, if there was such a concurrence of opinion; and I enclose you the copy of a paper transmitted to me by those gentlemen of the same date with your letter, from which it appears that the British and Portuguese medical gentlemen thought so lightly of the disorder which had induced you to put the British hospitals under quarantine in so extraordinary a manner, that they were about to send the convalescents to join their regiments in the army.

But supposing that the danger of infectious disease, and not extreme sensibility to the inconvenience of having the hospital at Santander and the desire to remove it, was the cause of your recent measure of putting the whole British hospital in quarantine, it cannot afford a ground for the desire which you have expressed, that I should no longer make use of the harbour of Santander, either by sending there sick soldiers, or soldiers in health, or effects.

I beg to observe to you that the harbour of Santander belongs to the Spanish nation, and not to any particular set of individuals of that nation. The British army are serving the Spanish nation, and the soldiers and effects brought to Santander, whether for the service of the Spanish, the British, or the Portuguese army, are for the service of the nation; and till the government shall desire that I shall refrain from using the port of

Santander, I hope the town will forgive me for thus declaring that I shall use it as long as it shall be convenient to the service of the cause.

It is probable that the measure which the town of Santander have adopted of declaring the British hospitals in quarantine, unnecessarily, as appears from the enclosed paper, and indeed from your own letter, followed as it has been by orders to the different ports on the coast from the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa, to place all ships in quarantine coming from Santander, will have the effect of putting the whole of the northern coast of Spain and the army in quarantine, in respect to the rest of the world. If it has not that effect, it certainly will have the effect of obliging the army to fall back from the position which it now occupies towards countries in the interior of Spain capable of maintaining it.

The measure adopted by the town of Santander, and its consequences, have cut off the communication between the army and its magazines, certainly without necessity; and it cannot be expected that the army will maintain its position if, notwithstanding the plenty that has been provided for it, it should starve.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 22d Jan. 1814.

I enclose a letter from Lieut. Schwaben, of the 1st regt. of Hesse Darmstadt, and another from Ignace Gangeurreder, surgeon in the Bavarian service, both prisoners at Cadiz; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will apply to the Spanish government to release them, and to send them over, either to the officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Cadiz, if any should still be there, or to His Majesty's Consul at Cadiz, if the troops should have sailed, in order that these gentlemen may be sent to England, with a view to their being from thence forwarded to their own country.

I wrote to the Commanding officer of His Majesty's troops at Cadiz upon the subject; and in case he should have gone, I request your Excellency to write to His Majesty's Consul.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Jan. 1814.

I found Jackson equally unwilling with De Lancey to quit his situation with the right of the army; although feeling, equally with De Lancey, regret that the circumstances in which he was placed did not allow of his going to give you the assistance which he would wish to give you upon every occasion; and I therefore sent for Cathcart, who goes to you with Mr. Dunmore. I will write to Torrens upon the subject, and I hope that, by the time he shall have received my letter, he will have heard from you.

I have nothing new to tell you.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th Jan., regarding the supposed epidemic disorder in the hospitals of the British army at Santander, and the measures adopted upon the occasion by the authorities at Santander; upon which, as the Commander of the British army, I had already addressed His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.

I now beg leave to enclose you the copy of a letter of the 14th inst., which I have received from the Junta de Sanidad of Santander, and the copy of my answer, and of its enclosure, from which your Excellency will see that it is clear that there has not been even a contagious fever in the British hospitals, much less one that would be deemed epidemical, or could call for the measure of putting in quarantine the whole of the hospitals, sick, wounded, convalescent, and in health.

I don't object to any law which has for its object the preservation of the public health; but I believe it will be admitted that those charged with the execution of those laws are required to proceed with discretion; that they ought not to create the alarm, inconvenience, confusion, and evil, which have been the consequence of the measures of the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander upon this occasion, without due ground; and that they are responsible for their conduct. I can prove that there was not the slightest ground for the measure the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander adopted; and that, so far from the military Commandant of the hospitals, and the medical gentlemen, concurring in its necessity, the first intimation they received of it was to find themselves in quarantine under the guard of the Spanish soldiers of the garrison.

In consequence of the difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the bay at this season, all ships, whether containing provisions, clothing, ammunition, troops, or stores, for any of the allied armies, are ordered to Santander to wait for orders and an opportunity to come to the ports to the eastward. Santander being the port to which the best roads from Castille and Leon lead, the provisions for the 4th Spanish army have been at length collected there, and are to be brought thence by sea to the ports to the eastward.

In consequence of the British hospital at Santander having been placed in quarantine, the *Xefe Politico* in Guipuzcoa has put in quarantine in the ports of that province all vessels coming from Santander; that is to say, all vessels having on board provisions, clothing, troops, or stores for any of the allied armies; the Spanish army equally with the others: and thus the town of Santander has at one stroke virtually cut off all the supplies of the allied armies of every description, and has thereby done that which the enemy has never been able to effect.

It is impossible that your Excellency can fail to see the consequences of this measure. Either the decree of quarantine must be withdrawn forthwith, and measures must be taken to tranquillise the apprehensions of the country regarding the state of the hospitals at Santander, or the decree of the *Xefe Politico* of Guipuzcoa must remain unexecuted, and the ports of San Sebastian, Pasages, and Fuenterrabia, continue open, notwithstanding the state of quarantine of the hospital at Santander; or the communication must remain open between Santander, San Sebastian, Pasages, and the army, and all those places, and the army must be in quarantine in reference to the rest of the world; or the army must be deprived of its supplies, and as soon as it shall have consumed what is now on shore at Pasages, and at this place, it must retire towards the interior of Spain, where it can be supplied; as to supply its wants by sea in the present season, excepting through the medium of Santander, is not possible.

It will probably appear to your Excellency that these considerations should have occurred to the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander before they adopted the measure which they have adopted, by their own confession, without any very urgent occasion; and, according to the accounts which I have received, without any grounds whatever.

I have thought it proper to make this statement to the government, leaving it to their superior wisdom to take such measures as they may think proper.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 23d Jan. 1814.

The enemy withdrew on the 21st, in the morning, all their outposts in front of the intrenched camp at Bayonne, between the Adour and the left of the Nive; and at the same time the troops which I had reported in my last to have moved upon Bidarry and Baygorry marched from thence apparently towards the centre of the army, which has been considerably reinforced. It is reported that two divisions of infantry have marched upon Bordeaux; and I think it certain that the force at Bayonne has been reduced. But, according to all the reports which I have received, the troops which left Bayonne have gone only to Peyrehorade, in order to be more easily subsisted.

I have had no reports from Catalonia since I addressed you last.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 24th Jan. 1814.

I have settled with Alava the concern of D'Urban's cavalry, which are to continue to receive their corn at the Spanish magazine; and Freyre wishes you to pay your money and bills for it to the Intendant General, at his head quarters.

I enclose some papers about 2 mules. I should think that, if the muleteers will swear that the mules are theirs, it would be proof sufficient to obtain restitution of them. There is no doubt, I believe, of their being stolen property.

To the Emperor of Austria.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Jan. 1814.

M. le Baron Wessenberg m'a fait connaître que votre Majesté m'avait fait l'honneur de me conférer la Grande Croix de son Ordre Militaire de Marie Thérèse, que le Prince Régent m'a permis d'accepter; et votre Majesté a daigné ajouter à cet acte de sa bonté envers moi celle de m'écrire une lettre autographe pour me l'apprendre, et m'exprimer son approbation sur ma conduite militaire, de la manière la plus flatteuse.*

Je prie votre Majesté d'agréer mes remerciemens de l'honneur qu'elle m'a conféré, et l'assurance que je lui donne de tâcher toujours de mériter son approbation.

Au Baron Wessenberg.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 24 Jan. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a adressée le 31, par laquelle vous m'avez appris, en des termes très obligeants, que Sa Majesté l'Empereur m'avait fait l'honneur de me nommer Grande Croix de son Ordre Militaire de Marie Thérèse, et de plus m'avait honoré d'une lettre autographe, que votre Excellence m'a transmise.

* See Appendix, No. VII.

J'adresse une lettre à Sa Majesté l'Empereur, que j'envoie avec celle-ci, dans laquelle je remercie Sa Majesté de ses bontés, et de l'honneur dont elle m'a comblé; et je prie votre Excellence de la lui transmettre.

Je vous prie aussi d'accepter l'assurance de ma reconnaissance pour la manière dont votre Excellence m'a communiqué l'honneur que Sa Majesté l'Empereur m'avait fait, et de la considération et du respect avec lesquels, &c.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 26th Jan. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 4th Jan., No. 1, in which you enclose one from Baron Wessenberg; and have informed me that His Majesty the Emperor had conferred upon me the Grand Cross of the military Order of Maria Theresa, which H. R. H. the Prince Regent had permitted me to accept. I beg your Lordship will return my thanks to His Royal Highness.

I enclose a letter for Baron Wessenberg, containing one for His Majesty the Emperor, in answer to a letter which His Majesty had addressed to me, and to thank His Majesty for this mark of his favor.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre. St. Jean de Luz, ce 26 Jan. 1814, à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Je vous envoie une lettre que m'a adressé l'Inspecteur Général de l'Infanterie, sur un plan que vous avez eu en contemplation de supprimer le bataillon de la 4^{me} armée appelé *Del Deposito*.

Le fait est, que ce bataillon devrait avoir tout autre nom que celui *Del Deposito*. Il est composé de déserteurs et autres étrangers; et s'il n'a pas été formé sous les ordres du gouvernement, le gouvernement a pris connaissance de son existence, et a sous ses yeux des *propuestas* pour les officiers; et à moins que vous ne preniez sur vous d'agir au nom du gouvernement, je crois qu'il faudrait le consulter avant de supprimer ce bataillon.

Vous verrez dans les lettres incluses ce qui s'est passé sur un sujet pareil avec le Comte de la Bisbal; et en tout cas je vous conseille de ne pas toucher à ce bataillon sans ordre; et de proposer ce que vous voulez en faire.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 26 Jan. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 24.

MM. Bontems Le Fort et Barbier Duquily seront de suite renvoyés aux avant-postes de l'armée Française.

Que Señor Caceres soit ou ne soit pas estropié, j'aurai toujours grand plaisir à faire ce qui peut être agréable à votre Excellence, et sans faire plus de questions là-dessus, et j'écris en Angleterre qu'on renvoie en France le Sieur Courmes, sergent au 62^{me} régt. de ligne, pris à San Sebastian, en échange du Señor Caceres, *cadete* au 5^{me} régt. Espagnol de *Zapadores*. Je consens à l'échange des Sous Lieuts. Boyer du 62^{me} régt. de ligne, pris à San Sebastian, et Metroi du 66^{me}, pour les Alferes M. M. Ferreira Nobre, et A. de Vasconcellos, du 18^{me} régt. Portugais. Je prie votre Excellence de me faire dire si ces derniers doivent venir aux avant-postes ou aller à Morlaix. J'envoie en Angleterre une lettre pour prier que les Lieuts. Boyer et Metroi soient renvoyés en France.

La raison pour laquelle je n'ai pas encore répondu à l'article de la lettre de votre Excellence qui avait égard au Lieut. Llorente des Gardes Espagnoles est que, par hasard, je n'ai pas encore reçu un rapport de son arrivée en aucun des avant-postes de l'armée, malgré les perquisitions que j'ai faites à ce sujet, apparemment à cause de quelque méprise dans son nom aux avant-postes; et il n'a pas non plus rejoint son régiment. Je prie votre Excellence de me faire dire par quelle route il a été envoyé. Quand il arrivera, je n'ai nulle objection à faire renvoyer le Lieut. Rey, du 1^{er} régt. de ligne, pris à San Sebastian.

J'ai l'honneur de renvoyer la liste d'officiers et employés dernièrement échangés; et j'ai marqué contre le nom de chacun les mesures prises pour son renvoi. J'y joins l'extrait d'une lettre dernièrement reçue des Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre, par laquelle votre Excellence verra que tout arrangement d'échange convenu avec moi sera mis à exécution en Angleterre. J'y ai ajouté les noms de ces officiers renvoyés aux avant-postes de l'armée Française, pour lesquels ceux contre qui il était convenu qu'ils seraient échangés n'ont pas encore été renvoyés en Angleterre.

Pour ce qui regarde le Sieur R. Renninson, Capitaine du bâtiment marchand le *Palladium*, je n'ai aucune objection à son échange pour le Capitaine Passemant, s'il est aussi Capitaine de bâtiment marchand.

Je vois, par le cartel arrangé pour la dernière guerre, que les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands étaient censés du même rang avec les aspirans de la marine, et les Sous Lieutenans et Enseignes des troupes de terre. Si donc le Capitaine Passemant est de la marine Française, je ne peux pas consentir à l'échange-proposé par votre Excellence.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 26th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 21st and 22d. Pray take care to send your dispatches for England from Madrid, so as to arrive here by Monday night. I detain the packet at San Sebastian till Tuesday morning for the Madrid post, which arrives on Monday evening. The messenger did not arrive till yesterday morning. He was sent off immediately; and if the packet had sailed, I applied to Sir G. Collier for a ship of war to carry him home.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the whole conduct of the Spanish government regarding the negotiations for peace; and I entertain serious doubts whether it is advisable that the British government should be in any way parties to a change under existing circumstances. I am certain that no government would act better than they have in this most important of all concerns; and I doubt that any Regency, under the existing constitution, would have power to act better in other matters more peculiarly of internal concern. The Minister at War being dismissed makes a great alteration in the state of the question as affecting us.

The mob of Madrid will be just as bad as the mob of Cadiz in a short time. Both are set in motion by the same machine, the press, in the hands, I believe, of the same people. The mercantile class will not have quite so much influence at Madrid, although they will not want partisans when they desire to carry a question by violence. The *Grandees* had

formerly a good deal of influence at Madrid ; but they are too poor at present, and their situation is too degraded, for them to be able to do much under existing circumstances.

The only chance the *serviles* have is to conduct themselves as no persons in Spain ever did, with great prudence and a firmness amounting to a contempt of the efforts of the press and the mob when they (the *serviles*) are right. But that is not to be expected ; and the wiser, the bolder, and the less numerous party having the press and the mob in their hands, will soon govern the assembly at Madrid as they did at Cadiz.

I beg you to write immediately to Duff, to request him to apply to Adm. Martin for conveyance for the money at Cadiz, to be there by the time he may expect to have 200,000 dollars collected.

P.S. I saw the instructions and report of the conferences with St. Aignan, at Francfort ; and I was quite certain that Buonaparte would take advantage of what St. Aignan had carried away in writing, with a verbal protest against its context.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

26th Jan. 1814.

I have duly submitted your reply of the 24th inst., with reference to a demand made by the magistrate of St. Pé for a car taken by a detachment of the 3d division from that vicinity, and which demand appears to be well founded. (*See A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 13th Jan. 1814.*)

The irregularity is in no measure excused by its having been committed without authority ; and as it was every individual's business composing that detachment to prevent such a proceeding, it is his Excellency's pleasure that the sum of 20 dollars be paid for that car to the proprietor, who will be pointed out by the mayor of St. Pé, and is to be recovered by a proportionate stoppage of the pay of the ranks composing the Zugarramurdi command. You will be so good to send me the receipt of the proprietor, which is to be obtained by one of the officers whom the Lieut. General will appoint to bear the money to St. Pé.

I beg the enclosure may be returned to me with your final report.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

26th Jan. 1814.

In reference to my letter of the 25th Oct. last, I request you will report to me what steps Brigade Major — has taken to put himself in possession of the volume of G. O. that was deficient at that period ; and also whether the volume for 1809, belonging to the — light dragoons, has been received back from Lieut. Col. —.

I can only look to Brigade Major — for the volume of 1811, which it appears was regularly forwarded to him ; and as other volumes for the same year passed through his hands, for the regiments of Major Gen. Long's brigade, he could not be ignorant at the time that the volumes for that year had been printed ; and if he did not receive one, he should have reported it.

Lieut. Hurford, of this office, has books from which he can replace the volumes above referred to ; but as the public ought not to defray the expense of them a second time, that officer will require to be paid the cost of them, viz, 16s. 4d. each.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter, No. 17, of the 12th inst.

The personage whom you mention as having passed and repassed through Catalonia in a mysterious manner, is the Duque de San Carlos ; he brought with him a treaty of peace, signed by Napoleon and Ferdinand VII., which the Regency have refused to ratify, and they have conducted themselves remarkably well, and with great candour and frankness, upon

this occasion. I have seen the treaty and all the papers connected with it.

Gen. Copons had no orders from me to behave as he has done; his conduct is quite unjustifiable, both in concealing from you what he knew of the Duque de San Carlos' arrival, and the nature of his mission, and in making no report to me; and I think it probable that the very mention of his conduct would tend to destroy him in the public opinion. However, under all the circumstances of the case, I think it best to say nothing on the subject.

I take this opportunity of informing you, that Don José Palafox (the famous defender of Zaragoza) is on his way through Catalonia on a similar mission, it is supposed. I have this information from the government.

Some time ago, in answer to a question from Gen. Elio, stating the probability of proposals from the enemy to surrender the forts in Valencia and on the Ebro, on condition of withdrawing the garrisons, I desired that you and Gen. Copons and Gen. Elio would decide (if there should not be time to refer to me) on the expediency of concurring in such a proposition. I have since desired, by letters, which will go to Gen. Copons and Gen. Elio by the courier who will take this, that no capitulation should be made with any French garrison without my consent, unless such garrison should surrender as prisoners of war.

My reasons for giving this order are, 1st; that the circumstances of France, Spain, and the world at large, have altered a good deal since the beginning of December, when I gave the former orders: and, 2dly; that I have for some time expected that Napoleon would adopt the measure in reference to Spain which he has lately adopted; and I think it not unlikely that, finding his first effort has failed, he will make a second, meeting the terms of the decree of the Cortes, that is, withdrawing his troops from Spain altogether, and sending back King Ferdinand.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letters, Nos. 18 and 19, of the 18th and 20th Jan.

I approve entirely of the enterprise attempted by you on the enemy's posts at the villages of San Vicens and Molins de Rey, although not so successful as you wished. Operations of that description at this season of the year are liable to the casualties of weather and roads; and it cannot be expected that all the success will attend them which might have been originally in contemplation when they were planned. I beg you will congratulate Gen. Sarsfield on the good conduct of the troops under his command.

I am much concerned, though not surprised, at the difficulties in supplying the wants of the regiment of *St. Jago*; and I approve of your assisting from time to time Gen. Sarsfield's division, letting me know the amount and cost of what is given to them.

I likewise approve of your giving the musket ammunition which he requires, and *has the means of moving*; and of your requiring all the ordnance and stores from Carthagena.

I approve of the assistance you have given to the officers of the Westphalian and Nassau cavalry.

To Vice Adm. G. Martin.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Jan. 1814.

Mr. Duff, His Majesty's Consul General at Cadiz, has been charged with the business of raising money in that city for His Majesty's troops, for bills upon the Treasury; and I have requested His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid to desire him to apply to you for one of His Majesty's ships, to convey that money to the army whenever he shall have reason to believe that it will amount to 200,000 dollars by the time the vessel will arrive at Cadiz. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make it convenient to attend to his requisitions on this subject.

I have likewise desired the Commissary Gen. to order his agent at Gibraltar to apprise you when he shall have as much as 50,000 dollars ready to be sent from that place to the army; and probably you might make it convenient to the service that the vessel which will bring the money from Cadiz should likewise bring that from Gibraltar, if there should be as much as 50,000 dollars there. I hope you will excuse my having desired these gentlemen to apply to you, in order to save the time which would elapse by a report coming to me, and my application going from hence to you.

I some time ago requested Gen. Peacocke to apply to you for a passage to the ports in this quarter of a considerable body of recruits and convalescents, belonging to the Portuguese army; for which, I am sorry to observe, that you have not yet had means of conveyance.

I have reason to believe, however, that transports will very shortly be sent to Lisbon; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will attend to the request of Gen. Peacocke, or of Gen. Blunt, to send round such troops belonging to the Portuguese army as they may be desirous of sending.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Jan. 1814.

In answer to your letter of the 5th, regarding the export trade of St. Jean de Luz, I have to mention to you that there does not appear any thing in this country to be exported. The imports are coffee and sugar, carried forward into France by contraband, and what are called army stores here; such as bad wine and porter, cheese, butter, shoes and boots, very little cloth, razors, &c., sold to the army at enormous profit. Then there is a very extensive trade in corn from Spain, which is sold in the country to make good the deficiency for the people of what we have taken from them, and in spirits for the Commissariat.

From this statement, you will see that the return of this trade is necessarily ready money. It is very probable that hereafter, when navigation shall be less dangerous, some persons will buy colonial produce here, and in the ports of Spain, to carry it to the ports in the power of Napoleon, which I will do all in my power to prevent; and I shall succeed here. In Spain I shall not: and you must therefore take care that the French ports are rigorously blockaded.

I hope I may get some money here and at Pasages for bills upon

England; and I think I should already have got some, if we had not been under the necessity of adopting, in my opinion, the worst measure that we have adopted since the army came to the Peninsula, that of paying the muleteers a month's pay in bills upon the Treasury. Those bills are now selling in this town at 6s. 8d. and 7s. the dollar; and I am told some are smuggled into France. But we should have lost our means of transport if we had not adopted this measure, and the evils resulting from it are the consequences of the distress in which we have been.

The money for the Spanish army is still at Coruña, as well as 150,000 dollars from Lisbon. We are short £18,000 for the last month's pay to the troops, and there is not a shilling in any of the military chests. We are just as bad as the Spaniards. I yesterday wanted to send off a courier to Gen. W. Clinton in Catalonia, and the money for his expenses was borrowed from those who happened to have a little to lend.

The A.G. to Dr. M'Grigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

27th Jan. 1814.

In transmitting you the accompanying proceedings of an inquiry instituted at Figueira, by order of the Commander of the Forces (*see A. G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, 27th Dec. 1813, and to Dr. M'Grigor, 28th Dec. 1813*), into the circumstances attending the loss of stores of the Purveyor's department, I am to observe that although much light has not been thrown on the subject, it appears the difficulty of bringing home any default is attributable to the improper manner in which those stores were embarked at Coimbra; the stores and invoice by no means corresponding.

As the inaccuracy of an invoice must evidently lead to confusion, if not to worse consequences, it is his Excellency's pleasure that you should ascertain the officer of the Purveyor's department who must be held accountable for the false return; and it appears Mr. —, Purveyor's clerk, was fully aware of its inaccuracy.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan. 1814, 10 A.M.

I received yesterday evening your letter of yesterday, regarding the people of Bidarry. We have been very unfortunate in that part of the country. Mina's troops were there, and plundered the country completely; and since then the people have engaged in active operations against us both there and at Baygorry, and have done us really more mischief than the French army.

I enclose a letter, which shall go to you in print; and I shall be obliged to you if you will read and have it explained to the gentry you have with you, and send off one of them with an officer of the Staff corps, to give it to the people of Bidarry and Baygorry. You may also give the person you will send to understand, that if I have further reason to complain of these or any other villages, I will act towards them as the French did towards the towns and villages in Spain and Portugal; that is, I will totally destroy them, and hang up all the people belonging to them that I shall find.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan. 1814.

1. The great number of foraging parties which have been lost lately afford too strong proofs of the little attention paid to the G. O. of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of the officers to the following orders, No. 5 of the 15th Oct., and No. 5 of the 15th Nov. (*See pages 62 and 141.*)

Let the rest of the people of Bidarry be detained till we shall see what effect my letter produces.

P.S. I will send either Bardieu or Auberge over to you with the printed letters, and you had better send them back with the Bidarry man.

Proclamation, No. 11. *Auz Habitans de Bidarry et Baygorry.*

La conduite du peuple des villages de Bidarry et Baygorry m'a fait la plus grande peine; elle est différente de celle de tous les autres habitans du pays, et ils n'ont pas le droit de faire ce qu'ils font.

S'ils veulent faire la guerre, qu'ils aillent se mettre dans les rangs des armées; mais je ne permettrai pas qu'ils fassent impunément tour-à-tour le rôle d'habitant paisible et celui de soldat.

S'ils restent tranquilles chez eux, personne ne les molesterá; ils seront, au contraire, protégés comme le reste des habitans du pays que mes armées occupent. Ils doivent savoir que j'ai en tout rempli les engagemens que j'ai pris envers le pays; mais je les préviens que, s'ils préfèrent me faire la guerre, ils doivent se faire soldats et abandonner leurs foyers: ils ne peuvent pas continuer dans ces villages.

Au Quartier Général,
ce 28 Jan. 1814.

Baigorritar eta Bidarraitarren eguiteco moldeac penaric handiena eguin darot: Bertce herritacoac ez beçala comportatcen dira, çucen ez dutelatic hor la eguitecotz, bijoaz frances armadara.

Ez dut permitituco içan ditecen gaur guerlari, eta bihar jende baquezco. Gueldiric badaudez bere Etchetan, nihore, ez ditu bilhatuco ez penatuco: aïtcitc lagunduac içanen dira bertce herrietacoac beçala. Jaquin beçate complitu ditudala herriari aguindu diotçadan guciac ordean niri guerla nahi badautet eguin, eguin bitez soldadu, har beçate armac, eta utz bere Etcheac.

Cartier Généralean,
28 Urthebastearen, 1814.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan. 1814.

I received this morning your letter of the 19th. The Minister at War, some time ago, sent me a letter, from which it appeared that the Spanish government had very *generously* consented to supply the Portuguese troops with buildings for hospitals; but I did not understand that letter to mean that they were to receive no other assistance whatever from the country. I know that they have received the assistance they required for payment in the manner stated by you, that is, half in money and half in bills. There has been, from time to time, difficulty in getting what was wanted, which exists at every turn and corner in Spain; but those difficulties have been removed the moment Marshal Sir W. Beresford has made them known to me. Within these few days I have arranged for them their military communication with Ciudad Rodrigo, and the supply of the cavalry on the Ebro, for payment at a very cheap rate, in the manner proposed; and, in point of fact, though the Spaniards don't know it, the arrangement is as convenient to them as it is to the Portuguese.

Nothing can be more inconvenient, and increase business to a greater degree, than all the points of contact and communication that we have

with each other. While this point has been very quietly settled here, note upon note has doubtless passed upon it at Lisbon and Madrid, and between those places, and, after all, it will not be settled. Indeed, I doubt that what has been done here will not be undone. But I confess I am not a little surprised that the Portuguese government should have detained the reinforcements and recruits for their army on account of the existence of these discussions, as I had always understood that they had been detained for the want of means of conveyance, for which I have applied to His Majesty's government, and they are ordered to Lisbon.

The Portuguese government should recollect, however, that their engagement to keep up 30,000 men in the field is not with the Spanish government, but with His Majesty; and they should not allow a paltry discussion upon a trifle, over which, in the existing state of Spain, the Spanish government has, in fact, no power, to prevent them from keeping their army complete at this critical moment.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

28th Jan. 1814.

I transmit to you documents setting forth the claim of a Spanish muleteer, impressed by the resident Commissary at Logroño, for the purpose of carrying up the baggage of some soldiers of the 7th hussars from that dépôt to the cantonments of the corps to which they belong.

The Commander of the Forces has directed me to observe, that the G. O. of the army in no way provide for the conveyance of baggage, and that from the reduced state of the transport, such accommodation is by no means to be expected, and which you will explain to the Commissary at Logroño.

As an act of justice to an individual who has been so long detained, and who has sustained such loss by this irregular impressment, it is his Excellency's wish that you should cause a reasonable compensation to be paid the muleteer for the detention alluded to; and a certificate bearing my signature shall be given to the claimant, whose name, at this moment, is unknown to me.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

28th Jan. 1814.

By command of the Field Marshal, I transmit you a letter of complaint addressed to this office, by Lieut. —, of the — regt., of the unjustifiable conduct of Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, in refusing to issue him rations on his arrival at Palencia, on frivolous pretences; and subsequently for breach of discipline, in ill treating a British soldier, servant to Lieut. —, when sent a second time by that officer to request the regular issue, withheld by Mr. — on groundless objections.

It is his Excellency's pleasure that you should relieve Assist. Commissary Gen. — from his present responsibility, by the most convenient and speedy arrangement, reporting to me the probable period of his relief, in order that the steps preparatory to Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. —'s trial by a General Court Martial may be notified in G. O., with a view to the discontinuance of the numerous irregularities committed in the rear, by officers detached in responsible situations. The enclosures are to be returned.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

28th Jan. 1814.

An application having been made by the friends of Lieut. —, of the 71st regt., for permission for him to visit England, for the arrangement of his affairs, I am therefore to desire you will ascertain whether the transfer of Lieut. —'s services to the 2d batt. of that corps, to which it appears he properly belongs, with a view to facilitate the accommodation desired, would have the concurrence of the Lieut. General in charge of the 2d division, and the officer commanding the corps.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Passages.

28th Jan. 1814.

In consequence of the representation contained in your letter of the 23d inst., a

charge of *1s. per diem* will be admitted in your contingent accounts, as the salary to be paid to the French serjeant, prisoner of war, whom you have employed as a clerk at the station under your command; to take date from the day he began to act in that capacity, and to be continued until further orders.

The A. G. to Capt. Swain, Bilbao.

28th Jan. 1814.

In answer to your letter of the 21st inst., and accompanying representation on the part of the deputation of the province, in behalf of merchants of the town of Bilbao, who appear to have made large advances for the British service, at the instance of Commodore Sir H. Popham, I am to acquaint you that, by the Field Marshal's commands, I have referred those documents to Commodore Sir G. Collier.

In making this communication to the authorities of the province, it is his Excellency's wish you should explain, that the relative situations of the naval and land forces of the British service do not enable his Lordship to take any more immediate measures towards the settlement of the demand, till the result of the present reference be fully ascertained.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 29th Jan. 1814.

Lord FitzRoy has given me your letter of yesterday, enclosing the copy of one from the Comte d'Erlon. I shall be much obliged if you will inform him that I should be happy to do any thing in my power to gratify him, but that I can't give a licence for the importation into a Spanish port of the goods of France; nor can I give a licence for the importation into a French port of colonial produce, or leather, or woollen goods, or iron.

A Don Pascal Vallejo.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 29 Jan. 1814.

J'ai reçu par la dernière poste votre mémoire du 16 Déc., que j'ai lu avec le plus grand intérêt; et je suis de même opinion que vous sur plusieurs des points dont il traite. Je ne vois pas cependant que le moment soit encore arrivé de pouvoir faire beaucoup usage des talens et des connaissances de votre ami, et du parti qui certainement existe en France contre le gouvernement de Buonaparte.

J'envoie les papiers à votre ami de la manière que vous avez indiquée. Il peut aisément venir me voir; et peut-être avant qu'il arrive les choses aurent changé tellement qu'il pourra être très utile.

Au Lieut. Géo. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 29 Jan. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 28.

Les Sous Lieuts. Boyer et Metroi seront échangés à Morlaix pour les Alferes Portugais M. M. Ferreira Nobre et A. de Vasconcellos du 18^{me} rég., ainsi que les autres officiers nommés dans notre correspondance antérieure, aussitôt que les Commissaires des prisonniers en Angleterre auront reçu l'information du Commissaire des prisonniers en France que les officiers Anglais ou Portugais, pour lesquels il a été convenu qu'ils soient échangés, arriveront à Morlaix.

Je n'ai encore reçu aucune nouvelle du Lieut. Llorente; mais je renouvellerai mes perquisitions aux avant-postes auprès d'Hasparren.

J'écirai qu'on envoie en France les 9 officiers et l'artificier Français, nommés dans la liste envoyée par votre Excellence, aussitôt que je recevrai le rapport de l'arrivée aux avant-postes des 9 officiers et du *cadete* Espagnols.

Je prie votre Excellence d'observer que j'ai détenu dans l'arrondissement de l'armée des officiers Français pour les échanger contre ces officiers Espagnols ; mais que je consens à leur échange pour ceux nommés par votre Excellence.

Je consens aussi à l'échange du Capitaine Passemant pour le Capitaine Renninson, et à celui de 3 Sous Lieutenans de l'armée Française pour les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands Courtenay, Oliver, et Harlow.

Je vous serai bien obligé de me faire savoir si vous avez quelque objection à échanger le Capitaine Percy du 14^{me} dragons, pris en 1810, et résidant pour les derniers ans à Moulins, des Capitaines Hamilton du 5^{me} régt. et Phelps du 51^{me} régt., et du Lieut. Crawley du 27^{me} régt., pris le 10 Nov., et du Capitaine Hobkirk du 43^{me}, pris le 22 Nov.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

29th Jan. 1814.

From the number of soldiers who are sent on different duties from their regiments without a proper pass, I am directed to desire that no soldier of the — division be permitted to go at a greater distance than one mile from the cantonment of his regiment, without a regular pass, signed by his Commanding officer, on which is to be stated the day to which he shall have been rationed.

For the future every non-commissioned officer and soldier who may be found absent from his regiment, without this document, is to be confined; and every Commanding officer will be required to give a sufficient explanation for any soldier having been permitted to leave his regiment, unprovided with this authority.

The A.G. to the Adj. Gen. of the Forces, Horse Guards.

29th Jan. 1814.

Capt. —, of the —th regt., who has been some time on the Staff of this army as Brigade Major, is now in England for the recovery of his health; and although Capt. — has at all times satisfactorily performed the duties attached to that situation, the Commander of the Forces has found it expedient to place Capt. * * *, of the —th regt. (who held a similar post in the Cadiz corps), in the vacancy produced by Capt. —'s absence. Under these circumstances, I am commanded by the Field Marshal to suggest to you the propriety of Capt. —'s discontinuance on the Staff of this army, and conforming to the rules which stipulate that officers of the Staff should belong to corps in the army to which they are attached, as enabling arrangements best calculated to meet the present calls of the service.

To Major Gen. Whittingham.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst.

I conceive that the Spanish government would be highly displeased if any officer belonging to the Spanish army were to go to a foreign government to apply for clothing and appointments for any part of that army; and I have likewise reason to believe that the British government would pay no attention to such irregular application.

I beg you will let me know the wants of the cavalry under your command, by the regular channel of the service, and they shall be supplied as far as the means at my disposal will permit. If I should not have at my disposal sufficient means, I will apply for more through the regular channel.

Orders have been given that suits of clothing for your division of infantry may be sent round to Alicante.

If you will make your report through the official channel of the want

of pay, &c., for the cavalry at Zaragoza, I will give directions upon the subject.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Jan. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 24th.

I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Don J. Luyando that I have sent to the Minister at War proofs of the trifling, or rather total want of ground there was for the measure adopted by the *Ayuntamiento* of Santander, and of the serious consequences likely to result from it. He will also see in the letter from the *Junta de Sanidad*, in the town of Santander, to me, ample ground for desiring to have hospitals prepared at Plymouth and Falmouth, in the desire which they expressed that I should send to Santander, *ni enfermos, ni sanos, ni efectos*, which same desire the same authorities expressed to the medical and military officers of Santander on the day they put the hospital in quarantine. Indeed, the whole conduct of the gentlemen at Santander shows that their object was to get rid, at all events, of the hospitals, for what reason will appear hereafter.

Don J. Luyando is mistaken if he supposes that I blamed the government in this transaction. That which is blameable is the institutions of the country, which place powers of such grave importance, likely to be attended by such serious consequences, in the hands of individuals who always act from prejudice, and generally from motives of self interest.

I have heard nothing more of the contagion at Santander since I received the paper which I transmitted to the Minister at War. I understand that the *Ayuntamiento* and *Junta de Sanidad* begin to be ashamed of themselves, and alarmed at the serious consequences of the measure they adopted, and that all parties are desirous that it should be forgotten. So be it.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 30th Jan. 1814.

Nothing of importance has occurred since I addressed you on the 23d inst. The enemy have made several attacks upon our piquets on the Joyeuse and Laran in the course of the week, which have ended, as those attacks usually do, by both parties remaining in possession of the ground they before held, with little loss on either side. The troops under Gen. Morillo behaved remarkably well in one of these attacks, on the 26th, near Macaye, in which the enemy showed a larger force than usual.

I am sorry to have to report, however, that the peasantry of Bidarray have done us a good deal of mischief by their attacks upon our foraging parties; but I have adopted measures which will either put an end to this warfare, or will be a fair warning to those engaged in it of the consequences which will result from it, and a justification to me for making the inhabitants feel them.

My last reports from Catalonia are of the 20th. Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton had, in concert with Gen. Copons, made a movement with Gen. Sarsfield's division of the 2d army, and a detachment of the Anglo-Sicilian corps under his command, while Gen. Copons moved with Col. Manso's

brigade of Spanish infantry and other troops, to endeavor to cut off some of the enemy's detachments on the Llobregat, in the neighbourhood of Molins del Rey. The badness of the roads prevented the success of this enterprise as designed; and the enemy were enabled to retire.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

30th Jan. 1814.

My Lord Wellington has desired me to request that you will institute further inquiry into the circumstance of Lieut. Llorente, of the Spanish guards, having reached Hasparren, the chief of the French staff having asserted, in a letter addressed to his Lordship, and received no later than yesterday, that he was actually passed over to the advanced posts of the allied troops, in front of that village, on the 15th inst.: a reference to the duty rolls might, by producing the officers employed on the advance on that day, lead to more accurate information.

His Excellency wishes further to be informed, whether 12 Spanish officers have reached your posts from the side of the enemy, with a view to their exchange, a representation having reached him, from the head quarters of the enemy, to that effect. In the event of the 12 officers being received, a nominal list, specifying ranks and regiments, is to accompany the report.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

30th Jan. 1814.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces desires you will observe to the officer commanding the — regt., that no circumstances of service could in any way justify the destitute condition in which private — was sent from the head quarters of his battalion, with a view to his final discharge. The attention of a commanding officer, and the credit of a corps, should always be considered connected with the soldier's welfare to the last hour of his service, and omission on any points relating to that end cannot fail to prove prejudicial to the interests of the corps.

The A.G. to Capt. Rooke, 11th regt., Bilbao.

30th Jan. 1814.

In the event of Lieut. —'s trial, you are to be the prosecutor. The Commander of the Forces is aware that this task must be irksome; but you, and all officers, must however be regulated by the principles of duty, rather than by impressions of inclination; and you are called on, as the senior officer of your corps at Bilbao, to forward the investigation of circumstances injurious to its reputation, and not to cease your exertion till the case shall be laid open for the decision of higher power. I have referred your list of evidences to the Judge Advocate, who, if necessary, will make his opinion known to you, with reference to them.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Jan. 1814.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will release Capt. Pierre Penne, of the French National Guards, who was taken prisoner on the frontier in the month of October, and sent immediately to England. When his family last heard of him he was in Portsmouth harbour. He is a native of the village of Hasparren, which is occupied by the British troops, and is connected with the principal gentlemen of that place. I shall be glad therefore if this application should be the means of restoring him to his family.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 31st Jan. 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a return which I have received from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton of officers and men of the Nassau and Westphalian regiments, who escaped from the enemy on the 8th inst. Lieut. Gen. Clinton has made them a similar advance of money as stated

in my dispatch of the 10th inst., viz., one month's pay to the officers, and a small advance to the privates; and has sent them to Trieste.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bradford, A.A.G., 4th division.

31st Jan. 1814.

The Portuguese sergeants named in the margin have been confined in the guard of the Provost Marshal of head quarters, for having permitted a party under their command to burn two window shutters of the house which had been allotted to them as a quarter. The cost of replacing the shutters has been estimated at 12 dollars; and I am to desire that a non-commissioned officer from the — caçadores, and one from the — Portuguese regt., may be sent over to head quarters, each being the bearer of 6 dollars, to be charged to the accounts of those two sergeants, and to be appropriated for the replacing of the shutters thus destroyed.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

31st Jan. 1814.

The prisoners, belonging to Capt. —'s brigade of the Royal artillery attached to the 6th division, in confinement on a charge of robbery near the village of Eschalão, are to be released from arrest, and are to return to their duty.

In making known to you the Commander of the Forces' pleasure on this case, I am directed to request you will take occasion to observe, that his Excellency cannot but feel and attribute to Capt. —'s neglect and misconduct, the imputation under which British justice must labor, from the release of persons, unpunished, who robbed individuals that were willing to afford every information necessary to their detection and trial. Had Capt. — done his duty as an officer ought to do, he would have turned out the soldiers under his command, immediately on being solicited to do so, in order that the criminals might have been pointed out.

The Field Marshal will not impute to Capt. — a desire to screen the criminals, but he has had cause to observe on the gross indifference, inattention, and neglect of duty of that officer, which you will distinctly express to him.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

31st Jan. 1814.

—, whom you lately reported as having placed in confinement, on the information of a soldier of the 6th regt., proves to be a deserter from that corps.

The Colonel who commands the 6th has expressed an assurance that — has facilitated his detection more out of a spirit of change than from a sense of his error, and should he return to that battalion, that he will in all probability forsake his post on the first difficult duty. As the same opportunity is not afforded on the naval service, and the public will not lose by the exchange, the Colonel has suggested the expediency of allowing — to remain in the navy.

I am directed to acquaint you that there will be no objection to the arrangement on the part of the Field Marshal, and I have to desire you will ascertain, through the proper channel, whether the Admiral will be willing to accede to it; in which case — may be delivered up, on a receipt, to the navy.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Feb. 1814, 11 P.M.

In answer to your 3 letters of this day, I have to tell you that I believe I can let you have the 300 blankets. If I can, I will give Hervey the order for them.

I have exchanged 2 or 3 Portuguese officers lately; that is to say, I have requested to have them back, and it has been settled that French officers shall be sent to Morlaix in exchange for them, when they shall arrive at Morlaix. If you will send me the list of any others you wish to have, I will try to get them. 400,000 dollars have arrived, but it is from Cadiz for the Spaniards, and they ought to have received the sum on the 1st Nov. I think, however, that I may be able to get a small part of it for you. There is plenty of money on the seas.

P.S. I write to-night, as I propose to go to Pasages to see the Admiral in the morning.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Feb. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter from Mr. Commissary Gen. Dalrymple, regarding the desire of Commodore Sir G. Collier that the convoys from Santander should not be numerous; to which I beg to draw your attention. I am apprehensive, however, that even if the weather should permit, you have it not in your power to make them frequent.

Proclamation, No. 13.*

St. Jean de Luz, ce 1 Fév. 1814.

La municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est autorisée à prendre la somme de 1166 francs 66 centimes, sur l'argent provenant des douanes, pour payer les salaires aux officiers employés à la surveillance des douanes jusqu'au 31 Jan., sur un état à moi donné de la même date, signé par M. D. Laxalde et M. Raymond St. Jean.

Memorandum for Col. Bunbury.

St. Jean de Luz, 1st Feb. 1814.

1st; *The extent of the reinforcements expected.* I beg Col. Bunbury to remind Lord Bathurst that the 2000 veteran soldiers, whom he will take away from the army under the proposed arrangement, are of more use than the 4000 he proposes to send me, or even than 6000. I beg him particularly to state to his Lordship the condition in which he saw the 32d regt. passing through this town to the rear, where the 34th regt. is likewise. All the really sick in the army are the recruits.

2d; *The amount of the money, &c.* This is very satisfactory. I have, besides, satisfactory accounts of money from Cadiz and Lisbon, *if there should be ships on the Lisbon station to bring it round.*

3d; *Provisions.* If I should want more provisions of any kind from England than provision is now made for, I will write for them in time.

4th; *State of the transport service.* I have not yet received from Lieut. Delafons his report on the distribution of the list of transports brought by Col. Bunbury. I am quite certain, however, that no transport is detained for a moment that can be dispensed with, or after her cargo is discharged.

The season is one cause of delay in sending them back to England; the want of convoy another. All ships do or ought to go, in the first instance, to Santander, there to wait for orders, opportunity, and convoy, to come round to Pasages or St. Jean de Luz. Orders are never wanted. There are frequent intervals of fair weather which would afford opportunities for sailing. But the ships sailing in any particular convoy are necessarily limited in point of numbers; all the losses sustained have been occasioned by their being too numerous; and there are, I believe, not a sufficient number of vessels of war on the station to have more frequent convoys. The transports therefore are necessarily detained loaded longer than would otherwise be necessary.

* Several proclamations, similar to the above, relating to internal and provisional government, are omitted.

5th; *Nature and extent of co-operation to be expected from the navy.* The assistance I require from the navy is so little of a military nature that it can scarcely be called *co-operation*. I want the secure navigation of the coasts of Portugal and Spain from Gibraltar to St. Jean de Luz, and that the money for the army, procured by bills at Gibraltar, Cadiz, and Lisbon, may be brought to us by His Majesty's ships.

I have requested Adm. G. Martin to send to Cadiz for the money there, whenever Mr. Duff may inform him that there are there 200,000 dollars; and to Gibraltar, whenever the Commissary there may inform him that he has 50,000 dollars. This to be done by the same vessel. Then a vessel with convoy and money, if any, ought to sail from Lisbon once a week, to call at Oporto if necessary; and one from Coruña, and one from Santander, twice in every week. I don't know what force there is on either station; and if I did, I should not be a judge whether it is sufficient.

Some assistance in gun vessels will hereafter be wanted in the Adour, when I shall bring some of the transports into that river.

Col. Bunbury has heard the opinions of Sir G. Collier and the Admiral, regarding the danger to be apprehended from sending numerous convoys, and will be able to point out the only mode of remedying the evil, which is to have more ships of war on the station.

À S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême. St. Jean de Luz, ce 2 Fév. 1814, à 11 heures du soir.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale datée de Oyarzun aujourd'hui, dans laquelle vous m'annoncez l'intention de votre Altesse Royale de venir ici, et vous me demandez si vous devez vous présenter comme Duc d'Angoulême.

Il serait peut-être à désirer que j'eusse une entrevue avec votre Altesse Royale avant votre arrivée ici. Comme il est probable que votre Altesse Royale sera partie avant que cette lettre vous soit parvenu, j'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que je crois qu'il existe des raisons urgentes pour que votre Altesse Royale passe sous le nom de Comte de Pradel jusqu'à ce que vous puissiez connaître l'état des affaires de ce pays-ci et les sentimens du peuple en général.

The A.G. to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

2d Feb. 1814.

I return the enclosures to your letter of the 26th Oct. containing the inquiry of M. Doisy, as to the manner a sum of money was disposed of, stated to have been sent to him in July, 1812, through the late A.G. of this army, Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart.

I have the honor to report to you, that the several records of the office for that period have been carefully examined, and that no such entry of money received for transmission appears, as usual, under such circumstances; nor can I learn that a sum was ever received to such credit, at any time, by any of the other departments of the General staff.

I have to observe in explanation of the delay of this reply, that the query has necessarily been referred to Lisbon, where the official documents have been sent periodically, to prevent the accumulation of papers, and consequent increase of field equipment attached to this office.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Feb. 1814.

I enclose a letter and some reports received from Sir J. Hope, regard-

ing a vessel supposed to be lost on the coast; and a brass plate found upon part of a trunk cast on shore. This may enable you to ascertain if one of His Majesty's ships has been lost.

I have already sent you the names of the ships known to have been lost in the Adour, and to the northward; 4 in number.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Feb. 1814.

I have just received your letter of this evening announcing the arrival of the *Désirée* with the money. As I have no occasion to write before the packet sails on Tuesday, I beg you not to detain the *Halcyon* beyond the moment at which the wind may permit her to sail.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Feb. 1814.

The Duc d'Angoulême, under the name of Comte de Pradel, arrived at San Sebastian in the packet the day before yesterday, and reached this place this day. His object is to place himself at the head of the Royalists in this part of France, in case there should be any manifestation of a Royalist spirit in this part of the country; and in the mean time he proposes to remain at head quarters *incognito*.

I shall be obliged to you if you will make the Spanish government acquainted with this circumstance; and I send this by a messenger, in order that you may be apprised of it before the event will be known at Madrid by the ordinary post.

P.S. There is a report that the Pope has been sent back to Rome. This may be a forerunner of what we may expect respecting Ferdinand.

À S. A. R. la Princesse du Brésil.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Fév. 1814.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a adressée le 6 Sept.; et je suis flatté de l'approbation que votre Altesse Royale a daigné m'exprimer sur les services que j'ai pu rendre aux Puissances alliées dans la Péninsule.

Je regrette beaucoup que, par un mal entendu ou l'oubli de ce qui s'est passé entre lui et moi, le Senhor Joaquin Severino Gomez ait donné lieu à votre Altesse Royale de croire que j'eusse l'opinion que votre Altesse Royale était 'contre ma nation.' J'ai rappelé à la mémoire du Senhor Gomez les détails de la conversation que j'eus avec lui quand j'étais à Cadix en Janvier, 1813, qui est la seule occasion où il me soit jamais arrivé de discuter les intérêts de votre Altesse Royale; et il aura l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale ce qui s'est vraiment passé.

Je peux assurer à votre Altesse Royale qu'il n'y a personne qui désire plus ardemment que moi le rétablissement des familles Royales en Espagne et en Portugal; et que toute espèce de bonheur puisse combler les vœux de votre Altesse Royale.

To Senhor Joaquin Severino Gomez.

St. Jean de Luz, 3d Feb. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th Jan., in which you have enclosed one addressed to me by H. R. H. the Princess of Brazil. I perfectly recollect the conversation which I had with you when I was at Cadix in Jan. 1813. It related to certain measures then supposed to be

in the contemplation of some members of the Cortes to appoint the Princess Regent of Spain, in favor of which you wished that I should exert any influence I might be supposed to possess. My answer was, that as a foreigner I could have nothing to do with such an arrangement; that I was the servant of the three Powers in alliance in the Peninsula; that I had not been made acquainted with the wishes of the three Powers or of any one of them on that subject; and that till I should be so, it was impossible for me to give an opinion or to express a wish upon it: that I had besides been informed that the Princess had entertained and delivered very strong opinions against the alliance of the Powers of the Peninsula with His Majesty; that I was not so prejudiced in favor of the English nation as to think that it was impossible that such opinions could be really and with propriety entertained in the ordinary circumstances of either country, but that a person under the present existing circumstances of Spain and Portugal thinking of breaking the alliance with Great Britain must be either 'fool or knave,' as it was obvious that the inevitable consequence must be to throw both the countries into the hands of France.

This was, as well as I recollect, the purport of what I said; and I am quite certain of the last part.

In answer to that part of your letter in which you state that you have orders to promote the establishment of a government in Spain 'which shall be respected by the nation and favorable to the interests of Great Britain,' I have to inform you that, in my opinion, Great Britain can have no interest in the question that is not the same as that of Spain herself, viz., to have a strong and permanent government capable of conducting the measures for carrying on the war. Such a government is the greatest blessing that can be enjoyed by any nation. But I conceive that as a foreigner I have no business to interfere in any manner in such concerns, and I beg leave to recommend this consideration to your attention.

As you have written to me upon the subject, I will also candidly confess to you that, knowing the disinclination of the Spanish nation that any foreigner shall interfere in their concerns, I am decidedly of opinion that if your predecessor and yourself had never interfered at all, the claims of the Princess to the Regency would have been much nearer a favorable decision than they are at present.

I enclose a letter for the Princess in answer to that which she did me the honor of addressing me; and as you did me the favor of mentioning to Her Royal Highness what you thought passed between us in January last, I shall be much obliged to you if you will send her this statement of what I recollect of it.

Au Gén. Comte de la Bisbal.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 3 Fév. 1814.

Je reçois aujourd'hui votre lettre du 31 Jan., et je vous réponds avec la même franchise avec laquelle vous m'écrivez, qui j'espère régnera toujours dans nos communications.

J'ai bien mauvaise opinion de ce qui se passe à Madrid. Les mal-intentionnés ont, comme ils auront toujours, la presse; et la presse gouverne partout la multitude. La constitution n'a pas donné à la richesse

son influence politique; et les gens de propriété ne sont pas dans le moment assez riches pour avoir leur influence naturelle. Voilà le malheur en peu de mots; et vous avez raison en disant que, par des paragraphes, des couplets, des sifflets, et presque des voies de fait, la majorité de *las Cortes* (qui sont bien intentionnés, au moins, s'ils ne sont pas toujours sages) sont insultés tous les jours. Il est aussi très vrai que, si on n'y prend pas garde, la populace de Madrid deviendra pire que celle de Cadix; je dis pire, parcequ'il n'y aura pas de remède (excepté la violence), comme il y en avait à Cadix.

Cependant dans le moment je ne crois pas qu'on doive adopter la mesure extrême que vous proposez. D'abord c'est la majorité qu'on insulte: c'est à elle à ordonner qu'on la protège, et pas à nous, surtout pas à moi, de la protéger, si elle ne crie pas au secours. D'ailleurs j'ai raison de croire que dans peu de temps il y aura plus de raison et de bon sens dans les procédés de la majorité, qu'elle méritera mieux l'approbation et la confiance du public, et qu'au moins elle ne provoquera pas les insultes. Alors il faut espérer que les honnêtes gens parmi le peuple empêcheront la populace d'insulter à la représentation nationale.

Pour ce qui regarde les procédés du gouvernement sur la paix, j'en suis, et il n'y a pas d'Espagnol qui n'en devait pas être parfaitement content. Il n'est pas possible d'avoir agi avec plus de franchise et de loyauté, avec plus d'égards pour les traités, et les loix de *las Cortes*, et ce qui convenait à la dignité nationale, que n'a fait la Régence; et cela sans que personne ne leur dise rien. L'histoire est trop longue pour vous la raconter; mais je vous assure que je suis parfaitement content; et que la Régence se fera honneur, et à la nation, non seulement en Angleterre, mais par toute l'Europe; et je me suis empressé d'envoyer partout le rapport de ce qu'elle a fait. La Régence ne fera pas de paix, soyez en sûr, sans ses alliés, ni sans que le décret de *las Cortes* soit accompli.

Je vous envoie les gazettes. Le Duc d'Angoulême est arrivé ici aujourd'hui sous le nom du Comte de Pradel. Je crois qu'il vaut mieux qu'il ne fasse rien pour le moment; mais, si Buonaparte ne fait pas la paix bien vite, et si les alliés ne sont pas battus, nous verrons les Bourbons rétablis en France, aussi bien qu'en Espagne, plutôt qu'on ne pouvait l'espérer.

P.S. L'argent est arrivé, et j'ai ordonné qu'on paye à vos ordres 90,000 *duros*.

To Lieut. Col. Dickson, R.A.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Feb. 1814.

I have read Lord Mulgrave's letter to you regarding the grant of the pensions to yourself and the officers commanding brigades of artillery, &c., at the battle of Vitoria; and I am very sorry to see that Col. May's name has been omitted in the list sent to you by Mr. Crew; as I am quite certain that there is no officer of the artillery who did his duty better upon that, as upon every other occasion, and was of more service indeed, excepting yourself, than Lieut. Col. May. I am afraid that his being on the Staff has operated to exclude him; but I am certain that, if you were to inform Lord Mulgrave that he was placed upon the General Staff only that he might be more useful to the Commanding

officer of the artillery, that he has in fact been always attached, and never absent from the artillery, he would not consider this a good ground for excluding him.

Lieut. Col. May's superior merit was the original cause of his being made Brigade Major of the artillery, and afterwards of my appointing him an A. A. G. to be attached to the Commanding officer of the artillery; and I am certain that, if you should bring this consideration under the view of Lord Mulgrave, he will not allow Col. May to suffer from his being so employed.

To Col. Bunbury.

St. Jean de Luz, 4th Feb. 1814.

The *Désirée* arrived at Pasages yesterday; and I shall begin to move as soon as we can get up the money, by which time I hope that the rain will have ceased a little. The *Désirée* brought letters and dispatches from Lord Bathurst of the 20th and 21st, with dispatches from head quarters; from which, peace appeared not an improbable event.

The Duc d'Angoulême arrived here yesterday morning, and I have prevailed upon him to remain with his feigned title of Comte de Pradel. I shall be obliged to you if you will inform Lord Bathurst of the manner in which I became informed of his arrival, and the circumstances attending it; and that I did not receive his Lordship's letters of the 18th ult. till after my return to Pasages on the 2d. If I had, I should probably have made some effort to induce the Comte de Pradel to remain at San Sebastian for a few days at least. But as it was, I received at 11 at night a letter from the Comte from Oyarzun, expressing his regret at not being able to arrive at St. Jean de Luz on that night, and his intention to be here in the morning; and I had an interview with him at Urrugne, in which I prevailed upon him to continue *incognito* till circumstances should change. These circumstances will account to the Cabinet for his being here; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will explain to them that, our troops being in fact cantoned in every village within the range that we occupy, it was not possible for the Comte de Pradel to come here at all without coming to the British army.

I have received from Lord Bathurst a very strong disapprobation of the licences which I granted to M. —, the banker; which, however, he has never used, as he suspected that they would not be respected by the navy. I shall not inform his agents here that this has been provided for; and, as the licences are confined to the months of January and February, I hope this month will elapse before he will use any of them. When Lord Bathurst wrote this disapprobation of these licences, he was informed that I was aware of all the objections to them; and that I granted them only in hopes of drawing money and supplies from hence, and of interesting some of the mercantile class in France in supplying us.

I am very much afraid that the government are not aware of, and do not feel, the difficulties in which we are at all times for want of money; and that when they consider any measure that has been adopted, they do so without adverting to the necessity that has occasioned it; and that this is the reason of the frequent disapprobation of what we do. You will be able to inform Lord Bathurst, however, of the state in which you found

us, and in which we were to the last moment of your being here; and he will, I hope, believe that measures of this description are not adopted unnecessarily.

I find by letters from the Commissary, sent to Plymouth, that the Commissary Gen. has no store of provisions there, as he promised there should be. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that that, and every other department, may keep the depôt at Plymouth complete in all the articles which it was settled should be in it.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, Vitoria.

4th Feb. 1814.

I transmit you a nominal list of French soldiers, prisoners of war, now collected at the station under your orders, who have been reported by the Inspector as unfit for further service. It is his Excellency's pleasure that you cause those soldiers to be removed, by detachments, to Pasages, with a view to their being further sent to France, from that depôt, without exchange. You will make the most convenient arrangement for the transport of the soldiers who have had limbs amputated, and inform me if further orders appear necessary to the procuring this accommodation. In the situation of the invalids, preference is to be given to the amputated cases, for first removal.

Should any of these persons have been included as invalids in the list, from oversight, or their circumstances of casualty so amended as to justify their being withdrawn from the number of disabled, you will report accordingly, that they may be otherwise disposed of.

The A.G. to Capt. Crosse, Figueira.

4th Feb. 1814.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ult., and in reply to acquaint you, that the view of the Commander of the Forces, in ordering the Court of inquiry appointed under my letter of 25th Nov. last, was to ascertain whether any blame attached to serj. —, of the —th regt., in regard to the deficiency of Purveyor's stores, as reported in your letter of the 11th of that month; but as such did not appear to be the case, the further inquiry, by that Court, became unnecessary.

Your letter of the 19th Nov. contained reports of so serious a nature, that it was thought best to put the matter into the hands of Major Gen. Peacocke, of which you were apprised in my letter of the 23d Dec., containing every instruction thought necessary at that time, and to which I now beg to refer you.

The Portuguese witnesses required by serj. — are not to be sent to Lisbon, unless they should be summoned by the Dep. Judge Advocate.

You will order the Purveyor's clerk, Mr. —, to proceed to Lisbon forthwith.

The A.G. to Officers commanding corps and divisions.

4th Feb. 1814.

The Commissary Gen. has found it necessary to bring under the notice of the Commander of the Forces the inexpediency of regimental Boards of Survey condemning meat from being of inferior quality; and the representation is supported by the annexed extracts, with reference, generally, to that supply. It is obviously desirable that the soldiers should have fat meat, and neither trouble on the part of the public servants, nor expense on the part of the public, has been spared to procure the best; but it is not to be concealed, that under the exigencies of the present service, produced by the inclemency of the season, it is impossible that the cattle delivered to the divisions, as supplies, can be in the condition that might be wished. It has never been allowed in any army to condemn meat only because it be lean; and it is evident from the accompanying representation, that to condemn meat of that description, under existing circumstances, would be attended by the most serious public misfortunes. It is the Field Marshal's intention, therefore, by this observation, to remove even the inclination of recurrence to such Boards of Survey.

To Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Feb. 1814.

When I lately formed the establishment for the telegraphs, I trusted to

the General officers commanding divisions to select officers to superintend the telegraphs given in charge to their several divisions; and Major Gen. —, being in command of the — division, was trusted to select the officer for that division. He has selected one who is quite incapable of managing that or any other concern; and who, if I be not misinformed, is known to Major Gen. — to be so stupid as to be unfit to be trusted in any way. I shall be much obliged to you if you will cancel this appointment forthwith, and appoint another officer to take charge of the telegraph at Arcangues; and inform Lieut. — that I will not sign a warrant for any allowance to him.

I shall also be obliged to you if you will inform Major Gen. —, that when I call upon a General officer to recommend an officer to fill a station in the public service, I mean that he should recommend one fit to perform some duty, and not one so stupid as to be unable to comprehend that which he is to perform; who is recommended only because he is a favorite with such General officer. We have not yet been able to pass one message from the right to the left of the army, on account of the stupidity of the officer at Arcangues. I enclose the reports of the 2d, which will show how incapable he is.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre. St. Jean de Luz, ce 5 Fév. 1814, à 11 heures du matin.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre d'hier. Le Duc d'Angoulême est toujours ici incognito, mais je crois que vous ferez bien de venir lui rendre vos respects quand il vous plaira. Venez diner ici demain, et je vous présenterai.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 5th Feb. 1814.

I received yesterday your letters of the 1st; and those for England shall go by the packet on Tuesday morning.

I don't admire the policy or the delicacy of the mode of receiving the King. However, if he does come, he will not come here; and I don't much care about the matter. I don't know what is to be done if he will not swear to the Constitution on the frontier. Is he then to be sent back?

In regard to the existing government, I believe Don J. Luyando has my opinion of them from Alava, with whom I have more than once had conversations respecting them. I think this government more manageable than any other we have ever had, as they follow the advice of their ministers.

I had every reason to be satisfied with them before O'Donoju went into office, and equal reason when he was sick, and the first clerk did the duty of the War department; and you are satisfied with them since Don J. Luyando has been in office. What can we desire more? Were we better off (nay, were we so well off) before? What prospect have we of improvement by a change? You may depend upon it, that as long as the Constitution remains what it is, no change of persons can make things essentially better.

I think that you have done exactly what you ought to have done respecting the change; and there I recommend to you to leave the matter.

After the very handsome part the Regency have acted in the late transactions about peace, any active interference by us to remove them would not look well.

I send you the last French papers. The *Moniteur Supprimé* is a curious document. I send you likewise a report received last night of a success gained by Buonaparte over the Allies. I should imagine it to be much exaggerated.

P.S. I don't know where Sir C. Stuart is going; but it appears that Sydenham is to succeed him at Lisbon.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, Portuguese staff.

5th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 4th inst. to the Marquis of Wellington, who fully coincides with the Marshal in opinion, that Capt. — of the — caçadores should be removed from that service. It appears, however, to his Excellency, to be due to the Portuguese army, and to justice, that Capt. —'s dismissal should be made known: his Lordship, therefore, invites Sir W. Beresford to dispense with that officer's services officially, which, when reported, the Marshal General proposes to notify in the G. O. of the British army, in the shape of dismissal.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 6th Feb. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th, and I give orders to the Commissary Gen. regarding the hay.

I don't wish any of the vessels containing the battering train to come at present farther than Pasages.

I am very much obliged to you for the communication of the orders which you have given to Lieut. Branch, the commander of the *Gleaner*, with whom I will communicate if I should have occasion to trouble him.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 6th Feb. 1814.

Nothing of any importance has occurred in the last week. The weather has been more than usually bad, and neither party has moved. I have received no reports from Catalonia.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Alava, Spanish staff.

6th Feb. 1814.

Col. Elley has submitted a complaint made by Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, of some muleteers attached to the 1st hussars having conspired to destroy the property of a conductor of stores, in consequence of some previous dispute. To effect this outrage it appears that the principal offender, who is now a prisoner, with the assistance of some of his companions, broke into the house, committed much damage, and stabbed the conductor's horse. I have by my Lord Wellington's orders instructed Col. Elley to send the prisoner (whose name has not yet been mentioned) to head quarters, with the intention of his being given over to you for the objects of justice. Col. Elley has been desired to send the evidences on the case, with their depositions, at the same time with the prisoner; and when the parties and documents reach this, I shall inform you.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A. A.G., right column.

6th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 4th inst., and enclosures, including the charge preferred by Major Gen. Barnes against Capt. —, to the Commander of the Forces. It is obvious, under the general circumstances of the case, that Capt. — cannot be allowed another opportunity of misusing the authority attached to his rank; but I am to acquaint you, that from a due consideration to the character of the corps, and the private character of Capt. —, his Excellency will allow that officer the option of retiring from the service, selling only such commissions as he

purchased, conformably to the suggestion of Sir R. Hill; and it is to be hoped that this indulgence will preclude the necessity of reference to a General Court Martial.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Feb. 1814, noon.

I will give orders that you may have 50,000 dollars in addition to the 200,000.

I propose to move as soon as possible after we shall have had 2 or 3 days' fair weather.

The conduct of the Spaniards is terrible. I have done every thing in my power, by severity and fair means, hitherto without success; and every question is taken up as one of national honor. The truth is, the officers will not discipline their troops, and the Generals will not give themselves any trouble about the matter, and rather encourage indiscipline.

It is impossible to give Gen. Walker any general instructions on such a subject. The superior sense, discretion, and education of our officers must be the guide of their conduct. They must prevent plunder if they can; and when the inhabitants come to them, let them have the complaint accurately taken down in writing, with names of places, dates, hour of the day, &c., accurately noted, so that I may have the matter seriously inquired into.

P.S. We have a report here that the fleet at Antwerp was burnt by the French on the 27th. I don't think it unlikely.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Feb. 1814.

I have this day received your letters from No. 21 to No. 25, written from the 27th Jan. to 2d inst.

I entertain no hopes that any French General would be taken in the manner proposed by the Baron de Eroles. However, there is no harm in making the attempt.

I will desire the Commissary Gen., and the Chief of the Medical department of this army, to assist you in every way in their power with officers of those departments respectively; and I will inform you in a separate letter, by this opportunity, what assistance it will be in their power to send you; and you will be the best judge whether you can send any, and what officers of those or any other departments, or of the Staff of the corps under your command, to forward the views of Lord W. Bentinck.

His Lordship is the best judge how he ought to employ the troops under his command; but I have not received any directions to give him assistance in an attack upon Corsica; and, under existing circumstances, I should imagine that such an attack will not be deemed, either by the British government or by the Allies, the best mode of disposing of the force at his command.

I perfectly concur with you in thinking that there is a very great difference in the situation of the troops here and those in Catalonia, and that an arrear, grown to one for 6 months gradually in 5 years, is less inconvenient to the individuals suffering it than an arrear for 3 months accrued in 6 months; and there are other circumstances attending the situation of this army which alleviate this as well as other inconveniences.

I will address government therefore forthwith respecting your desire to have shirts and other necessities sent out; and, in the mean time, if you will let me know what sum of money you require monthly, and what provisions and other articles, and what your sources of supply have been hitherto, I shall be able to judge whether they can continue to supply you, and I will endeavor to make good the deficiency.

I wish very much to have a return of your force, never having yet received one.

I shall be most anxious to hear of the further evacuation of Catalonia by the enemy; and I hope that you will not omit to send me a courier whenever any thing interesting may occur, or any thing certain may come to your knowledge.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Feb. 1814.

Understanding from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton that the troops under his command are much distressed for necessities, I beg leave to recommend that 20,000 shirts, 20,000 pairs of socks or stockings, and 6000 pairs of trousers, should be sent out to Tarragona from England; and that the Commissaries with the corps under the command of Gen. Clinton should be informed of the price of these articles, in order that they may be charged in their accounts against the officers who shall receive them.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Gazan.

Au Quartier Général, ce 7 Fév. 1814.

Je reçois la lettre de votre Excellence du 5.

Le Lieut. Llorente s'est trouvé de retour; et j'ai écrit en Angleterre qu'on renvoyât en France le Lieut. Rey du 1^{er} régt. de ligne.

Le Capitaine Renninson n'est pas encore revenu; et je consens à l'échange des Lieuts. en second Janin, Petit Jean, et Caillot, pour les Capitaines de bâtimens marchands Courtenay, Oliver, et Harlow.

J'écris en Angleterre aussi qu'on échange à Morlaix les Capitaines Horrie, Gorsée, Le Fèvre, et d'Hautpoul, et l'Enseigne de vaisseau Vergoz, pour les Capitaines Percy, Hamilton, Phelps, et Hobkirk, et le Lieut. Crawley.

Je prie aussi votre Excellence de renvoyer le Capitaine Alphonse Sierra, Manuel Melgarris, et le Lieut. Valentin Serrano, de l'armée d'Espagne, et le Lieut. Virty du régiment de Brunswick; et je lui enverrai 4 officiers des mêmes rangs respectifs.

Je consens aussi à l'échange du Capitaine Elliot, du bâtiment le *Samuel*, pour un sous-lieutenant Français.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer la liste d'officiers Français dans l'arrondissement de l'armée.

P.S. Depuis que j'ai écrit la précédente l'arrivée du Capitaine Renninson m'a été annoncée, et le renvoi en France du Capitaine Passemant sera de suite demandé.

To Rear Adm. Peurose.

St. Jean de Luz, 7th Feb 1814.

Upon considering all the different modes of carrying on our operations, and of having a communication across the Adour, it has appeared to me

that that which is most practicable, and will in its result be most beneficial, is to establish our bridge below the town.

The consequence of adopting this measure will be, that we shall have the immediate use of the harbour; and we shall have a better road of communication with it from this side, and one equally good from the other.

I propose that our bridge should be constructed of vessels of from 15 to 30 tons burthen, two masted, and each well ballasted, and provided with anchors and cables, to be anchored by head and stern, of which I have ordered the Commissary Gen. to provide 40; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will aid Mr. Wright of the Commissariat, at Pasages, with your influence to provide these vessels, in case he should require it. The owners of them will be hired for the service of the Commissariat for the moment, and will be sent round here with cargoes of supplies.

I propose to lay cables across these vessels from bank to bank, which we have reason to believe is an extent of 400 yards; and on the cables we shall tie the planks, with which we are in a great measure provided.

I shall be obliged to you if you will assist us in getting from the transports in Pasages 10 cables, of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, which I should likewise wish to have sent round here.

We shall besides require a few small boats, &c., about which I should conceive there would be no difficulty.

The mode in which I should propose to perform this operation is as follows:

On the day that all our preparations shall be completed, I will move our pontoons to the Adour, with which I will make rafts to send over a sufficient body of men to get possession of the work on the right of the river, and thus give you the free entrance; and I will establish a battery of heavy guns, with red hot shot, on the left of the river, against the frigate, with which I hope to set her on fire.

I should propose, then, that your gun boats and other craft should enter, and that they should anchor above the spot intended for the bridge, in order to cover its formation. They should be followed by the vessels intended to form the bridge, each loaded with its proportion of plank, &c.

As soon as the gun vessels and craft have anchored, I should propose that they should form a boom across the river ahead of themselves, in order to cover themselves and the bridge from any attempt the enemy might make to destroy either by fire.

The mode in which I should propose that this boom should be formed is of spars, of from 50 to 60 feet long, attached to each other by chains, if they can be got; if not, by cable, leaving an interval between each spar of about 10 feet. We calculate the breadth of the river above where we shall place the bridge at about 520 yards, and we ought properly to have about 600 yards of boom anchored by 6 anchors; that is to say, 30 lengths of boom, and chain or rope. We will endeavor to make here 10 lengths of the boom; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will have the other 20 lengths made at Pasages. These would be carried by the gun vessels and craft.

For the anchors of the boom, 6 small cables or hawsers will be required, which I shall be obliged to you if you will get out of the transports.

I send Major Todd over with this letter, who will explain to you the want of a few blocks, &c., for purchases, which, however, I hope there will be no difficulty in supplying.

It is very desirable that we should perform this operation as soon as possible after the preparations shall be completed, which I hope will be by the time that the next fair weather shall enable us to navigate the coast with small vessels.

The A.G. to Major Anwoyll, A.A.G., 5th division.

7th Feb. 1814.

The private soldiers named in the margin have been detected in the act of burning two window shutters of the house that had been allotted to them as a quarter. They have been severely punished by the Assist. Provost Marshal; but as it is necessary that the proprietor of the house should receive a recompense for the injury he has sustained, I am directed to request that you will cause a non-commissioned officer of the 4th regt. to be sent to head quarters, bringing with him the sum of 14 dollars, which I find will be the expense of replacing the window shutters. This sum is to be charged in equal proportions against the accounts of the two offenders.

To Vice Adm. Sir E. Pellew, Bart.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Feb. 1814.

I received yesterday your letter of the 21st Jan. I did not withdraw my recommendation of your nephew for a troop in the Life Guards, notwithstanding that you expressed your unwillingness that he should go into that regiment, because I was apprehensive that I should not be able to get a troop for him in another. I have endeavored, however, to exchange him into the 14th dragoons; and I will avail myself of any opportunity that may offer of removing him from the Life Guards.

I have no news to give you. I am most anxiously waiting for a few days of dry weather, in order to move.

You will have heard of the peace with Denmark. We have a report here, to which I am inclined to give credit, that the enemy have burnt the fleet at Antwerp.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 8th Feb. 1814, 10 a.m.

Pakenham did not explain himself to you sufficiently respecting Capt.

Upon the first statement of the case, it appeared to me that it was not one of those which ought to be passed over by allowing Capt. — to join his regiment, and therefore I wished to see the charge and sentence, or to know something more of the matter than Pakenham could explain; and the contents of your letter show that I was not mistaken.

I will act, however, as you wish; and I will either put him in orders to join his regiment, or state that he is to join his regiment, having been *dismissed or removed* from the Portuguese service.

My reason for this is to show these gentlemen that they cannot behave as they like in the Portuguese service, and then return to their regiments unhurt.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Feb. 1814.

I have received your letter of yesterday. It is very difficult to give positive instruction in such a case as that of the plunder of the Spanish troops. The situation of every field and farm house makes a difference in the case. The discretion of the officers must guide their conduct.

I wish that Gen. Walker would state the day, the name of the place, and other circumstances, to enable me to inquire into the truth of the statement, that the taking of the corn was made by order, and with regularity.

I will take an opportunity of punishing the inhabitants of Bidarry and Baygorry; but I shall be obliged to you if you will put the officer commanding the regiment in arrest, and have him tried by Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

P.S. Did you ever get inquiry made regarding the damage done at Louhossoa, by the encampment of the troops there last month?

To Lieut. Col. Barns,* Royal Regiment.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Feb. 1814.

I enclose the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, on the trial of Assist. Surgeon — — —, of the — regt., and I request the Court to revise their sentence.

It is extraordinary that resistance to authority should be so frequent as it is by the British officers and soldiers of the army, as it is certain that neither would dare to resist authority in their own country; but it has lately been so frequent, and the instances attended by such serious consequences, that it is necessary that I should endeavor to prevail upon General Courts Martial to mark their disapprobation of such conduct more forcibly.

It is in vain for me to endeavor to induce the Spanish authorities to be more lenient, if British General Courts Martial will pass over such instances of resistance as Mr. — — has been guilty of; and I therefore hope the General Court Martial will pass some sentence which the prisoner will feel more sensibly than he will a reprimand; and it will operate as an example to others.

I would likewise beg to observe, that whatever the prisoner may have alleged in his defence, and may have endeavored to prove, he could have had but one motive; and he gave the master of the house in which he was billeted just cause of offence, in bringing so many different women as he did into the house; and it will not give a very favorable notion of the justice of a General Court Martial if such conduct is to be passed over by a reprimand.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, Bart.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Feb. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 24th Jan. I have not yet received from England any answer to my letter regarding your General Court Martial; but Col. Bunbury was here lately, and I begged him to urge a decision upon the subject as soon as he should return home.

I don't think I ought to enter further upon the subject of your trial, even in a private correspondence with you; but I assure you that nobody

* Lieut. Gen. Sir Jas. S. Barns, K.C.B.

feels more anxiously than I do for the hardship of your situation, and that I would do a good deal to relieve you.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Feb. 1814.

I received yesterday morning your note, and in the afternoon your letter of yesterday by Major Todd.

I don't know why the agent for the packets prefers San Sebastian to Pasages for the station of those vessels; but I will send him the extract of your note regarding them.

We have got all the vessels we want, I believe, for the bridge; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will order round here, as fast as it is ready, every thing connected with this concern.

Au Gén. Don Carlos de España.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 9 Fév. 1814.

Le Maire d'Ascaïn vient de me faire une plainte très sérieuse, quoique très générale, de la conduite des troupes sous vos ordres en brûlant et détruisant les maisons. Je lui ai dit de communiquer avec vous là-dessus, et de m'en donner un état détaillé; et en attendant je vous prie de ne pas laisser effectuer la solde, pour laquelle je vous ai donné le *warrant* avant hier.

To Don M. de Alava.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th Feb. 1814.

I enclose a letter which the A. Q. M. G. at Santander has received from the *Administrador General* of the Customs of that city, from which it appears that that officer has desired to examine the contents of 27 bales and 7 cases, imported and landed upon the mole for the use of His Majesty's troops, or of his allies.

I had understood that, in consequence of my letters to you of the 14th and 26th Oct., and the enclosure in the latter, this matter had been entirely and satisfactorily settled; and that at the port of Santander it was permitted to the officers at the head of the departments of the army to import what they should think proper for the use of the army, without paying duties, they returning to the *Administrador General* of the Customs a list of what they were about to land; and the *Administrador* of the Customs having a right to visit the articles contained in the list, and to search the ship, according to the revenue laws of Spain, if he should think proper.

I beg that you will observe that there is a good deal of difference between the visitation of the cargo of a ship and registering the number of bales and packages that ship contains, with the marks upon them; and opening those bales and packages, and ascertaining and registering, by seeing the contents of each package. The former is strictly conformable to what has been settled; the latter is quite impracticable.

1st; the operation would require a period of time, during which it would be greatly inconvenient to the service that the stores should be delayed at any port. 2dly; those who know in what manner the clothing, camp equipage, and other stores, come out packed from England, are well aware that, if the packages are opened for examination, or at all before

their contents are to be issued to the troops, they cannot be made up again, and infinite loss must accrue.

Under these circumstances, I am desirous that the ceremony of searching the packages and cases should be omitted. It appears that there will be no inconvenience or loss in omitting it, as the principle being once agreed upon, that all stores coming for the army shall enter duty free, it appears to be of very little importance what the contents of any number of packages are. It is true that it is *possible* that the officers of the departments of the army *may* attempt a fraud, and *may* endeavor to import merchandise under the cover of army stores; but it is very improbable that these gentlemen should be guilty of such practices; and till there is reason to suspect them, I hope that the *Administrador General* of the Customs will be satisfied with that visitation and examination of the vessels and their cargoes described in my letters of the 14th and 26th Oct., without examining the contents of the bales and packages.

Au Maire de St. Pé.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 9 Fév. 1814.

J'ai lu les papiers que vous avez laissés chez moi, et votre lettre du 6.

Je ne permettrai pas les dépenses mentionnées dans les numéros 1, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, de votre budget; et aux numéros 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

Je ne peux pas changer l'organisation du canton de St. Jean de Luz.

Ma Proclamation du 22 Nov. montre la manière dont il faut procéder pour changer le maire d'une commune; et les habitants de St. Pé peuvent agir en conséquence s'ils le désirent; mais je ne vois pas de raison pour qu'il y ait plus d'officiers municipaux à St. Pé qu'ailleurs.

Je ne peux pas à présent établir un marché à St. Pé.

The A.G. to Dr. M^r Grigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

9th Feb. 1814.

I am directed to forward to you a representation made by the Maire of St. Pé, of 6 mattresses having been detained, which he sent with 3 wounded officers from that place, and who it appears are now at Fuenterrabia. You will be so good to inquire into the statement, and authorise the payment of them to the proprietors if it be true, as also that of the peasants employed in carrying wounded, should the demand prove well founded.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Howard, 1st division.

9th Feb. 1814.

With reference to the communication which Col. Maitland has received from Lieut. Col. D'Oyley of the 1st Guards, herewith returned, I am directed to acquaint you, that his Excellency, from a knowledge of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief's sentiments concerning the nature of the responsibility of the Paymaster of the Guards, will not object to Mr. Colquhoun receiving 3 months' leave of absence from the Commanding officer of the regiment, to be supported by your explanation to the Horse Guards; but the Field Marshal declines being in any measure instrumental in allowing a Paymaster, on any account, to be absent from his duties.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Stopford, 2d brigade of Guards.

9th Feb. 1814.

I have not been able to get any satisfactory information on the subject of the annexed statement: in fact it is not sufficiently specific to enable the bringing home the amount of damage in the shape of an irregularity against the offenders, and I do not think any thing is to be recovered, the inhabitants not having remained on the property agreeably to the injunction of the Proclamation issued by his Excellency on the Allied army's entering France.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

9th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 6th inst., reporting the correct conduct of a corporal, who, whilst on the duty of escort from Renteria to Pasages, withstood a bribe offered by a prisoner as the price of his escape. It is his Excellency's pleasure that the sum of 24 dollars, referred to, be divided between the corporal and the sister of the prisoner, who appears to be the wife of a serjeant of the corps of Guides. You will remit to this office 12 dollars to be disposed of accordingly, and make known the recompense which the Field Marshal has allowed the non-commissioned officer of the escort, whose name and propriety of conduct should be reported to his regiment.

The A.G. to Dr. McGrigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

9th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter and enclosures from the Purveyor of the Forces to the Marquis of Wellington, and I am desired to observe that the inquiry alluded to in yours of the 6th inst. originated in a complaint from the Purveyor's department, that the guard had stolen the wine, stated to be deficient, on its passage from Coimbra to Figueira. The officers of that department have now discovered the deficiency to be attributable to the difference in measures between those places. Why was that discovery not made earlier, and the circumstances adverted to before the guard was charged with the theft?

The Field Marshal has further directed me to take this occasion to explain to you, that the scandalous waste of the public money by the Purveyor's department, the immense expense of the general hospitals, and the general inattention of that department to duty, have long been subjects of serious uneasiness to his Lordship, insomuch as to determine his Excellency to draw the attention of His Majesty's government to that branch of the service, with a view to the alteration of the whole system.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

9th Feb. 1814.

Advertising to leaves of absence requested by Major Gen. Howard for Lieut. Cols. — of the Coldstream, and — of the 3d regt. of Guards, you will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope that the Commander of the Forces has consented to the latter officer proceeding to England. Lieut. Col. — is to remain until replaced.

You will be so good to observe to the Major General commanding the 1st division, that Lieut. Col. — should not have been recommended to solicit leave to return to his post in the corps. The suggestion of the officer commanding the — regt. would have saved him the unseemly act of willingly withdrawing himself from the duties of the field. I had occasion to convey to you his Excellency's sentiments on this subject in my circular of the 8th Nov. last.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

9th Feb. 1814.

It has appeared on the face of the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Assist. Surgeon —, of the — regt., that Mr. — had in his service a private of the 94th regt., named —, contrary to the usage of the service, and in disobedience of the regulations of this army. As this irregularity occurred whilst Mr. — was at Pasages, you are called on to explain how it could have occurred without your duly noticing it. In further communicating to you the Field Marshal's observations, that sufficient attention is not given by the officers in command of depôts to prevent such abuse of indulgence allowed to officers, as well as misapplication of the soldiers' services, I am directed to add, that any recurrence of such breach of rule will be met by his Excellency's serious displeasure. It also appears by the testimony of private Wood, that Mr. — had a French servant who slept in the stable with the horses. Now Mr. — had a right only to one servant and one horse. You are required to ascertain the extent of that officer's establishment, and report the result to me.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

9th Feb. 1814.

I have to request you will ascertain through the proper channel what is the

general character as an officer of Lieut. —, of the 2d batt. — regt., as he has not succeeded in keeping in proper order a detachment intrusted to his charge; and he even allowed two deserters (who naturally wished not to join the army) so far to impose upon him as to get back to Bilbao from an early stage of the march. Capt. Swain further reports he has had occasion previously to notice Lieut. —'s careless conduct whilst at that station. The case, at all events, being brought under the notice of Sir W. Stewart may prevent the repetition of such conduct.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

9th Feb. 1814.

A private of the corps of Guides, named —, is confined for neglect of duty, at Pasages, and has threatened to desert on his release. As the soldier was removed from the front in consequence of suspicion that he had an intention to break his engagement in His Majesty's service, I am to acquaint you that his Excellency has decided on the expediency of the prisoner — being dismissed from the corps of Guides, in which his accounts are to be closed up to this day; and you are to cause him to be confined and considered a prisoner of war, from which situation he was allowed to accept of employment, on a pledge of conduct which he has forfeited.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Feb. 1814.

The Commissary Gen. having communicated to me your letter of the

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B., and Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 10th Feb. 1814

Movement of a part of the army :

With a view to the troops under the immediate orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill becoming disposable, the following arrangements are to take place :

The 7th division is to move to the neighbourhood of the Adour, and is to be replaced in its present cantonments by either the 2d division or the Portuguese division, as Sir R. Hill may direct.

Marshal Beresford will be pleased then to arrange the distribution of the 6th and 7th divisions, with a view to these two divisions having charge of the defence of the position between the rivers Nive and Adour fronting Bayonne, as also with the maintaining the posts in the direction of Urt (now occupied by the troops under Sir R. Hill), and with the obstructing of the navigation of the Adour.

Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton will at the same time relieve the brigade of cavalry (13th and 14th regts.) which is towards Urt, and will canton that brigade in the direction of Hasparren, replacing it by such other body of cavalry as he may judge requisite to do the duties on the left of the line of outposts on the Laran river; the Commanding officer of which cavalry is to be instructed by Sir S. Cotton to report direct to the General commanding the 7th division.

Sir R. Hill will retain one of his divisions in the neighbourhood of the 7th division, but will canton it in the most advantageous manner for moving upon Hasparren; that division will do the outpost duties towards La Bastide, connecting its posts on the right with those of the 3d division, and on the left with those of the 7th division.

The movement for the change of quarters of the 7th division with one of the divisions under Sir R. Hill is to take place on the 12th inst., as is also the relief of the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 13th and 14th light dragoons.

The General officers who are concerned in the above movements will be so good as communicate with each other respecting the most convenient mode of carrying them into effect, as also respecting the other details of the arrangement.

A separate instruction will communicate the arrangements connected with the further destination of the troops under the immediate orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

Memorandum respecting the artillery :

The half brigade of mountain guns which is at Urt is to remain there, and to be attached to the 7th division. The half brigade of mountain guns now with the 4th division is to join the troops under Sir R. Hill when sent for.

Lieut. Col. Ross' troop of horse artillery will continue attached to the troops occupying the position fronting Bayonne, between the rivers Nive and Adour.

The brigade of artillery of the 2d division will move with the troops under Sir R. Hill; and Capt. Brown's troop of horse artillery will join the troops under Sir R. Hill, on the 13th inst., at Urcaray.

7th Jan., stating that the duration of the services of Messrs. Coffin and Haines had not been sufficiently long to render them eligible for promotion to the rank of Deputies in the department, I beg leave to acquaint you that, as I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of these officers, I shall be glad if the Lords of the Treasury shall think proper to confirm their appointment to the rank in which they are acting, as soon as they have served the period prescribed by His Majesty's regulations.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bradford, A.A.G., 4th division.

10th Feb. 1814.

Private —, of the —th regt., was detected by the Assist. Provost Marshal of head quarters in the act of burning a panelled door of the house which had been allotted to him as a quarter. He received 2 dozen lashes for his offence, and I am to request that a non-commissioned officer of the —th regt. may be sent to this office, being the bearer of 5 dollars, for which sum I have caused to be ascertained the damage done by this man can be made good, and which is to be charged to his account.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

10th Feb. 1814.

I am commanded by the Field Marshal to transmit you the proceedings of a detachment Court Martial held at Vera, on a soldier of the —th regt., on a charge of having committed a considerable imposition on the public by the means of forged ration returns. You will observe by the evidence of Mr. Henry Parry, that the prisoner, —, succeeded in drawing rations on returns of the description above stated, from the 12th Dec. 1813, to the 28th Jan. 1814, in the name of Ensign Dobbin of the same corps, who had been killed on the 10th Nov., a month before the period of fraud. I am directed to observe that the case is brought under your notice with a view to your ascertaining by whose immediate negligence such a system of continued fraud was allowed to be practised, by inattention to the required authority for issues, and that you will cause the deficiency to be made good by the officer of the department at Vera, whose duty it was to guard against such evident imposition. I think it proper to remark, that his Excellency has not approved of that part of the sentence of the Court which directs the stoppage of the prisoner's pay, further than the extent of —'s actual credit on his company's books, the amount of which shall be made known to you.

P.S. I request you to return the proceedings of the Court Martial, to enable me to forward that paper to the Commandant at Vera, to-morrow, if possible.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Feb. 1814.

When I reçoûnaitred the Adour, I saw in the river but one large vessel, the frigate which, in my letter of the 7th inst., I informed you I thought I should be able to destroy, and two gun boats; but I have since learnt there are others, merchantmen, which, I suppose, lay above the bridge.

It is very desirable to get rid of these vessels, as I conceive that the only danger to the bridge which I intend to construct in the lower part of the river is from large vessels on fire; and I have had various propositions from their owners to come out with licences, and even to remain here in the service of the Commissariat. I have to inform you, however, that although government have, by their Order in Council of the 21st Jan., confirmed certain licences which I had granted previous to the 29th Jan., they have expressed their disapprobation of that measure in such strong terms, notwithstanding that they knew that I did not intend to grant any more such, and I was aware of the objections to them, that I don't think it proper to give any more licences of any description.

As His Majesty's vessels cruising off the port are under your imme-

diate command, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you see any objection to allow the merchant vessels in the Adour to come out of St. Jean de Luz with their cargoes.

I enclose a note which I have received upon the subject of two of them from the owners.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Feb. 1814, 10 P.M.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of this day in answer to mine of this morning.

I am decidedly of opinion that, under the Order in Council of the 21st Jan., I have no authority to grant licences of any description; and I am quite certain that no merchant would bring his ship out of the Adour to be brought to St. Jean de Luz, subject to further consideration. To propose such a measure would give them ground for belief that we are immediately about to close the port; and I think it best to incur all risks for the bridge, and to give for answer that I have it not in my power to grant any such licence as is desired.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Feb. 1814, 10½ P.M.

I have received your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing one of the 22d Jan., regarding the convoys from Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Cadiz.

When the arrangement settled by Rear Adm. T. B. Martin with me was referred to, I wish that it had been stated what that was. I beg that Rear Adm. Martin may be appealed to; and that he may be called upon to state whether any more passed on that part of the subject which relates to the convoys from Lisbon and the southern coast of Spain than a representation on my part of the inconvenience resulting from the separation of the naval command on the north coast of Spain and the coast of Portugal, which inconvenience I had before represented to the Sec. of State, and a request that, as the communication of the army with the coast of Portugal, Cadiz, and Gibraltar was necessary, and that the mode of communication by convoys was deemed the best by the Admiralty, some point of communication or relief between the two naval commanders should be fixed.

Various modes of fixing this communication or relief were discussed; but I believe Adm. T. B. Martin will do me the justice to say that I did not presume to give any opinion or to state any wish upon a professional point with which I had no concern whatever; neither shall I in this letter.

It is my opinion that a convoy ought to sail once a week from Lisbon for the army; this ought to go to Oporto or the Mondego, if it should be required by those military officers, to whose requisitions, in my absence, Vice Adm. G. Martin is pleased to attend.

I have already written to Adm. G. Martin, to request that he will send to Cadiz a vessel to bring away the money, when Mr. Duff, the Consul General, shall inform him that he has 200,000 dollars to send; and that the same vessel should go to Gibraltar, when the Commissary Gen. shall inform him that he has 50,000 dollars.

How that money is to be brought here, or how the convoys are to be brought; how far by one of His Majesty's ships, or how far by another, or belonging to what squadron, are questions entirely foreign from my duty; and I beg to give no opinion upon them.

I have no reason to expect any money at Coruña, Santander, or Bilbao, excepting what may be brought and left there by ships from Lisbon, Cadiz, or Gibraltar, or from England; and whenever I shall hear of any I will apprise you.

I will give any directions you may think proper to the officers at the head of the several departments of the army at Santander, in regard to the orders to be given to vessels calling off the port for orders.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Feb. 1814.

I am very much obliged to you for the newspapers.

Sir R. Hill's corps begins to move to-morrow, and will probably march on the 13th or 14th. I am going to the right to-morrow evening or next morning, and shall push that flank as far on as I can, and then return here to superintend the operations on this flank.

If, however, matters turn out as I wish and expect, and I should be able to establish the bridge on the lower Adour, I shall have my posts on the Garonne at a very early period, I should think before the end of the month.

I am not aware of any naval force in the Garonne. The weather promises well.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 11th Feb. 1814.

In compliance with the desire expressed in your letter of the 1st Dec. last, I have the honor to transmit to you the account (Nos. 1 and 2) of the sums advanced for the service of the Spanish troops, between the month of Dec. 1812, and the month of Dec. 1813, and likewise a statement (No. 3) of the sum received on account of the Spanish government by the Commissary Gen. of the British army during the same period.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

11th Feb. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 8th inst., reporting the very great number of men of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and Light divisions who are detained at Pasages to be armed and equipped, and I shall write accordingly to the A. A. Gs. of these divisions. There must be very considerable supplies of arms and accoutrements that belonged to soldiers who have died or have been invalidated, now collected in the Purveyor's stores at Pasages: you have therefore authority to make use of those arms, &c., in equipping soldiers who require them, taking care to give them to men of the same regiments to which the articles belong, and reporting the same to the Commanding officers. An extract of this letter, to be delivered by you to the Purveyor, will be his authority to make them over accordingly, with a return showing the number of articles appertaining to each regiment. This arrangement may be continued periodically, on the 1st of each month, until further orders.

Proclamation, No. 15.

Au Quartier Général, ce 12 Fév. 1814.

La Municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est chargée de payer à M. Ellisalde, Curé d'Arcangues, la somme de 600 francs sur l'argent provenant des douanes de St. Jean de Luz, &c., en considération des maux qu'il a éprouvés par les circonstances de la guerre.

The A.G. to General officers commanding corps and divisions.

12th Feb. 1814.

His Excellency the Marquis of Wellington has given directions to the Commissary Gen. for the issue of the bāt and forage allowance for the period ending on the last day of the present month: the course of payment is to commence with the captains and subalterns present with the army. It is his Lordship's wish that you should take this occasion of reminding the officers generally, and particularly officers commanding companies, of the intention of this government allowance; and the Field Marshal is further desirous that you should cause the whole of the animals allowed to corps, as well as the field equipment of regiments, to be inspected, with a view to the replacing unserviceable animals, and the repair or provision of any deficient equipment.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Walker, 7th division.

12th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 10th inst. to my Lord Wellington, and am desired to acquaint you that his Lordship can have no kind of objection in gratifying your inclination to return to your former command in the 2d division; and Major Gen. Barnes has in consequence been informed of his Lordship's intention to remove him to some other brigade. On the arrival of my Lord Dalhousie you may rest satisfied that the arrangement will be so made as to enable your resuming the command you desire, on giving over your present charge to the Lieut. General.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Barnes, 2d division.

12th Feb. 1814.

My Lord Dalhousie has communicated to me, for the Field Marshal's information, that he proposes to join his division by the 20th of the month; and his Excellency has desired me to mention, that under the circumstances of Major Gen. Walker's transfer to the command of the 7th division, it is but just, on losing that command, that he should return to his original charge. With this view it is his Lordship's intention, on the Lieut. General's arrival, to remove you to Major Gen. Colville's late brigade in the 3d division of infantry, where your services will not be less valuable or less appreciated than in the appointment you now hold. Let me have a few lines from you, and I trust you will be enabled to say that the arrangement in contemplation meets with your concurrence.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B., and Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 12th Feb. 1814.

Arrangements for a movement to be made from the right of the army:

The troops to be employed in this movement will be under the immediate orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, viz.:

- The 2d division.
- The Portuguese division.
- Major Gen. Morillo's Spanish division.
- The 3d division.
- The brigade of cavalry. 13th and 14th regts.
- Capt. Brown's troop of horse artillery.
- A brigade of mountain artillery (4 guns).
- A detachment of the pontoon train (18 pontoons).

Sir R. Hill will be so good as put the above force in motion on the 14th inst., and move forward so as to place the right towards Hellette, and the left in the neighbourhood of Guereciette and Bonloc.

Sir R. Hill will retain also some infantry posts upon the heights of La Costa, opposite La Bastide, till the morning of the 15th.

Marshal Beresford will be so good as give orders to the 7th division to extend itself on the 14th inst. so as to occupy Briscous, and put itself in communication with the troops on the heights of La Costa, which it will itself occupy at daybreak on the morning of the 15th.

The Commander of the Forces will be at Hasparren on the 14th inst., and will instruct Sir R. Hill respecting the further movement of the force placed under his immediate orders.

The remainder of the cavalry on the right bank of the river under the immediate direction of Sir S. Cotton will be moved forward in proportion to the advance of the force under Sir R. Hill; and Sir S. Cotton will be so good as cause a part of that cavalry to penetrate towards Bidache and Guiche, in the event of the enemy reducing his force in that quarter sufficiently to enable the cavalry to make that movement.

To Col. De Lancey, D.Q.M.G.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Feb. 1814, 10 P.M.

I am very anxious that, without making a piece of work about it, the communication between St. Jean de Luz and Bayonne should be entirely stopped for a few days. No passes must be given; and the best thing to do will be to order that without or with passes nobody shall be allowed to enter the French posts; and it may be done probably without much difficulty by a disposition of the posts about Anglet and Biaritz.

I wish you would look to this, as likewise to the posts of the 5th division for the same object. I will speak to Marshal Beresford regarding those of the Light and 6th divisions.

To Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, R.E.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Feb. 1814, 10 P.M.

I have received your report of this evening. I beg that if in the morning the state of the surf should not allow the officers of the navy to take the spars in tow to Socoa, you will form them as required at St. Jean de Luz; and they can be afterwards towed out formed.

P.S. I beg you to report to me regularly as usual; and let me know what materials arrive from Pasages.

To Don C. Mutio.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Feb. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 10th Feb.

I cannot give any special permission to your brother and Don J. Arregui to return to Spain. They may return when they please; there is nothing to prevent them. When they do return, however, they must act as the law of the country directs, in respect to submitting their conduct to investigation.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Feb. 1814.

A supply of 1500 Flanders tents being required for the use of this army, I have written to the Storekeeper Gen. at Plymouth to send out the 500 which he has in readiness at that depôt; and I request that your Lordship will have the goodness to direct that a further supply of 1000 Flanders tents complete, with poles, pins, &c., may be sent out with as little delay as possible to Santander or Pasages.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 13th Feb. 1814.

The weather having cleared up within the last few days, I have taken the earliest opportunity that has offered of moving the troops since the arrival of the money; and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps has been relieved from the blockade of Bayonne and the occupation of the posts on the Adour, and was collected yesterday and this day towards Hasparren, and will continue its movement to-morrow.

The last accounts from Catalonia are of the 3d inst., at which period it appears that Marshal Suchet had retired from the Llobregat, and even from Barcelona to Gerona, leaving a garrison consisting of 5000 men in the former place. It is reported that he had sent a considerable detachment of troops into France.*

* See Appendix, No. VIII.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

13th Feb. 1814.

The Commander of the Forces has been informed that the number of recovered men assembled at Oyarzun is much greater than your reports led me to suppose, being averaged by Major Gen. Colville at little short of 1000, whom he states to be chiefly detained from a want of the proper equipment of them from the rear depôts. An investigation will be ordered to be made into the grounds of deficiency; and the cause of this unexpected delay. His Excellency has also been informed that there is a vast collection of arms in the Purveyor's stores in an unarranged state, and little likely to be serviceable without a thorough examination and selection. You will therefore appoint a Board of officers to execute this duty to-morrow morning. The attention of the Board will be directed to arrange, for distribution, the whole of the arms and equipment now collected in the Purveyor's store, having been in the possession of soldiers who have died at the station or of those who are unlikely shortly to become effective, provided there are soldiers of the same corps ready to receive them in charge. In making such transfer of articles, it must be invariably confined to men of the same regiment, and a note of the articles transferred must be sent to the A. A. Gs. of divisions for the information of officers commanding regiments. A copy of this instruction will be the Purveyor's authority for thus issuing arms or equipment, of which he is to keep a regular record; and under these restrictions there will be no objection to this arrangement being partially acted on, as circumstances may require, on the 1st of each month.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Hasparren, 14th Feb. 1814, 6 P.M.

I have just returned from the front. The enemy showed about two divisions of infantry, and made no stand at all; our troops are in Hellette, and in possession of the great road to St. Jean Pied de Port; the enemy's left retired towards St. Palais, and their right was apparently going the same road.

Murray brought a report this morning from Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton's posts, that the enemy had in some degree withdrawn in their front. This circumstance induces me to apprehend that, unless we keep the ground above Anglet in greater strength, they may re-occupy it: this would be very inconvenient to us on many accounts; and we should perhaps sustain some loss in regaining it. I am very anxious, therefore, that we should secure our tenure of that ground by encamping the 1st division upon it, out of sight from the town if possible, so that we might, if the weather should become bad, canton some of the troops in Biaritz and those parts of Anglet distant from the intrenchments. We might throw the piquets from our left down towards the Adour; but it would be desirable that people should keep away from the bank of the river as much as possible. You will observe that this measure, which I wish may be put in execution early to-morrow, is only one of precaution; and I hope you will not unnecessarily or prematurely give yourself any trouble about it.

The *Moniteur* of the 2d has been seen here, in which it is stated that Caulaincourt had entertained Lord Castlereagh at dinner, and his Lordship had returned the compliment; and that it was remarked upon what cordial terms the two Ministers appeared. This feasting was at Châtillon sur Seine.

It is stated that there had been a heavy fire on the 1st and 2d, the enemy having attacked the Emperor before all his troops had joined, and the result was not known.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Vandeleur, cavalry.

14th Feb. 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 10th inst. and enclosures to the Field Marshal, and in reply I am directed to acquaint you, as a general rule, that Staff officers should, properly, have authority from head quarters in some shape to justify their calling on duty officers in aid of any part of their commands: such instances, however, can only arise out of the exigencies of service, and are so distinctly dependent on the officer's discretion who makes such application, that his Excellency is induced to conceive that the responsibility of the proceeding will always act as sufficient restraint, but that difficulty in the course of service might arise from requiring invariably a written authority. In the instance referred to, Lieut. Col. Sturgeon had my Lord Wellington's personal orders for the reconnaissance made on the 4th inst., in the course of which serj. Stewart of the 16th dragoons fell into the enemy's hands.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

14th Feb. 1814.

On the whole of the arms collected in the Purveyor's stores being issued agreeably to the arrangement pointed out in the instruction of the 13th inst., you are authorised to draw from the Ordnance stores any supply of new arms required to complete the recovered soldiers, and your signature will be sufficient authority to the officer of that department to make such issues as may be indispensably necessary. The requisitions must be made out regimentally, and a duplicate of them must be sent to the A. A. Gs. of divisions, with a view of obtaining the signatures of the officers commanding the regiments; these certificates will be returned by the A. A. Gs. of divisions to the Adj. Gen.'s office for inspection, and are subsequently to be retained at the station of Pasages as vouchers of the actual issues.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Heights above Isturitz, 15th Feb. 1814, $\frac{1}{4}$ before 1 P.M.

The enemy are retiring in different directions towards the Bidouze, where it is reported they propose to stand. I conclude, however, that they will fall back upon the Gave.

I think we are a little too much extended; and in case of the enemy standing upon the Bidouze, I am not so strong for them as I ought to be. I therefore send to La Costa to order that the 4th division, and that part of the 7th which is there, may cross to the heights of La Bastide in the morning early; and I wish you would order the Light division to move in the morning to the ground on this side the Moulin d'en bas. I wish you would likewise take your own quarters for the moment at La Bastide, and be there in the morning early.

I shall be to-night at St. Esteven.

P.S. The order for the movement of the 4th division went at 5 this morning, but there has been no receipt for it.

The A.G. to Commandants of Hospital stations.

15th Feb. 1814.

The Boards of officers directed by the instructions of the 5th Dec. last to be appointed at certain hospital stations to inquire relative to the deficiencies of arms and accoutrements for soldiers at the depôts or in the general hospitals, are to be continued until further orders, and the nominal lists and reports of the Boards are to be transmitted by the Commandants to the A. A. Gs. of divisions on the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 25th of every month. The Commandants are hereby directed to give orders, and make arrangements accordingly, immediately on the receipt of this order; and they are required to arrange with the medical officers that every sick or wounded soldier who may be deficient in either arms or accoutrements shall invariably appear before the Board, as soon after his arrival at the station as he may be able to do so without injury to his health.

The A. G. to Commandants at Cambo, Fuenterrabia, Vitoria, Bilbao, and Santander.

15th Feb. 1814.

I am informed there is a vast collection of arms in the Purveyor's stores at — in an unarranged state, and little likely to be serviceable without a thorough examination and selection, and you will appoint a Board of officers to execute this duty without delay. The attention of the Board will be directed to arrange for distribution the whole of the arms and equipment now collected in the Purveyor's stores, either as having been in the possession of soldiers who have died or who have been invalided at the station, provided there are soldiers of the same corps equal to receive them in charge. In making such transfer of articles the accommodation must be invariably confined to men of the same regiment, and a note of the articles transferred must be sent to the A. A. Gs. of divisions for the information of officers commanding regiments. A copy of this instruction will be the Purveyor's authority for issuing arms or equipment, according to the directions contained in it, and of which he is to keep a regular record. Under these restrictions there will be no objection to this arrangement being partially acted on as circumstances may require, the 1st of each month, until further orders.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Isturitz, 16th Feb. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your two letters of the 13th, and one of the 14th.

I believe it would be desirable that the *Vesuvius* should be brought round; and that the flat boats should be brought from Pasages, but not till the last moment.

The enemy were driven last night from a very strong position in front of Garris with some loss; and they retired from the Bidouze this morning. Our right has crossed that river.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Garris, ce 17 Fév. 1814.

Nous avons forcé le passage de la Gave de Mauleon aujourd'hui.

Je compte faire marcher immédiatement les deux divisions de la 4^{me} armée sous votre commandement. Je tâcherai de vous donner la solde comme aux autres troupes de l'armée; et je vous donnerai les vivres; et je vous prierai de me donner ce que vous avez en magasin à Pasages, San Sebastian, et Santander, et que vous pouvez donner sans nuire aux autres troupes. Je le prendrais pour le compte du gouvernement Espagnol; et nous arrangerons cette affaire d'une manière officielle.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Isturitz, 18th Feb. 1814.

Movements of the army:

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will be so good as put the whole of the troops under his immediate command (except the 3d division) in motion at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

This force will pass the river Bidouze at St. Palais, and will afterwards proceed towards the Gave de Mauleon, or Le Soison, in the direction of Domenzain; Sir R. Hill regulating his movements according to the nature of the country, and the situation and amount of the force opposed to him by the enemy.

The 3d division will move at 7 A.M. to the villages of Masparraute and Somberrante, and throw forward posts to the Bidouze river.

Marshal Beresford will be so good as order the 4th division to move at 7 A.M. towards Bidache, which place its advanced posts should occupy.

The Light division is to replace the 4th division in the neighbourhood of La Bastide de Clerence.

The 7th division is to continue in its present situation.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as push forward the advanced posts of the left and centre of the cavalry to the Bidouze river, or beyond it if circumstances permit; the posts of the centre of the cavalry keeping up a communication also with the troops beyond St. Palais under Sir R. Hill.

Head quarters will move to-morrow to Garris.

Je vous prie aussi d'avoir pour vos divisions autant de mulets qu'il est possible, et que je payerai comme les autres.

Envoyez à l'Etat Major le *presupuesto* pour un mois de solde pour les deux divisions, les Généraux, l'Etat Major, &c.

A la Municipalité de Domenzain.

Au Quartier Général, ce 18 Fév. 1814.

J'ai reçu des mains de M. le Curé de la commune le mémoire que vous m'avez adressé, et je regrette beaucoup les maux que vous avez éprouvés.

Mais pour me mettre à même de découvrir ceux qui en ont été la cause, je vous prie de me faire dire s'ils étaient Anglais, Portugais, ou Espagnols, ou des muletiers, suivants de l'armée; et dans le cas où vous pourriez me donner des renseignemens exacts à cet égard, je puis vous assurer que non seulement je punirai ceux qui ont commis ces excès, mais que je leur ferai payer la valeur de tout ce qu'ils peuvent avoir pris ou détruit dans la commune.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 20 Fév. 1814, à 10 heures du soir.

J'ai donné au Général Hope les ordres de passer la rivière quand l'Amiral sera d'opinion que le temps le permet; et je l'ai prié de communiquer avec vous. Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez avoir la bonté de faire avancer vos troupes quand il vous préviendra qu'il va faire son opération, et si vous voulez de suite agir de concert avec lui.

J'ai prévenu le Commissaire Général, M. Dalrymple, de mettre à la disposition du Commissaire de votre armée six jours de biscuit à Oyarzun et Fuenterrabia, que je vous prie de garder en dépôt pour l'époque à laquelle vous passerez la Bidasoa.

Je vous enverrai aussi un *warrant* pour un mois de solde, selon votre *presupuesto*, que je vous prie de prendre au même moment.

Je vous prie de faire observer à vos troupes la plus stricte discipline.

Proclamation, No. 16.

Au Quartier Général, ce 20 Fév. 1814.

La municipalité de St. Jean de Luz est chargée d'avancer la somme de 3503 francs 61 centimes, sur l'argent provenant des Douanes, pour payer les salaires et autres frais de l'administration de la ville de Siboure,

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

St. Jean de Luz, 20th Feb. 1814.

Movements of the army :

The 1st division, with Lord Aylmer's brigade, Major Gen. Bradford's brigade, and Major Gen. Wilson's, will take up the positions in front of Bayonne, from the sea to the river Nive, in such manner as Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope shall direct.

The Spanish division of Don Carlos de España is placed under Sir J. Hope's orders, and will be in reserve to the troops abovementioned.

The 5th division will cross to the right bank of the Nive as soon as relieved, and will take up the position fronting Bayonne between the river Nive and the Adour.

Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade will continue to do the cavalry duties in front of Bayonne in such manner as Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope may direct.

As soon as the 5th division has taken up the position between the Nive and the Adour, Sir H. Clinton will put the 6th division in march to Hasparren, where it will remain till further orders.

The 7th division will concentrate to-morrow morning at La Bastide de Clerence and adjacents, where it will remain till further orders.

The Light division will move to-morrow morning from La Bastide de Clerence to St. Martin and adjacents.

jusqu'au 31 Jan., sur un état à moi donné de la même date, signé par M. Jean Decheto et M. Danetche.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Jean de Luz, 20th Feb. 1814.

In compliance with Earl Bathurst's commands, I have the honor to transmit for your information a dispatch which I have received from his Lordship, containing the copy of a letter from Visc. Castlereagh, and the copy of a treaty of peace and alliance which has been concluded between Austria and Naples.*

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Jean de Luz, 20th Feb. 1814.

In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, on the 14th. He drove in the enemy's piquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellette, from which he obliged Gen. Harispe to retire with some loss towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of Gen. Mina's troops in the valley of Baztan advance on the same day upon Baygorry and Bidarry; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's success at Hellette, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above mentioned.

On the following morning (the 15th) the troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris; where Gen. Harispe was joined by Gen. Paris' division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France; and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

Gen. Morillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left, and cut off their retreat by that road; while the 2d division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. Those troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced; and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, particularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regt., under the command of the Hon. Col. O'Callaghan, in Major Gen. Pringle's brigade. The Major General, and Lieut. Col. Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded. We took 10 officers and about 200 prisoners.

The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days; and our posts were on the Bidouze river on the evening of the 15th.

The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais, in the night, destroying the bridges; which, however, were repaired, so that the troops under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mauleon, &c. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruc-

* See Appendix, No. IX.

tion; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 92d regt., under the command of Col. Cameron, supported by the fire of Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oléron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops.

On the 18th our posts were established on the Gave d'Oléron, and measures are in preparation to enable Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill to cross that river as soon as the pontoon train shall arrive.

In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under Gen. Morillo, in the attack of Hellette, on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position at Garris, on the 15th.

Since the 14th the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour above the town. Their whole force appears collected on the Gave; and they still hold their bridge at Peyrehorade.

I returned from Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps yesterday, in order to put in motion the left of the army, which I was in hopes I should have been able to have passed across the Adour below Bayonne, for which operation a bridge has been prepared by the assistance of the navy.

The weather is so unfavorable, however, that it is impossible to attempt this operation at the present moment; and I therefore return to Sir R. Hill's corps to-morrow morning, in order to superintend the further operations in that quarter; and I leave to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope to cross the Adour whenever the weather will permit.

I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to Gen. Mina by capitulation on the 17th inst. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event; but I know that the place contained 84 pieces of brass cannon.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the various operations from the 14th to the 17th Feb.

	Officers.	Surgeants.	R. and F.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	1	2	28	31
Wounded	22	12	155	189
Missing	—	—	12	12

Portuguese loss included.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

20th Feb. 1814.

You will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, in answer to the subject of your letter of the 15th inst. (see *A. G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, 6th Feb. 1814*), that the enclosures containing Major —'s resignation have been given over, by the Field Marshal's command, to my Lord F. Somerset for transmission to England; and I have further been directed to explain, that his Excellency cannot under the circumstances of the case recommend to H. R. H. the Commander in Chief that Major — should be allowed the benefit of the sale of commissions which he did not purchase. I have to observe that this determination was fully conveyed to Major — in my communication of the 6th inst., which led to that officer's resignation.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Santander.

20th Feb. 1814.

I transmit to you a return of 16 French soldiers, prisoners of war, now at Santander, who are reported to be in a state which renders them quite unfit for further service, and they are consequently to be sent in to the French army without exchange. You will, therefore, cause them to be removed by the first opportunity to Pasages, with instructions to the Commandant to report their arrival at that station to this office, to whom you will also forward the enclosed return.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 21 Fév. 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis obligé d'aller à la droite de l'armée ce matin; d'où j'aurai l'honneur de lui écrire.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Sormanthan, ce 21 Fév. 1814, sur la route de Hasparren.

Par un hasard j'ai oublié votre *presupuesto*, et je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez m'en envoyer un autre. En attendant je vous envoie un *warrant* pour 50,000 *duros*, que je vous prie de ne pas faire payer jusqu'à ce que vous marchiez. Je vous enverrai un *warrant* pour le restant aussitôt que je recevrai votre *presupuesto*.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions and Commanding officers of regiments. 21st Feb. 1814.

In order to facilitate the re-equipment of soldiers who may be deficient in arms or accoutrements, from the casualties of service, on their being received into the dépôt at Pasages, as well as to prevent an accumulation of recovered men at that dépôt, Capt. Stewart has received the authority of the Q. M. G. and the A. G. to make requisitions on the Ordnance and Commissariat stores for arms and accoutrements, from time to time, as they may be required, upon his own signature. In pursuance of this arrangement, the Commanding officers of regiments will hereafter transmit their requisitions to the Commandant at Pasages (through the A. A. Gs. of divisions), instead of sending them to this office and to the Q. M. G., accompanied by the nominal lists from the hospital stations, as ordered by the instructions of 5th Dec. last, for both arms and accoutrements. Capt. Stewart will be directed to report to the regiments, through the A. A. Gs. of divisions, the different articles of arms and accoutrements which he may give out from time to time; and those reports, after having been signed by Commanding officers, are to be returned, through the A. A. G., to Capt. Stewart, to be kept by him as his vouchers for the issues. If soldiers should arrive at Pasages, for whom no requisitions shall have been received from their regiments, the Commandant is, notwithstanding, to complete them at once; and in making his report to the Commanding officers, he is to note, in the column of remarks, opposite to each name, the words 'without a regimental requisition,' which will enable the regiments to correct the nominal lists, and will prevent requisitions being made twice for the same soldiers. If regiments should have arms or accoutrements in their own stores, from which they can equip any of their men on their joining from the rear, the Commanding officers will make alterations in the no-

minimal lists accordingly; and in such cases, should the regimental requisitions be received in time, the Commandant at Pasages will not complete those soldiers with equipment.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

21st Feb. 1814.

In reply to your inquiry of the 18th inst., I have to acquaint you that you are to consider the memorandum given to you on the 14th inst. as a general authority for the issue of arms, &c., from the Ordnance stores, to such soldiers as may from time to time be assembled at Pasages without such equipment. Although you will be at liberty periodically to clear out the Purveyor's store, as permitted by the instructions of the 13th inst., I should not recommend the too general use of this mode of equipment, as the constant change of arms and accoutrements intrusted to soldiers would render it difficult to ascertain in how far soldiers should have done justice to the charge, which you will observe is the chief object of the several checks connected with the issue of these articles. The nominal lists of deficiencies made by the Boards, ordered by the instructions of the 5th Dec., and the usual requisitions to cover the amount, must be sent to the A. A. Gs. of divisions, to enable the officers commanding regiments to judge of the cause of such deficiencies, and to acknowledge the receipt of issues, by signing the requisition. In your applications for accoutrements you will be guided by the Q. M. G.'s instructions of the 8th Feb. Requisitions to cover the issues are to be sent to the divisions for the objects stated above.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Garris, 22d Feb. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 20th. I am happy to find you are returned, and I am much obliged to you for the papers.

Gen. Walker commands your division at present, and will remain with it till it will be convenient to you to join it.

To Earl Bathurst.

Garris, 22d Feb. 1814.

I have received your Lordship's letters of the 28th Jan., and 10th and 14th Feb.

In answer to the first, I have to inform your Lordship that I have turned my mind but little to American affairs; that I have but little knowledge of the topography of that country, and I have no means here of obtaining information to enable me to form an opinion on which I could at all rely.

I believe that the defence of Canada, and the co-operation of the Indians, depend upon the navigation of the lakes; and I see that both Sir G. Prevost and Commodore Barclay complain of the want of the crews of 2 sloops of war. Any offensive operation founded upon Canada must be preceded by the establishment of a naval superiority on the lakes.

But even if we had that superiority, I should doubt our being able to do more than secure the points on those lakes at which the Americans could have access. In such countries as America, very extensive, thinly peopled, and producing but little food in proportion to their extent, military operations by large bodies are impracticable, unless the party carrying them on has the uninterrupted use of a navigable river, or very extensive means of land transport, which such a country can rarely supply.

I conceive, therefore, that were your army larger even than the proposed augmentation would make it, you could not quit the lakes; and, indeed, you would be tied to them the more necessarily in proportion as your army would be large.

Then, as to landings upon the coast, they are liable to the same objections, though to a greater degree, than an offensive operation founded upon Canada. You may go to a certain extent, as far as a navigable river or your means of transport will enable you to subsist, provided your force is sufficiently large compared with that which the enemy will oppose to you. But I don't know where you could carry on such an operation which would be so injurious to the Americans as to force them to sue for peace, which is what one would wish to see.

The prospect in regard to America is not consoling. That power will always hang on the skirts of Great Britain, unless there should be some change in her own situation; or the state of the Spanish colonies should make an alteration, not only in America in general, but in the colonial system of the world; or our own colonies in America should grow so fast, as that, with very little assistance from the mother country, they shall be equal to their own defence.

I am quite certain that Buonaparte will begin the war again, if he can, by interfering as a neutral in our dispute with America.

I am obliged to your Lordship for the supplies of money, which are very ample.

I am very much obliged to your Lordship for the answer you have given regarding reports. There would be no end to reports if I were to send all I receive; and it would be no easy matter to make out what happened on any occasion. The best of it is, that I was on the field myself, before the action was over, and before the attack with Gen. Byng's brigade. In the same manner, I was present in all Sir J. Hope's actions; and when I am there, although I may choose to say that another commands, I suppose I command myself. I know that I am responsible, and your Lordship would not be satisfied if I did not make the report. I am sure I always mean to do justice to the officers under my command, and I hope their friends will be convinced that I have not held back their reports in order to do them an injury.

P.S. Upon recollection of Sir R. Hill's report, I think mine was the most detailed of the two. I recollect writing mine first, and waiting to have the dispatch copied till his arrived; and I did not alter mine, as I found it the most detailed.*

There was a very long report from ——— of the same action, but I could neither send it, or insert the substance in mine, nor mention the names of all the officers he mentions, without doing injustice to others.

The A.G. to Col. Dickson, Royal artillery.

22d Feb. 1814.

In order to facilitate the equipping of soldiers who may be deficient in arms or accoutrements from the casualties of service, on their being received into the dépôt at Pasages, as well as to prevent an accumulation of recovered men at that dépôt, it has become necessary to give an authority to Capt. Stewart to make requisitions for arms, from time to time, as they may be wanted, upon his own signature; and I request you will instruct the Ordnance storekeeper at Pasages to make issues upon those requisitions, in the same manner he has done heretofore upon orders sent through you, provided it does not interfere particularly with the regulations of the Board of Ordnance in regard to supplying small arms.

* See p. 200.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

22d Feb. 1814.

I send you the nominal returns of absent soldiers of regiments composing the — division, up to the 20th Aug. 1813, and I have to desire that the men who remain unaccounted for in those lists, and have not been heard of by regiments since sending them in, may be struck off the strength of their respective battalions from the date of their being so unaccounted for. Should any of those individuals in time be forthcoming, such person or persons may be placed on the strength of the regiment again from the date of being struck off, a report of the case being made at the time to this office. For the sake of regularity, the soldiers of the description referred to are to be struck off as 'dead,' on the morning state of the 1st March. The officers in charge of companies who may have received pay on account of soldiers so struck off, and for the period during which they shall have been missing, are to be called on to refund the sums so received into the hands of the Paymasters of regiments, who are to account for the same in the pay list for the month of September last, for the information of the Secretary at War; and a subsequent instruction will be given as to the mode of remitting or disposing of the amount so collected.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Oswald, Passages.

22d Feb. 1814.

I have had the honor to receive and submit your letter of the 11th inst., and

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Garris, 23d Feb. 1814.

Movements of the army to take place on the 24th Feb. 1814:

The Spanish division will move as early as possible towards Navarreins.

The main body of the division will halt near the Laussette rivulet, and Gen. Morillo will throw forward parties from thence, as close as possible to Navarreins, and will detach one battalion higher up the Gave d'Oléron, to threaten the fords at or near the village of Doguen.

The object of this arrangement is to draw the attention of the garrison of Navarreins as much as possible away from the side of Villenave.

The nature of the ground between the Laussette and the Gave d'Oléron will enable Gen. Morillo to conceal the force, as likewise the movements made, or the situations occupied by his troops.

Major Gen. Fane will be so good as order a detachment of cavalry to act with Gen. Morillo's division.

The Light division will move at daybreak from Aroûe, and having passed the ford of the Gave de Mauleon at Nabas, it will direct its march upon Villenave.

The Portuguese division will move at the same time from Gestas upon Villenave.

Lieut. Gen. Ross' troop of horse artillery, the brigade of artillery of the 3d division, and the pontoon train, will move at the same time upon Villenave by the route which is found to be most practicable for carriages.

The Light division, and the Portuguese division, will each furnish one battalion to accompany and assist the carriages, particularly those of the pontoon train.

The 13th and 14th light dragoons, and Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, will move at daybreak from Espinte upon Villenave.

The 2d division will move also at the same time towards Villenave, leaving its artillery, however, to act for the present with the 3d division in the neighbourhood of Osserin.

The march of the troops moving towards Villenave should be concealed as much as possible from the view of the enemy.

The 2d division will detach a battalion to threaten the fords at the village of Barranté.

The 3d division will assemble as soon after daybreak as possible in the neighbourhood of Osserin and Arriverette. The hussar brigade will also assemble in the same neighbourhood. And these troops will make demonstrations as if desirous of fording the Gave d'Oléron at and near Sauveterre. And Sir S. Cotton will be so good as order Col. Vivian to threaten in like manner the fords of the river below Sauveterre.

The 6th division will move at daybreak from St. Palais to Gestas, and thence upon Villenave. The artillery of the 7th division will take the route of Domenzain, Aroûe, and Nabas, to Villenave.

No part of the baggage is to be suffered to cross the Gave de Mauleon until special authority is given for that purpose. Sir R. Hill and Sir T. Picton will be so good as direct guards to be placed at the bridges and fords of the Gave de Mauleon to enforce these orders.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as arrange a communication from the right near Villenave to the 7th division, which will be in the neighbourhood of Bidache and Hastings. And Major Gen. Fane will order a detachment of cavalry to remain at St. Palais, and a letter party from it to be stationed at St. Martin, to keep up the communication with Hasparren.

enclosures, as addressed to the Marquis of Wellington. I am directed in reply to convey to you his Lordship's consent to your return to England, on an unlimited leave, in the assurance that should circumstances permit your rejoining, you will, as far as possible, limit the period of your absence.

Proclamation, No. 18.

Au Quartier Général, ce 23 Fév. 18.4.

1. Les habitans qui désirent former une garde pour la conservation de l'ordre public, et pour la protection de leurs biens, sont invités à faire savoir leurs intentions au Commandant en Chef; et en même tems à lui notifier la force de la garde communale qu'ils proposent former dans leurs communes respectives.

2. Cette garde communale sera sous les ordres du maire, qui sera tenu responsable de sa conduite.

3. MM. les Maires sont invités à faire arrêter par cette garde communale les traîneurs, muletiers, et autres des armées alliées, qui font aucun mal ou dégât; et de les conduire au quartier général, ou à l'officier qui commande des troupes alliées dans les environs. Chaque plainte doit être accompagnée d'un procès verbal des circonstances de l'arrestation, pour que les coupables soient punis et forcés à payer pour ce qu'ils ont pris ou détruit.

Proclamation, No. 19.

Au Quartier Général, ce 24 Fév. 1814.

Tout homme occupant une place dans l'administration civile ou judiciaire du pays qui se trouvera en fonction à l'arrivée ou à l'approche de l'armée, est tenu et requis de continuer ses fonctions jusqu'à nouvel ordre sur sa responsabilité.

Les fonctionnaires doivent cependant observer les ordres de la Proclamation du Commandant en Chef, No. 2,* de Novembre dernier, relativement aux relations avec les employés dans les pays toujours dans la possession de l'ennemi.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Arriverete, 25th Feb. 1814, 7 A.M.

We passed the Gave d'Oléron yesterday, and shall be on the Gave de Pau this afternoon, I hope. I hope likewise that yesterday's mild weather will have enabled the flotilla to enter the river.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know, as soon as you can form an opinion upon the subject, how far we can venture to use that

* See p. 154.

G. O.

Garris, 24th Feb. 1814.

1. * * * * *
Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot but feel that his time, and that of the officers composing the General Court Martial, is occupied in a manner very little to the advantage of the public service in considering such subjects as the unbecoming and ungentlemanlike behaviour of officers towards each other.

The Orders of the Army, the Articles of War, and the rules of society forbid such conduct; and the Commander of the Forces is astonished that any man claiming the character of a gentleman could be provoked to use such language as that proved to have been used by Lieut. — and Lieut. —, of the — regt., on the 9th Jan.

The Commander of the Forces trusts that what has passed will be a warning to them in future.

part of the Adour which will be below our bridge as a harbour; whether we can bring in there from Pasages the ships lying there, which have the battering train on board; and whether I can venture to rely upon the Adour as a harbour, by which to receive supplies, while we shall be on the upper part of the river.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Arriverete, 25th Feb. 1814.

I received last night your letter of the 23d. We passed the Gave d'Oléron yesterday at two places between Sauveterre and Navarreins. The enemy were still in both last night; but I conclude will have evacuated the former in the night. The latter is a good deal strengthened. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, is at Hastings and Oeyregave, of which he got possession on the 23d in the evening. I propose to push our matters on this flank. We shall be on the Gave de Pau this evening, which, by all accounts, we shall experience no difficulty in passing. I hope that yesterday's mild weather will have brought in the flotilla for

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Villeneuve, 24th Feb. 1814.

Memorandum. Unless circumstances should occur to render it necessary to take up a more concentrated position, it is intended that the troops shall be placed as follow:

Major Gen. Morillo's division investing Navarreins.

The right of the other divisions under Sir R. Hill, in the neighbourhood of the village of Loubieng, occupying the great road from Navarreins to Orthez. The left of these divisions to be in communication with the troops at Orion.

The Light division to be in the neighbourhood of Orion.

The 6th division to be near the Light division.

The 3d division, and the hussar brigade, to be near Sauveterre.

The above divisions are to take care to be in direct communication with each other, and the General officers commanding them are requested to have the roads ascertained by which their divisions might be moved to either flank.

Note. Memorandum by the Q. M. G. of the movements of the allied troops preparatory to and during the attack upon the enemy at Orthez.

On the morning of the 26th Feb., the 2d division, the Portuguese division, and the 13th and 14th light dragoons, with one troop of horse artillery, under the orders of Sir R. Hill, were moved forward to the heights on the left bank of the Gave de Pau, overlooking the suburb of Orthez, which is on that side of the river, and the village of Depart.

On the same day the 4th and 7th divisions, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, under the orders of Marshal Beresford, having forded the Gave de Pau a little above its junction with the Gave d'Oléron, moved forward by the great road on the right bank of the former river to the neighbourhood of the village of Baigts; the cavalry of the centre of the army, under the immediate orders of Sir S. Cotton, effecting a junction with these troops on their approach to the village of Baigts in the evening, by fords near the ruined bridge of Bereux.

There was a detachment of the pontoon train with the troops under Sir R. Hill, and another with the centre of the army, by which latter the bridge of Bereux was re-established during the night of the 26th.

At daybreak on the morning of the 27th, the 6th and Light divisions, which had remained in a situation whence they could support the troops under Sir R. Hill, should it have become necessary to do so, crossed to the right bank of the Gave de Pau at Bereux; and the left of the army consisted then of the following troops:

The hussar brigade, with a troop of horse artillery.

The 3d division, with its artillery.

The 6th division, with its artillery.

The Light division, with a troop of horse artillery.

The 4th division, with its artillery.

The 7th division, without artillery.

A brigade of reserve artillery.

Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry.

The position of the enemy was upon the heights along which the road runs from Orthez

the bridge into the Adour; but I am under no apprehensions that Soult will move any thing from hence towards you, as, from what I hear of the *département des Landes*, it is desirable to avoid to get an army into it; and we are now so near him that it is probable he would never get out again.

I propose, as soon as we shall have passed the Gave de Pau, and shall have opened the road to Bayonne by the Port de Lanne, to move the head quarters by your bridge and that road to join us; also Gen. Freyre's corps.

I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire De Lancey to look for the most convenient landing place, below the proposed site for the bridge on the right of the Adour; and for a road from thence to the river above the town, where we might again embark our stores, &c.

It is desirable also that the Engineer officers should reconnoitre the citadel, with a view to an attack upon it; and that they should trace out and commence a good work on the height on which the 18 pounders were placed, and another on the height of Anglet, commanding the *débouché* from the intrenched camp: these might be constructed immediately.

P.S. I have written to the Admiral for his opinion of the harbour, in order to bring our battering train and stores from Passages.

towards Dax, through the village of Thilh, the right being opposite to the village of St. Boes, the left at Orthez.

Arrangement made for the attack on the 27th Feb.:

The 4th division, the 7th division, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, and the brigade of artillery of the 2d division, were ordered to move out from the column to the left, under the orders of Marshal Beresford, who was instructed to gain the heights, and direct his attack against the extremity of the enemy's right, which appeared to be the key of his position. The 3d division and 6th division, and the hussar brigade, were ordered to move forward, in the first instance, by the great road towards Orthez, and then to direct their attacks against the enemy's position, by moving up the tongues of land which originate from the ridge on which the centre and right of the French army was posted, and which fall towards the great road and the Gave.

The Light division, with its artillery, was placed, in the first instance, upon a commanding wooded height crowned by an old intrenchment which is between the great road and the village of St. Boes; and it was afterwards moved forward, and acted in support of the attack of Marshal Beresford's column immediately on the right of the 4th division.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill had instructions to effect the passage of the Gave near Orthez as soon as he could, and to co-operate afterwards, according to circumstances, with the left of the army. The cavalry of the right, and the 2d division, passed the Gave by the ford of Biron; and one brigade of the Portuguese division, which had been directed to threaten a ford a little lower down, followed afterwards by the same route.

These troops, after crossing the Gave, moved by the ridges which are to the right of the great road leading from Orthez to Sault de Navailles; and when the column arrived opposite to the village of Sallespisse, it was in part directed upon that village, and into the great road between Sallespisse and Sault de Navailles, throwing the rear of the enemy's army by that means into great confusion, and forcing several battalions out of the great road by which they were retreating into the country beyond, which, though perfectly level, proved to be too much intersected by lanes and ditches to admit of the British cavalry acting off the great road.

One brigade of the Portuguese division had been ordered to attempt to penetrate into the town of Orthez, by the bridge which the French had imperfectly destroyed; but it was unable to force its way until the enemy had evacuated the town, and it continued its march afterwards by the great road to the village of Sallespisse.

The great advantage of the ground on the right bank of the rivulet at Sault de Navailles enabled the enemy to make a short stand there, and the arrangements ordered to be made for turning the flanks of that very strong post could not be completed before the close of day.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Arriverete, ce 25 Fév. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a adressée par M. de la Roche-Jaquinot; et il aura l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que nous passâmes hier le Gave d'Oléron.

Je souhaite que ce que dit M. de la Roche-Jaquinot sur les négociations sur la paix vienne à passer; mais j'ai lieu de croire qu'on négocie toujours. En tout cas c'est à votre Altesse Royale à décider sur sa conduite, et pas à moi à en raisonner. Je suis toujours convaincu cependant qu'il est dans les intérêts de la famille de votre Altesse Royale de ne pas devancer l'opinion publique, ni de la presser.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Sauveterre, 26th Feb. 1814.

We crossed the Gave de Pau this evening with our left without opposition. The enemy's whole army were in front of Orthez; but I understand that they began to retire at dusk.

I send Campbell to bring up head quarters; and I enclose a letter for Gen. Freyre to request him to march, which I beg you to send him if the bridge is ready. I request you also to send with him the Portuguese 9 pounders.

I have ordered boats up from Urt to Port de Lanne to form a bridge. The communication is already open with Peyrehorade; and it would be very desirable if you would station parties of dragoons at Biaudos and Biarrotte, so as to keep the communication.

You know best how to occupy your ground; but I think your great object is on the left of the Adour, the height of Anglet, and the sand hill; the château of Arcangues, and the bridge of Urdains in the centre; and the Ville Franque heights, as far as the great road to St. Jean Pied de Port, on the right, with piquets for the communication with the river.

It appears to me that the nearer the citadel is invested the better. I will try to go over to see you if possible.

If we cannot use the Adour as a port, we must carry from St. Jean de Luz across the bridge to the embarking place above Bayonne, and then use the navigation.

To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

Sauveterre, 26th Feb. 1814.

I have ordered Gen. Freyre to march to join the army by the route north of the Adour; and I beg you to provide for him on his march.

It will be desirable that you should endeavor to make use of the navigation of the Adour from our posts above Bayonne to the Port de Lanne, or even higher. You might carry your stores from St. Jean de Luz, across the bridge, to the point at which they would be embarked, even if it should not be possible to get ships into the Adour.

See Col. De Lancey upon this subject, and let me know what you settle upon it, and what are the difficulties.

To C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary Gen.

Opposite Orthez, 26th Feb. 1814, noon.

I enclose a letter from Sir W. Beresford in regard to the issue of *crúzados novos* only to the Portuguese troops. If you had done me the favor to have spoken to me on the subject, I would have pointed out to you the

inconvenience of this arrangement, and would have suggested the remedy, viz., that I should issue a Proclamation, stating the value of the *cruzado novo*.

I beg now to have from you a calculation of the value in reference to reis, dollars, guineas, and livres. I have ordered the army of reserve of Andalusia, under the command of the Conde de la Bisbal, and the 3d army under the command of the Principe de Anglona, to be in readiness to march; and I propose to give to each of them 10 days' biscuit from our magazine near Pamplona. I beg you to direct your officer in charge of that magazine to communicate with the intendant of the former army at Puente La Reyna, and that of the latter at Tudela, in order to ascertain what quantity each will require; and to be prepared to give it to them at a moment's notice, when I shall give the order.

I beg to know what Spanish clothing has arrived at Pasages.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Sauveterre, ce 26 Fév. 1814.

Je désire que le corps d'armée sous vos ordres immédiats, c'est à dire la 3^{me} et la 4^{me} divisions de la 4^{me} armée, marchent pour se joindre à moi. L'artillerie Portugaise marchera avec vous. Il y aura de la cavalerie Anglaise sur la route jusqu'auprès du Port de Lanne, sur la droite de l'Adour; et j'aurai soin de communiquer avec vous, et de couvrir votre marche sur la gauche de cette rivière. Communiquez avec le Général Sir J. Hope sur votre marche, et le jour de votre passage de la rivière. Le jour que vous passerez vous vous cantonnerez dans le voisinage; le lendemain vous marcherez à Biaudoz et Biarotte; et vous passerez l'Adour le surlendemain si le pont est placé; si non, vous vous cantonnerez auprès de la rivière. Vous recevrez des ordres au Port de Lanne pour votre marche ultérieure.

Je donne des ordres au Commissaire Général pour qu'il ait soin de vous pourvoir de tout; et je vous prie de maintenir la plus stricte discipline, sans quoi nous serons perdus.

Faites moi savoir, par le Port de Lanne, Peyrehorade, et Orthez, quand vous marcherez.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Sauveterre, 27th Feb. 1814.

In addition to my letter of last night, I have to mention that it would be very desirable to have sent to the Port de Lanne the twelve pontoons

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Near Sault de Navailles, 27th Feb. 1814.

Arrangement for the movements of the army:

The army will move forward to-morrow, the 28th Feb., in 3 columns.

The centre column will move by the great road of St. Sever, and will be formed by the 6th division, the hussar brigade, the 3d division, and the 4th division. All the brigades of 9 pounders will move with this column. The troops composing it will be prepared to march at an hour after daybreak, but will not move forward till ordered. The pontoon train will follow the centre column.

The left column will be composed of the 7th and Light divisions, and of Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry. It will pass the Sault de Navailles rivulet (Luy de Bearn) below that place, in the direction of the village of Amou, and will proceed afterwards by St. Cricq towards St. Sever. This column is to be put in motion at daybreak.

The right column is to be composed of the 2d division, the Portuguese division, and the brigade of cavalry under Major Gen. Fane. This column is also to be put in motion at daybreak, and having passed the Sault de Navailles rivulet, it will continue its march by such route as will keep it always to the right of the great road, and, as nearly as may be, parallel to the line of march of the centre column.

now on the Lower Adour, now that your bridge is laid, and you have probably no further use for them. I shall likewise be much obliged to you if you will desire Col. Dickson to send forward the 18 pounders by the same road. If you want these guns in your position, Col. Dickson can replace them from the stores at Pasages; and the field brigade need not march till it is replaced.

P.S. I will speak to Gen. Murray about ordering the heavy cavalry to march by the Port de Lanne.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême. Sauveterre, ce 27 Fév. 1814, à 5 heures du matin.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que l'armée passa le Gave de Pau hier dans l'après-midi. Je vais aujourd'hui à Orthez, d'où je marcherai en avant.

J'envoie le Colonel Campbell à St. Jean de Luz pour faire marcher le Quartier Général; et je prie votre Altesse Royale de lui donner ses ordres.

The A. G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

27th Feb. 1814.

The A. G. has to inform Capt. Stewart, in reply to his letter of the 24th inst., that Lieut. Col. Sturgeon has deposited 12 dollars of the sum therein referred to, at this office, as the reward assigned to corporal Smyth of the Buffs, which will be forwarded to the officer commanding that regiment, to be paid to the corporal.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

27th Feb. 1814.

The A. G. sends to Lieut. Col. Bouverie the sum of 12 dollars, to be paid to corporal Smyth of the Buffs, by command of his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, as a reward for his very proper conduct in resisting a bribe offered to him by a prisoner in the early part of the present month, to induce the corporal to allow him to escape, on the road between Renteria and Pasages. The Commander of the Forces leaves it to Sir R. Hill to make known to the officer commanding the Buffs this instance of exemplary good conduct, in the manner the Lieut. General may think most proper.

The A.G. to Capt. Molloy, A.A.G. army on the Eastern coast of Spain. 27th Feb. 1814.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., on the subject of remuneration to officers and soldiers for the loss of personal baggage, &c., in the course of service; and in reply I enclose to you herewith, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Clinton, a copy of the instructions given by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to the Boards of Claims, which have been appointed from time to time, in this army, to decide upon claims of this description. The Lieut. General will be the best judge how far those regulations may be found applicable to the army under his command.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Orthez, 28th Feb. 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we completely beat Marshal Soult yesterday. The enemy stood in a very good position near this place, and I attacked him with the five divisions of the centre, and carried all the positions. In the mean time Hill crossed the river above the town, and marched upon Sault de Navailles, on the road towards Bordeaux. The retreat was at first in good order, and the country favored it; but latterly it became a flight. Our cavalry charged near Sault de Navailles, and took many prisoners. The loss of the enemy must have been very great.

We have, I hear, 8 or 10 pieces of cannon. I should think that we have lost about 3000, principally in the 3d, 4th, and 7th divisions. Gen. Ross is wounded. I follow them this morning.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Orthez, ce 28 Fév. 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que nous avons battu l'ennemi hier près d'Orthez; et qu'il est en pleine retraite sur Bordeaux, où je le poursuis.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letters to the 28th ult., and I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the cordial assistance which I have received from you and the squadron under your command, in the preparations for and in the operation of passing the Adour, below Bayonne.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope has reported to me his sense of the exertions and services of Capt. O'Reilly, Lieut. Collins, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. Cheshire; and I have reported them in the most favorable terms to the Sec. of State.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

The sense which I had of the difficulties attending the movement of the army by its right, across so many rivers as must have been and as have lately been passed in its progress, induced me to determine to pass the Adour, below the town of Bayonne, notwithstanding the difficulties which opposed this operation; and I was the more induced to adopt this plan, as, whatever might be the mode in which I should eventually move upon the enemy, it was obvious that I could depend upon no communication with Spain and the seaports of that kingdom, and with St. Jean de Luz, excepting that alone which is practicable in the winter, viz., by the high roads leading to and from Bayonne. I likewise hoped that the establish-

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Hagetmau, 28th Feb. 1814.

Arrangement for the 1st March:

Should the enemy remain in the position he occupies in front of St. Sever to-morrow morning, the attack upon that post will be made as follows:

The 3d division will move in the direction which has been pointed out this afternoon to Sir T. Picton, and will act against the enemy's left.

The 4th division will follow the 3d, and support the attack upon the left of the enemy.

The hussar brigade will move a little to the right of the 3d and 4th divisions, and will co-operate in the same attack.

The 6th division will remain disposable upon the great road, and on the heights on each side of it. The brigade of artillery of the 2d division will remain with the 6th division.

The Light division and 7th division will attack the enemy's right. The artillery of these two divisions will move from their present position and co-operate in this attack as soon as the divisions approach the enemy's position. The 43d regt. will also join the Light division at the same place.

Note. The French army having retreated from St. Sever during the night, took up a position in the neighbourhood of the town of Aire; and in order to dislodge it from thence a combined operation was arranged for the 2d March. The troops under Sir R. Hill moved from the neighbourhood of St. Gilles and St. Savin by the left bank of the Adour towards Aire, whilst the troops of the centre of the allied army advanced by Cazerès towards Barcelonne. These movements produced the intended result, the French retiring from their positions as the Allies advanced. But considerable resistance was made to the progress of the corps under Sir R. Hill, which gave occasion to an affair at Aire.

ment of a bridge below Bayonne would give me the use of the Adour as a harbour.

The movements of the right of the army, which I detailed to your Lordship in my last dispatch, were intended to divert the enemy's attention from the preparations at St. Jean de Luz and Pasages for the passage of the Adour below Bayonne, and to induce the enemy to move his force to his left, in which objects they succeeded completely; but upon my return to St. Jean de Luz, on the 19th, I found the weather so unfavorable at sea, and so uncertain, that I determined to push forward my operations on the right, notwithstanding that I had still the Gave d'Oléron, the Gave de Pau, and the Adour to pass.

Accordingly, I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and Light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne; and Gen. Don M. Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mauleon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

On the 24th, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill passed the Gave d'Oléron at Villenave, with the Light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major Gen. Baron C. Alten, Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, and Mariscal de Campo Le Cor; while Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas; and Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge.

Mariscal de Campo Don P. Morillo drove in the enemy's posts near Navarreins, and blockaded that place.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir R. Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions and Col. Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastings and Oeyregave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the *tête de pont* at Peyrehorade.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oléron was effected, Sir R. Hill and Sir H. Clinton moved towards Orthez and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town; and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthez on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthez; Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, were near the destroyed bridge of Berenx; and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole and Major Gen. Walker, and Col. Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oléron.

The troops opposed to the Marshal having moved on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oléron on the morning

of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthez, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Berenx; and I moved the 6th and Light divisions to the same point; and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthez and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

The 6th and Light divisions crossed in the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthez, with his right on a height on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boés, and his left on the heights above Orthez and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.

The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, and the 7th division under Major Gen. Walker, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrehorade to Orthez, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, supported by Sir S. Cotton, with Lord E. Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major Gen. Baron C. Alten, with the Light division, kept the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill to cross the Gave, and to turn and attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boés with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major Gen. Ross and Brig. Gen. Vasconcellos' Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn them by the enemy's right without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Col. Barnard's brigade of the Light division to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52d regt. under Lieut. Col. Colborne, and supported on their right by Major Gen. Brisbane's and Col. Keane's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major Gen. Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights and gave us the victory.

In the mean time, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthez, and seeing the state of the action he moved immediately, with the 2d division of infantry under Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart and Major Gen. Fane's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthez to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage

of the numerous good positions which the country afforded him. The losses, however, which he sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which he was threatened by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps, soon accelerated his movements, and the retreat at last became a flight, and the troops were in the utmost confusion.

Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset's brigade, in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners.

We continued the pursuit till it was dusk; and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles. I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken 6 pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners; the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. The army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

We followed the enemy on the 28th to this place; and we this day passed the Adour. Marshal Sir W. Beresford marched with the Light division and Gen. Vivian's brigade upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions. Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Cazères.

The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bordeaux.

While the operations of which I have above given the report were carrying on on the right of the army, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, in concert with Rear Adm. Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d Feb. to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous, operation of bringing them in was effected with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope particularly mentions Capt. O'Reilly, Lieut. Cheshire, Lieut. Douglas, and Lieut. Collins, of the navy, and also Lieut. Debenham, Agent of Transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear Adm. Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river which Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope had at his command, viz., rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of 600 men of the 2d brigade of Guards, under the command of Major Gen. the Hon. E. Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The Rocket bridge was of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun boats were destroyed this day; and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a bat-

tery of 18 pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th; and Lieut. Gen. Don M. Freyre moved forward with the 4th Spanish army in consequence of directions which I had left for him.

On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within 900 yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarreins, are invested; and the army, having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across that river, after having beaten the enemy, and taken their magazines.

I have ordered forward the Spanish troops under Gen. Freyre, and the heavy British cavalry and artillery, and the Portuguese artillery.

Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir W. Beresford, Lieut. Gens. Sir R. Hill, Sir J. Hope, and Sir S. Cotton; and from all the General officers, officers, and troops acting under their orders respectively. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

All the troops distinguished themselves; the 4th division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, in the attack of St. Boés, and the subsequent endeavors to carry the right of the heights; the 3d, 6th, and Light divisions, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, Sir H. Clinton, and Major Gen. Baron C. Alten, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these, and the 7th division under Major Gen. Walker, in the various operations and attacks on the enemy's retreat.

The charge made by the 7th hussars under Lord E. Somerset was highly meritorious.

The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my highest approbation.

I am likewise much indebted to Sir G. Murray, the Q.M.G., and Sir E. Pakenham, the A.G., for the assistance I have received from them; and to Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff; and to the Mariscal de Campo Don M. de Alava.

The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French commanders of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Monzon, had been induced to evacuate those places by orders sent to them by the Baron de Eroles in Marshal Suchet's cipher, of which he had got possession.

The troops composing these garrisons, having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass Martorell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from the 1st Spanish army, and by a detachment from the Anglo-Sicilian corps. Lieut. Gen. Copons allowed them to capi-

tulate; but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I have heard here that he is to join Marshal Soult.

I have not yet received the detailed report of the capitulation of Jaca.

I enclose the returns of killed and wounded upon the late occasion. I send this dispatch by my aide de camp Major Fremantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th Feb., at Orthez.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	18	25	234	7	277
Wounded	134	89	1700	33	1923
Missing	1	5	64	51	70

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 1st March, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 2d Feb., regarding the portable hospitals. Whatever ——— may say, depend upon it they are remarkably useful; indeed the best hospitals for a mild climate that I have ever seen.

They have but one fault; and that is, that the roof is not sufficiently substantial. If the boards were made to overlap each other an inch and a half or two inches, they would answer perfectly to keep out the heaviest rain. As now made, the wind forces the rain under the edges of the boards.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 2d March, 1814.

I have just received your two notes. I enclose you all the Proclamations I have regarding mayors, civil guards, &c., and I will send you more when I get them.

I likewise send you one which I issued this day, and have antedated at the request of the mayor here, which may induce your *Adjoints* to continue in office. If they will not, call together the respectable inhabitants, and tell them that a civil government is much more interesting to them than it is to me; that I will make them comply with my orders, whether they have a magistrate or not; that they had much better have the protection of a magistrate than be without one; and that I require them to name one. If the *Adjoints* will not serve, tell them to go away into the territory occupied by the French army.

In regard to M. ———, tell him to take care what he is about, and that I entirely disapprove of his proceedings. Here the mayor told him he knew nothing of Louis XVIII., and acknowledged no authority excepting that of the Commander in Chief. He is a confirmed Royalist, however.

The best thing to do is to take no notice of —, and to say that we consider him as a madman.

P.S. The advance of the centre is beyond Cazères. I have not yet heard that Hill is in Aire.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Sever, 2d March, 1814, 9 A.M.

We crossed the Adour yesterday at this place. Beresford was at Mont de Marsan, where he has taken an immense magazine. Hill will be this day at Aire, where I hope he will find another. The advanced guard of the centre will be at Cazères.

I congratulate you upon your success of the 27th, which, in my opinion, has materially improved your situation.

I had understood that the Engineer's stores were on board the ships with the battering train, which are at Pasages; but I write by this occasion to Adm. Penrose, or the officer commanding at Pasages, to request that the ship with the Engineer's stores may be brought round from Santander, if not already come round.

—'s report on the citadel does not afford much information. It is desirable to know what quantity of ordnance he will require, and of what description, and to have a general notion of the plan according to which he proposes that this place should be attacked.

I have different accounts of the strength of the garrison, upon none of which I can entirely rely. According to some, there are 5000 or 6000 men, and a division of infantry under Gen. Abbé; according to others, there are 5000 or 6000 men, without the division of infantry. At all events, the disposition you have made of the troops is the best, provided Don Carlos can be fed.

I will add the 37th regt. to Lord Aylmer's brigade; and whenever any troops shall arrive, they shall in the first instance be joined to that brigade; and I shall not draw any from thence till it shall be absolutely necessary.

It would be desirable to have a detachment of dragoons between Don Carlos and the Spanish troops at the blockade of St. Jean Pied de Port, somewhere about Hellette.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Sever, 2d March, 1814.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give directions that the vessels at Santander, which contain Engineer's stores, may be sent round to Pasages as soon as possible.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

St. Sever, ce 2 Mars, 1814.

Je vous écris deux mots, malgré que je sois beaucoup pressé.

Je ferai la recommandation du Brig. Aimerich aussitôt que le Ministre de la Guerre sera changé. A présent cela serait inutile.

Vous aurez reçu des nouvelles des affaires de ce côté-ci. Tout va bien.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

St. Sever, ce 3 Mars, 1814.

Je viens d'entendre dire que votre Altesse Royale n'a pas l'intention de venir ici aujourd'hui, et j'écris à votre Altesse Royale pour lui faire savoir les nouvelles que j'ai. J'ai vu le *Moniteur* du 24. Il paraît que le Con-

grès dure toujours. Le ton général des gazettes du 22, 23, et 24, est que les alliés se retirent; mais cela ne paraît pas par les positions des armées. Les Empereurs continuaient à Troyes.

L'esprit du pays est le même ici que je l'ai vu ailleurs. Quoique très mal disposé envers Buonaparte, et très bien envers la famille Royale, il ne désire rien faire sans l'aveu et la contenance des puissances alliées. M. de Mailhos parut ici un moment avec cocarde blanche et les fleurs-de-lis, sans faire sensation aucune. La même chose à Mont de Marsan. La municipalité d'ici, quoique royaliste, a répondu à sa demande de faire publier Louis XVIII. qu'elle ne reconnaissait aucun ordre, à moins qu'il ne provint du Commandant en Chef. M. de Mailhos est un imprudent que votre Altesse Royale devrait arrêter dans sa marche.

Je dis à votre Altesse Royale la vérité avec franchise; et j'espère que votre Altesse Royale me fera l'honneur de me croire toujours.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814, 10 A.M.

In regard to the tobacco and snuff, I will give them over to the Commissary Gen., and order that they may be sold on the public account. We must prevent the arms from getting into the hands of the peasants: I therefore propose to send them down the river to Bayonne.

Are there any boats at Mont de Marsan? Don't allow any inhabitant to go to the front at present.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814, 10 A.M.

I enclose the report which Lieut. Col. Canning has made to me, of an inquiry which I sent him yesterday to make into a complaint respecting a robbery which took place in this neighbourhood the night before last.

The perpetrators are certainly *caçadores*; and I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know of what regiment, according to the description of the uniform.

I hope we shall get our bridges on the Adour in the course of this day and to-morrow, so as to be able to move on.

P.S. Hill expresses himself much dissatisfied with ——'s brigade, in an affair of the 2d inst. near Aire; and I think you had better send somebody over to inquire into the business. They seem to have run away, and to have got into confusion without much cause.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

You will have heard of the victory which we gained over Marshal Soult on the 27th ult., one of the results of which will, I conclude, be the removal of Marshal Suchet's field army from Catalonia, if he should not have moved before the accounts of the action shall have arrived.

As soon as you shall hear of the removal of Marshal Suchet from Catalonia, I beg you to order the following troops, viz., 3 companies of artillery, and their drivers (including Major Campbell's and Capt. Thompson's companies, already belonging to this army); the 1st and 2d batts. of the 27th; the 44th, 58th, 81st; and 4th batt. of the King's German Legion, to join this army. The rest of the artillery (with the exception of the Portuguese artillery), the engineers, the detachments of cavalry, the 10th regt., the

Italian, Sicilian, and Calabrese regiments, and the regiment de Roll, are to return to Sicily; and Dillon's regt., and the 2d batt. 67th regt., are to proceed to Gibraltar. The officers of the several departments, excepting such as are necessary to attend the march of the troops, are to return to Sicily. The Portuguese artillery are to return to Lisbon.

You will order with the troops coming to join this army as many horses and mules belonging to the artillery as you may have, with the exception of the number originally brought from Sicily, which are to be sent back; and you will endeavor to prevail upon as many of the muleteers attending the hired mules as you can get, to accompany the troops.

The troops coming to join this army are to strike upon the Ebro at the place which you may think most convenient, and are to proceed by Zaragoza, Tudela, Pamplona, Tolosa, Irun, to St. Jean de Luz. Their heavy baggage, if they have any, should be sent by sea from Tarragona round to Pasages.

You will send back to Sicily all the field ordnance and stores attached to the army, and the camp equipage. The heavy ordnance and stores, in the ordnance ships, are to remain at Mahon till I shall send further orders for the disposal of them. The camp equipage stores are to be sent back to Sicily.

The provision stores may be given over to the 1st army; but I beg to have a return of them, and an estimate of their value.

You will place Gen. Whittingham's and Gen. Sarsfield's divisions under the command of the General officer commanding the 1st army; and you will arrange with him to occupy the posts in the blockade of Barcelona which you will leave.

I request you to let me know when the troops commence their march, and the details of their movement.

Our Commissariat officers will be prepared to feed them from Tudela forward.

P.S. I will direct the Commissary Gen. to have stores, and a sum of money sufficient for the payment of the troops for one month, sent to Tudela.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

Upon sending you orders to break up your army, it is necessary to advert to your own situation; and I can only assure you, that if it should be agreeable to you to come and command a division with this army, I will, with pleasure, give you the command of one. Two General officers, whom I request you to select, will come in command of the two brigades.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

St. Sever, ce 4 Mars, 1814, 4 P.M.

Aussitôt que toutes les troupes sous vos ordres auront passé l'Adour au Port de Lanne, je vous prie de les faire marcher en deux marches à Orthez et le voisinage, et en deux marches d'Orthez à St. Sever. Vous ferez cantonner les troupes dans les villages; et je vous prie de faire veiller sur leur conduite.

Si vous ne pouvez faire passer la rivière qu'à une division en une journée, les troupes seront mieux cantonnées marchant une division à la fois que toutes ensemble.

P.S. Je vous ai prié de faire avancer votre artillerie à cheval. Faites moi dire quand elle arrivera à Irun et St. Jean de Luz.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

I write just one line to let you know that, in proportion as we advance, I find the sentiment in the country still more strong against the Buonaparte dynasty, and in favor of the Bourbons; but I am quite certain there will be no declaration on the part of the people, if the Allies do not in some manner declare themselves, or, at all events, as long as they are negotiating with Buonaparte. Any declaration from us would, I am convinced, raise such a flame in the country as would soon spread from one end of it to the other, and would infallibly overturn him.

I cannot discover the policy of not hitting one's enemy as hard as one can, and in the most vulnerable place. I am certain that he would not so act by us, if he had the opportunity. He would certainly overturn the British authority in Ireland if it was in his power.

The Duc d'Angoulême is going on very quietly, and is still incognito; and he told M. de Viel Castel yesterday that he should do nothing without my advice.

M. de Viel Castel tells me that the Prince Royal wishes well to the Bourbons, but is desirous that their return to the government should be the consequence of the declared wish of the people. He does not say, however, how that wish is to be declared.

I would not allow the Duc d'Angoulême to leave head quarters to accompany me in the late operations, and have not seen him since the 20th of last month; but I believe he will be here this day.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Sir H. Wellesley, enclosing one from the Spanish minister, announcing that the government had permitted Gen. Copons and other officers to attend and give testimony before the General Court Martial to be assembled for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, according to the laws of Spain; and I enclose the copy of a statement by Gen. Wimpffen, the Chief of the Staff, of the mode in use of giving evidence by General officers and Colonels; and the copy of the opinion of the Judge Advocate Gen. with this army of the effect of such evidence; upon the whole of which I request to receive your Lordship's instructions.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

The rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour and all the rivulets falling into that river so considerably as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir R. Hill attacked this corps on the 2d, and drove them from their post with considerable loss,

and took possession of the town and magazine. I am sorry to have to report that we lost Lieut. Col. Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects, our loss was not severe.

I enclose Sir R. Hill's report,* which affords another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command.

To H. R. H. the Commander in Chief.

St. Sever, 4th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose copies of dispatches to the Sec. of State, giving an account of the recent operations in this quarter, which I hope will meet with your Royal Highness' approbation.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

I am not able to describe exactly the place at which the arms ought to be disembarked above Bayonne; but I have desired Dickson to communicate on the subject with the Commissary Gen., to find out the place, and to have a person there ready to receive them. Desire the person who sends down the arms to let us know when they will arrive near Bayonne. I will desire that the arms and stores at Dax and Tarbe may be disposed of in the same manner, and the Commissary Gen. to find boats to convey them.

I am very much obliged to you for taking care of the magazine at Peyrehorade.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

I have received your note of yesterday, and Sir G. Murray has shown

* Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Aire, 3d March, 1814.

In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions, I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place on the left bank of the Adour.

Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within 2 miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place. Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2d division under Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brig. Gen. da Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Stewart, who, having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the 1st brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major Gen. Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion.

The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major Gen. Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least 2 divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above 100 prisoners. The enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with the exception of some part of their force, which, being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the General and other officers

me your letter, and ———'s report of the means which he requires to carry on the siege of the citadel.

The Commissary Gen. is gone over to Mont de Marsan, and I delay writing to you on the detail of the mode of transporting the ordnance and stores till I shall see him. There will be no difficulty about the former, and I should hope there will be none about the latter, between what we can do by land and sea. That, however, which we cannot do is, to allot 15,000 men to this operation. Even if you should by managing your reliefs have it in your power to apply to the siege the troops occupying the ground between Anglet and the Adour, you could not have 15,000 men.

I carried on the siege of Badajoz with 11,000 men, and we constructed, I believe, the heaviest works that ever were seen. The garrison was near 6000, and all applicable to the point of attack.

It would be desirable that ——— should state on what he founds his application for a working party of 3000 men. At the calculation of 20 men to an embrasure in his batteries in the first parallel, he could not require more than between 700 and 800. It is true they ought to be relieved every 6 hours, and the covering party every 12 hours; but then there would be no necessity for having three complete reliefs of the whole number to be on duty during each 24 hours.

The covering party also appears to me to be larger than is necessary, according to the length of his first parallel. It is 1500 yards, and he would have about the same length to occupy in the second parallel. He could not place 2000 men, as they usually are, in trenches in that space. However, that must depend very much on the strength of the garrison and other points, of which I am not able at this distance to form a judgment.

of the 2d division; of Major Gen. Fane's brigade of cavalry, and Capt. Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Major Gen. Barnes, at the head of the 50th regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Harrison, and the 92d, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his Staff, Brigade Major Wemyss and Capt. Hamilton.

Major Gen. Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major Gen. Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day.

Capt. Macdonald, of the horse artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer in the death of Lieut. Col. Hood, A. A. G. to the 2d division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the various operations from the 28th Feb. to the 2d March, inclusive.

	Officers.	Sergeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	3	1	16	5	20
Wounded	13	9	114	11	136
Missing	—	—	2	—	2

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will converse with ——— on these points, as, if we are to have 15,000 men for the attack of the citadel, I am apprehensive that we must give up our plan.

P.S. There is nothing new whatever.

To Gen. Don M. Freyre.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

I am concerned to have to inform your Excellency that I receive from all quarters complaints of the conduct of the troops under the command of your Excellency; and I beg to draw your serious attention to the following observations.

However France may be reduced, there is no doubt that the army which I am enabled to lead into the country is not sufficiently strong to make any progress if the inhabitants should take part in the war against us. What has occurred in the last 6 years in the Peninsula should be an example to all military men on this point, and should induce them to take especial care to endeavor to conciliate the country which is the seat of war, by preserving the most strict discipline among the troops, by mitigating as much as possible the evils which are inseparable from war, and by that demeanor in the officers in particular towards the inhabitants which will show them that they, at least, do not encourage the evils which they suffer from the soldiers, and will afford the inhabitants some hope that the evils will be redressed, and will be of short duration.

All soldiers are inclined to plunder, and can be prevented only by the constant attention and exertion of the officers; and I earnestly entreat you to urge those of the army under your command to attend to these circumstances. It will be highly disgraceful to the Spanish army if the conduct complained of should be continued; and I anxiously hope that, as I have taken measures to provide for the regular pay and food of the officers and troops, the most energetic measures will be adopted to prevent these constant complaints.

I recommend the following regulations to your consideration:

1st; That in all cases as many safeguards should be given as may be possible, and as may be required.

2dly; That when the troops are cantoned, an officer, if possible, or a non-commissioned officer, should be cantoned in the house with the troops; whose duty it should be to see that they conduct themselves as they ought, and that no soldier takes his arms or accoutrements away from his cantonment, or leaves it at all after dark.

3dly; That an officer should visit the cantonments of his company after the troops are placed in them, and again in the morning before the troops quit them, in order to inquire whether there is any cause of complaint.

4thly; When the troops are *en bivouac*, the rolls should be called con-

G. O.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General officers and of the officers commanding regiments to the following translation of a proclamation which he has issued to the country, directing the magistrates to form a guard in each parish for the preservation of peace and property within the district of each; and he requests that every assistance may be given to the magistrates to carry into execution the objects of this proclamation. (*For Proclamation see p. 330.*)

stantly, in order to prevent the soldiers from wandering from their companies; and no soldier should be allowed, on any account, by day or night, to take his arms from the piles of arms of his company.

By these measures, by punishing those who shall deserve it, by conciliatory conduct on the part of the officers, the distressing complaints which I receive every day of the conduct of the army will be put an end to.

To these considerations I beg leave to add an observation, the truth of which I have learnt from long experience; viz., that no reliance can be placed on the conduct of troops in action with the enemy who have been accustomed to plunder; and that those officers alone can expect to derive honor in the day of battle from the conduct of the troops under their command, who shall have forced them, by their attention and exertions, to behave as good soldiers ought in their cantonments, their quarters, and their camps.

I now beg leave to enclose your Excellency certain Proclamations which I have issued, to which I beg to draw your attention; particularly to that of the 23d Feb., No. 18, by which I have directed that a *Garde Communale* may be formed, in order to preserve the peace in the several districts; and I beg that, wherever you may go, you will give your aid to the magistrates for this object.

To the Rt. Hon. the Judge Advocate General.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which Col. the Hon. R. Trench is President, on the trial of Lieut. — of the — regt., upon which I request you to take the pleasure of H. R. H. the Prince Regent.

I beg to state, upon the observation of the Court regarding the confinement of the prisoner in the gaol at Bilbao, that he was confined there by the civil authorities, and released at my request. He has, however, again been imprisoned, in consequence of a repetition, since his trial, of his swindling transaction.

I beg that the enclosures, being original papers, may be returned.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

I enclose an extract from the *Morning Chronicle*, to which I beg to draw your attention. From what I had before heard, I know that, as far as the paragraph relates to you, it is quite without foundation, but I am not so certain about — —; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether it is true that — — did order his report of the action of the 13th Dec. to be inserted in the orderly books of the — division, and to be read to every battalion under his command; at what period he did so; or what other mode he took of circulating the report, and at what period.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

I enclose you a memorandum of the plan according to which I propose that the ordnance and stores for the siege shall be brought up to Bayonne. If we can manage for the number of men required, I shall be obliged to

you if you will give orders that a commencement may be made to carry the arrangement into execution.

Memorandum. Plan for collecting the stores for the siege of Bayonne. 6th March, 1814.

1. The means are, the horses attached to the brigades of artillery with Sir J. Hope's corps; the mules attached to the divisions to carry ammunition; 200 carts in the service of the Commissariat; and vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burthen.

2. The ordnance to be forthwith disembarked at Pasages, and to be parked in readiness to be drawn off, when Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope may think proper, by the horses attached to the different brigades of artillery attached to his corps.

3. Five days will be required to perform this service, whenever he shall order it; that is to say, two for the horses to go, and three for them to return.

4. Powder and shot, and shells, for 4 days' complete firing, at 160 rounds a gun for twenty 24 pounders *per diem*, 100 rounds for 12 howitzers, and 80 for 12 mortars (no ammunition being to be sent for the 6 reserve 24 pounders), to be embarked in vessels of from 30 to 40 tons burthen in Pasages, to be sent from thence round to St. Jean de Luz, and to be there in readiness to go into the river Adour as soon as the weather and the state of the bar will admit.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

Instructions to Major Gen. Fane:

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill will be pleased to order Major Gen. Fane to march with one regiment of cavalry, one battalion of British infantry, and 2 guns, to-morrow morning to Pau, in order to establish the authority of the army at that place.

Major Gen. Fane will take with him the Proclamation of the Commander of the Forces, and will call upon the public authorities at Pau to state whether they do or do not propose to remain in office. If they do propose to remain in office, Major Gen. Fane will transmit their names to the Commander of the Forces; but if they do not intend to show obedience to Lord Wellington's Proclamation of the 24th Feb., Major Gen. Fane is to inform them that they must, without loss of time, quit the territory occupied by the allied army.

In the event of the authorities at Pau not choosing to continue in their official situations, Gen. Fane will call upon the inhabitants to elect other public officers. He will appoint those who are thus elected to act provisionally, and will send their names to Lord Wellington, who will confirm their appointment by Proclamation. Major Gen. Fane will receive all the magazines at Pau belonging to the French army, and will acquaint the municipality that the Commander of the Forces will consider them responsible for these magazines. He will direct the municipality to appoint a civic guard conformably to the Proclamation No. 18, of the 23d Feb.

In case any desire should be expressed by the magistrates and people of the town of Pau to assume the white cockade, and to proclaim Louis XVIII., Major Gen. Fane will inform the inhabitants that the British, as the rest of the world, wish well to Louis XVIII., and that the Commander of the Forces will not take upon himself to prevent any declaration of theirs in favor of that Prince; and that under present circumstances, all those who are in hostility to Buonaparte will be considered to be the friends of the British, and deserving of their assistance.

Lord Wellington desires, however, that the magistrates and people of Pau may, at the same time, be fully apprised that he has every reason to believe that Great Britain, together with the other allied powers, is now treating for peace, and that in the event of peace they must not expect from him any further aid.

Major Gen. Fane is to remain at Pau to-morrow and the day after, and is to return to the right column of the army on the 9th inst., leaving at Pau one squadron of cavalry, which is to follow him on the 10th inst.

Sir R. Hill will take such precautions as may seem necessary for the security of the above detachment, in the event of its appearing to be exposed to any risk during its movements upon Pau.

5. Powder and shot, and shells, for 4 days' complete firing, besides, to be sent round in vessels to St. Jean de Luz, and to be there landed.

6. 200 carts, in the service of the Commissariat, to be employed in drawing this ammunition from St. Jean de Luz to Bas Anglet. From thence it will be carried by the ammunition mules of the divisions to the dépôt to be formed at Boucaut or elsewhere for the siege.

7. The carts will be 3 days on their journey to Anglet and back. They will carry 2 days' firing in 3 trips; so that in 9 days that quantity will be in dépôt at Anglet, and in 18 days the ammunition for 4 days' firing.

8. The mules could make two trips in one day from Anglet to Boucaut.

9. The Engineer's stores should be likewise brought to St. Jean de Luz in small vessels, half to be landed there, and half to be in readiness to be sent into the Adour in case they should be required.

10. If the ammunition should get round, the Engineer's stores will likewise. If the ammunition should not get round, it is supposed that one trip of the carts will bring all the Engineer's stores required; and probably it might suit the operations of the siege that the first trip of the carts should bring Engineer's stores.

11. Col. Dickson, Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, and Mr. Commissary Gen. Dalrymple, will give orders for the execution of this plan, under the direction of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, whenever he shall think proper.

To Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset.

St. Sever, 6th March, 1814.

I enclose a letter which I have received from a gentleman, on some very irregular conduct on the part of the 7th hussars and horse artillery, in his house, near Grenade. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inquire into the circumstances, and see that justice is done to this individual. He ought first to have proper receipts for what was taken from him on the public service, and next, he ought to be paid for that of which he was plundered, as it is the duty of the officers of a regiment cantoned in a house to see that the soldiers don't plunder the cellars, &c.

Au Maire de St. Sever.

St. Sever, ce 6 Mars, 1814.

Je suis prévenu que beaucoup d'accapareurs de viande de boucherie et contracteurs suivent l'armée, avec l'intention d'accaparer le commerce en viande; je vous préviens donc qu'ils feront hausser le prix d'une manière très nuisible à l'armée et aux habitants du pays, en même temps que ces derniers ne jouiront pas de l'avantage qui pourrait résulter d'une telle hausse de prix.

Je vous prie donc, M. le Maire, de prendre des mesures pour mettre des entraves aux procédés de ces gens; et de donner des ordres aux habitants des communes du district de ne vendre leurs bétails à aucun étranger qui n'est pas autorisé par l'Intendant Général de l'armée, ou ses députés, à les acheter, excepté dans les marchés publics.

The A.G. to Capt. Meacham, Vitoria.

6th March, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 25th ult., covering a statement of arms and accoutrements in the Purveyor's stores at Vitoria. As you have intimated your

intention of completing every soldier at the station with arms and accoutrements from the stores as far as they will go, I beg to refer you to the instructions contained in the A. G.'s letter of the 15th ult. on this subject, in which you were enjoined not to make transfers of arms or accoutrements of one regiment to equip soldiers belonging to another regiment, and I request you will be guided entirely by those orders, otherwise endless confusion must be the consequence. If, after you have completed every soldier at the station who is likely to become fit for duty, whether he be now in hospital or in the dépôt, you should still have a considerable store of spare arms and accoutrements, you will cause them to be sent to Pasages, to be placed at the disposal of the Commandant, with a return of the different articles, stated regimentally, and an extract from this letter, which will be Capt. Stewart's authority to receive and to distribute them. You will also send a duplicate of the return to this office.

The A. G. to the A. A. G. 6th division.

6th March, 1814.

I am to request you will cause a detachment, according to the following detail, to repair to head quarters, without loss of time, from the 6th division, for the purpose of furnishing the duties of the head quarters of the army; and I beg to suggest to you, that they should be men of good conduct, and trustworthy.

	Serj.	Cor.	Drum.	Priv.
Commander of the Forces' Guard	1	1	—	7
Provost Marshal's ditto	2	4	1	30
Commissariat Guard	—	1	—	6
Orderlies for the Adjutant General	—	1	—	6
Total	3	7	1	49

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814, noon.

You will, in the course of the morning, receive an instruction to commence your march to-morrow towards Langon with the 7th and 4th divisions, and Vivian's cavalry, with a view to establishing our authority in Bordeaux.

The gentleman who will deliver you this letter has come deputed by that town, and will give you information of the dispositions of the inhabitants, and the slight resistance, or rather no resistance, expected on the part of the enemy. I have told him that you are going to move. He will talk to you of plans of insurrection, &c., about all of which I will make known to you my wishes in the course of the evening, in the form of an instruction.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

The Q. M. G. will have sent you orders for the march of a body of troops under your command towards Bordeaux, to-morrow morning. Upon your arrival at Langon, you will be able to form a judgment with

G. O.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the General officers of the army, and the Commanding officers of regiments, to the orders repeatedly given respecting requisitions, respecting receipts, and respecting foraging.

2. The greatest abuses and outrages are committed daily, in consequence of the inattention of the officers of the army to these orders, to the loss and injury of the inhabitants of the country, and to the disgrace of the character of the army.

4. The Commander of the Forces again desires that the churches may not be used by the troops without permission of the inhabitants and clergy; and that when they are used, the utmost care should be taken of the sacred vessels, and of every article that serves for religious purposes.

5. Neither horses nor other animals are to be put into the churches on any account whatever.

what body of troops it will be expedient that you should move upon Bordeaux, and you will act accordingly, taking care always to observe what passes in your front along the Garonne, and towards Agen.

The object in sending a body of troops to Bordeaux is to establish there the authority of the army, and eventually, if possible, to acquire the navigation of the Garonne, and the use of the port for the army. On your approach to that city, therefore, I request you to communicate to the authorities the different proclamations which have been issued for the civil government of the country in which the army is established; and you will call upon the mayor, and other authorities, to declare whether they will or not continue to perform the duties of their offices respectively under existing circumstances. If they should not be so disposed, I beg you to inform them that it is necessary that they should withdraw from the territory occupied by the army; and I beg you to desire the principal inhabitants to name the persons to whom they wish the principal civil authorities should be intrusted. I beg you to give orders that the persons

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movement of a column of the army towards Bordeaux, under the orders of Marshal Sir W. Beresford:

Marshal Beresford will be so good as move the 7th division and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry on the 8th inst. to Roquefort, on the 9th to Captieux, and on the 10th to Bazas, pushing forward an advanced guard to Langon.

On the 11th the 7th division will close up to Langon, and the advanced guard will move forward in the direction of Bordeaux.

Lieut. Col. Ross' troop of horse artillery will be directed to join the 7th division, and to move with it till further orders.

The 4th division is also placed under Marshal Beresford's orders for the above movement, and Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole will receive instructions to move as follows:

On the 8th to Mont de Marsan.

9th to Roquefort.

10th to Captieux.

11th to Bazas.

Marshal Beresford will be guided by circumstances and by the future instructions that will be transmitted to him in regard to the further march of the column towards Bordeaux; and he will be so good as to keep up a communication with head quarters, through Mont de Marsan, by letter parties of cavalry from Col. Vivian's brigade, until these are replaced by other troops.

To enable Marshal Beresford to have the above force wholly disposable upon the line of movement pointed out to him, one of the regiments of the hussar brigade will be ordered to occupy Villeneuve de Marsan and Roquefort, and to push forward one troop as far as Captieux, when the 4th division marches to that place.

Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade will also furnish 2 squadrons of cavalry, which will be directed to move towards Bordeaux by the route of Les Grandes Landes.

The commanding officer of these 2 squadrons will be instructed to endeavor to push forward his patrols into the neighbourhood of Bordeaux on the 11th and 12th. (*Subsequently altered to the 13th.*) He will be directed also to endeavor to establish a communication from La Bouhere, and from Belin, or Beliel, in Les Grandes Landes, with Roquefort and with Bazas. The cavalry stationed at the two last mentioned places should, therefore, have orders to endeavor, from their side also, to communicate with La Bouhere and with Belin.

Marshal Beresford is authorised to order forward the 2 squadrons of Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade to Bordeaux, should he find it expedient to do so; and he will also give them instructions to return to their brigade when he thinks proper.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

Enclosed I transmit to you the copy of an instruction which has been given to Marshal Beresford, and by which you will be pleased to be guided in regard to the movements pointed out for the 4th division, until you receive further instructions from Marshal Beresford.

so selected may act provisionally, and to let me know their names, in order that I may appoint them as usual by proclamation.

If the existing magistrates should be willing to remain in office, I beg you to allow them to continue, and to let me know their names.

There is a large party at Bordeaux in favor of the House of Bourbon; and I beg you to adhere to the following instructions in regard to this party and their views:

If they should ask for your consent to proclaim Louis XVIII., to hoist the white standard, &c., you will state that the British nation and their allies wish well to Louis XVIII.; and as long as the public peace is preserved where our troops are stationed, we shall not interfere to prevent that party from doing what may be deemed most for its interest: nay,

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. Vandeleur.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

Two squadrons of Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of cavalry are to move by the road of Les Grandes Landes towards Bordeaux.

The march of these two squadrons is to be calculated so that their advanced patrols may be able to show themselves in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux on the afternoon of the 11th and the morning of the 12th inst. (*Subsequently altered to the 13th.*)

The officer commanding these squadrons will endeavor to establish a communication from La Bouhere with Roquefort, and from Belin, or Beliel, with Bazas, and by that means put himself in connexion with the column under Marshal Beresford, which marches through Roquefort and Bazas towards Bordeaux.

He will transmit to Marshal Beresford, by the above lines of communication, reports of the progress of his march, and communicate any other information of consequence. He will be so good as transmit also, at the same time, and by the same line of communication, duplicates of these reports, addressed to the Q. M. G., at head quarters.

It will be necessary that Major Gen. Vandeleur should take suitable precautions for the supply of the above 2 squadrons with provisions and forage, as it is probable that the country through which they are ordered to move will be unable to furnish them.

He will be so good as instruct the commanding officer to give out that his force forms the advanced guard only of a considerable body of troops, and to endeavor by his inquiries and orders to spread among the people of the country the expectation of the immediate arrival of these troops.

Further instructions will be received from Marshal Beresford as to whether these two squadrons are to continue their march to Bordeaux, or are to return to their brigade.

Major Gen. Vandeleur will be so good as acknowledge the receipt of these instructions, and report, at the same time, the march of the two squadrons. (*A copy sent to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.*)

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

As combined with the march of a column of troops under Marshal Beresford towards Bordeaux, the Commander of the Forces directs that you will order one of the regiments of the hussar brigade to move on the 9th inst. to Villeneuve de Marsan and Roquefort, and one troop of the regiment to proceed on the 10th inst. from Roquefort to Captieux, along with the 4th division.

The regiment is to continue to occupy the above mentioned places, viz., Villeneuve, Roquefort, and Captieux, until further orders; and I am to request that the Commanding officer may receive instructions on the following points, viz.:

To place a letter party at Mont de Marsan, for the direct communication between this place and Roquefort.

To endeavor to establish a communication from Roquefort with La Bouhere, which is upon the direct road from Bayonne to Bordeaux by Les Grandes Landes; by which road a part of Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of cavalry has orders to march. To push patrols from Roquefort to Gabaret, and from Captieux to Castel Jaloux.

The Commanding officer of the above regiment will be so good as make the necessary arrangements for the speedy conveyance of all reports from Marshal Beresford to head quarters; and he will instruct the officer commanding the troop at Captieux to be always in direct communication with the troops under the Marshal's immediate orders.

I beg you will be so good as acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and apprise me which regiment of the hussar brigade you have ordered to Villeneuve, &c.

farther, that I am prepared to assist any party that may show itself inclined to aid us in getting the better of Buonaparte.

That the object of the Allies, however, in the war, and, above all, in entering France, is, as stated in my proclamation, *Peace*; and that it is well known the Allies are now engaged in negotiating a treaty of peace with Buonaparte. That, however I might be inclined to aid and support any set of people against Buonaparte while at war, I could give them no further aid when peace should be concluded; and I beg the inhabitants will weigh this matter well before they raise a standard against the government of Buonaparte, and involve themselves in hostilities.

If, however, notwithstanding this warning, the town should think proper to hoist the white standard, and should proclaim Louis XVIII., or adopt any other measure of that description, you will not oppose them; and you will arrange with the authorities the means of drawing, without loss of time, for all the arms, ammunition, &c., which are at Dax, which you will deliver to them.

If the municipality should state that they will not proclaim Louis XVIII. without your orders, you will decline to give such orders, for the reasons above stated.

I have reason to believe that Lord Keith has sent some vessels to cruise off the port, and I beg you to endeavor to communicate with the officer commanding them. I request you likewise to endeavor to ascertain what are the impediments in the way of fortification, garrisoned by the enemy, or ships of war, to the entrance and navigation of the river, particularly on the left bank; and if you should be of opinion that you can detach troops without inconvenience to obtain possession of those works, you will do so.

I understand that there are some American vessels in the river, of which you will take possession, and take the crews as prisoners of war.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

Since you left me I have received your letter of this day about the tobacco. I have no objection to its being sold for ready money; and I give orders accordingly to the Commissary Gen.

I have no objection to the people of the country using their boats, but I shall be much obliged to you if you will let them know that I expect their boats will be forthcoming for the use of the army when required.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, Bart., K.B.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814, noon.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the curate of Bordeyre, complaining of a gross outrage in the church, committed by an officer's piquet of hussars. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will make inquiry who the officer was that was on piquet in that village on the night of the 3d and 4th inst., and have him put in arrest; and let the men of the piquet be ascertained, that they may be made to pay for the damage they have done.

I am very sorry to say that I have had several complaints of these regiments; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will call the attention of Lord E. Somerset to their conduct, and desire him to call the officers

together, and to warn them of the consequences of allowing their men to plunder.

To Major Gen. Fane.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

The Comte de Viel Castel, the agent of the Prince Royal of Sweden, is going over to Pau in order to see the Prince Royal's relations. He will probably urge you to place the authority of the town in their hands, which you will of course do, if the town should choose them; otherwise, you will not. I beg you, however, to pay every attention in your power to the Prince Royal's relations.

The Duc de Guiche will deliver to you this letter.

To the Commissioners of Transport.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

Lieut. — of the 119th regt. of French infantry, and M. —, who exercised some civil employment in the enemy's service, having come over to us for the purpose of returning to their own country, I have desired them to proceed to Pasages, where I have ordered that they may be provided with the means of going to England.

Lieut. — is a native of Berlin, and M. — of Amsterdam; and I will thank you, on their reporting their arrival at your office, to assist them in putting into execution their desire to return to their native countries.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a letter from the Q. M. G., containing statements from Major Gens. Kempt and Walker, the one claiming 165 days' forage money for the period commencing the 16th Sept. 1812, and the other 200 days' allowance for the period commencing the 1st March, 1813.

However well founded I may consider the claims of these officers to be, your Lordship will observe that, by the latter part of the 5th article of the regulations relative to the issue of bät and forage money, I am prevented from authorising their being paid the allowance. I therefore submit the cases to your Lordship's consideration, and I beg to be favored with your decision upon them.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information the copy of a letter which I have received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, with a note from the Minister of State, containing a decree of the Cortes relative to the admission into Spanish ports of provisions and effects destined for the use of the British army under my command.

To Earl Bathurst.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

The rain and the terrible destruction of bridges by the enemy have rendered it necessary for us to halt a few days to repair them. I have, however, sent a detachment to Pau, and Marshal Beresford marches in the morning for Bordeaux, where I hope he will arrive on the 12th. There is nothing there or on the road to oppose him; and he has with him nearly 12,000 men.

From the communications I have had with Bordeaux, I have every reason to believe that there is there a strong Bourbon party; and, whether they will declare or not, I believe there is no doubt that they will not oppose the entrance of the Marshal into the town.

I have called Gen. Freyre up to the army with 8000 Spaniards, to replace Marshal Beresford's corps; and the heavy cavalry are on their road to join.

I have to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of my expectations that Soult would be joined by Suchet's army, I have ordered Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton to break up his army and to march with the British to join me. I enclose the copy of the order which I have given him.

I find every disposition in the country to declare for the Bourbons if there was any encouragement from us, or any hope that we would stand by them; or even if the Congress was no longer sitting.

I am prepared to supply Bordeaux with 6000 stand of French captured arms, and I can get immediately 2000 or 3000 from Pasages. There are 30,000 on their passage round from the coast of Portugal, which sailed the beginning of February; and if there are ships to convey them, I hope to get from thence about 40,000 more. So that, if there is an insurrection at Bordeaux, we shall start tolerably well armed at least.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

I have received your letter of this day, and I desire Murray to send orders to the squadrons of Gen. Vandeleur's brigade not to approach Bordeaux till the 13th, and to regulate their movements by your orders.

I have letters from England of the 1st. Mr. Robinson* set out on that day for the Congress of Châtillon, with instructions from our government.

It appears certain that the Prince Royal had joined the Allies.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

I received last night your letter of the 7th, regarding Mr. Dalrymple's contractor.

It appeared extraordinary to me that there should be such a person after the positive orders I had given upon the subject at St. Jean de Luz; but you will see by the enclosed letter that there was. He has, however, now, I hope, been entirely discontinued.

I have received several requisitions signed by you for cattle, addressed

* Now the Earl of Ripon.

G. O.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes the officers of the army to observe that the orders of the army uniformly require that requisitions, whether for forage or other articles, should be made by a commissary or a magistrate.

2. Those of the 4th May and 17th June, 1809, are positive on this point; and the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that they may be attended to in all requisitions in future.

3. Articles of any kind are to be taken from individuals on requisition only when the magistrate is absent and cannot be found.

4. The General officers commanding divisions of infantry, and brigades of cavalry, are requested to direct the Commissaries attached to their several divisions and brigades, to settle with the magistrates of the places in which they may be cantoned or encamped, where the horses and other animals attached to the division or brigade may be turned to grass, and at what rate of expense.

to the *Juge de Paix*; all requisitions of that kind should be addressed to the Maire.

I conclude they are for cattle for the Portuguese army, that is, Le Cor's division; as all requisitions for the British troops should be signed by the Commissary.

There is nothing new.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814, 10 A.M.

I have received your letter of the 7th, and ———'s memorandum and estimate; and I enclose a few observations upon them. I am quite certain that ———, like other engineers, has called for more men than he wants, or can employ; and the loss would be enormous if so many men were placed in such a small space.

However, we must not undertake the operation till we shall have men enough. Some days will elapse before the stores can be transshipped and can arrive at St. Jean de Luz. They have afterwards to come to the river.

The 37th regt. is now on the coast, and I expect it every day. I suppose the 84th and 62d regts. will soon be fit to be brought forth again; and we may expect more men from England, and 5000 or 6000 from Portugal, and the British troops that I have ordered to march from the army in Catalonia.

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. Sir T. Picton, K.B.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

A battalion of the 3d division will move to-morrow morning to Mont de Marsan, to relieve a battalion of the 4th division in charge of the stores at that place.

Q.M.G. to Brig. Gen. D'Urban.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 1st March, from Calahorra, acknowledging the instructions forwarded to you from Arriverete on the 25th Feb. Should you have been able to effect your march from the neighbourhood of Pamplona by the pass of Roncesvalles, you are to move upon Mauleon, and thence by Oléron towards Pau. You will ascertain by patrols what troops are in Pau, lest those which we have had there should have been withdrawn.

You will be so good as establish a direct communication with Orthez as soon as you can; and you will keep up that line of communication with head quarters, until a more direct one shall have been pointed out to you.

I beg you will acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and report your further movements in the direction above pointed out.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

The Light division will move forward to-morrow beyond Barcelonne, and will canton, or encamp, as Major Gen. Alten may judge expedient, in the neighbourhood of the road which leads from Barcelonne towards Termes and Plaisance.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton will be so good as place the 6th division upon the great road which leads from Barcelonne towards Nogaro.

These two divisions will give support to the cavalry cantonments in the neighbourhood as may be requisite.

Sir T. Picton will be so good as arrange the cantonments of the 3d division with a view to the support of the 6th and Light divisions.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move forward to Grenade.

Q.M.G. to Col. Campbell, commanding 4th Portuguese cavalry, Sault de Navailles.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

The 4th regt. of Portuguese cavalry is to join that part of the army which is under the immediate orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

Col. Campbell will be pleased, therefore, to put the regiment in march to-morrow by Hagetmau to Samadet, sending forward an officer to Aire to report to Sir R. Hill, and receive his further instructions.

It will not be difficult, therefore, to reinforce you in British troops to any extent that you may think proper. The greatest part of these reinforcements ought to have been here long ago; but we have never been able to get a sufficient quantity of shipping to attend the army.

P.S. The report which I have is that Gen. Abbe's, or the 3d division, is in the place. It drew 5100 rations, and may consist of 4500 men. The following are the regiments: 5^{me} and 27^{me} *légère*, 63d, 64th, 94th, and 95th of the line.

There are besides in the place the 31^{me} and 34^{me} *légère*, and the 1st, 66th, 70th, 82d, 118th, 119th, and 120th of the line, making 9 battalions, many of them very weak, others strong, and all conscripts. They say there are besides 2000 refractory conscripts to be employed on the works, &c.

My informant called the garrison 10,000 men.

Observations on the calculation of the number of men required as working parties for the siege of the citadel of Bayonne. 8th March, 1814.

1st; 20 men for each embrasure are calculated to be sufficient to construct the battery, with its traverses, platform, and magazines, in one night. Our engineers are generally 3 nights: but there is no objection to give them the additional men they require.

2d; I suppose that, if 700 men are given for 700 yards of communication and approaches, they will complete the work in 24 hours. If not, in what space of time is it calculated that these men can be struck off?

3d; Some time must elapse before the operation can commence; and I conclude that the fascine and gabion makers can be employed immediately; that is to say, 600 for 15 days. The carpenters and sawyers likewise might be employed immediately, and the sappers and miners during the siege, leaving the soldiers of the line exclusively for the guards of the trenches and the working parties: 326 men daily may therefore be struck off.

4th; I never was at any siege at which the working parties for the night did not carry down their own fascines, gabions, pickets, and tools. Indeed, doing so is a protection to many of them from the fire of the enemy. This mode is likewise attended by the advantage of preventing an unnecessary crowd of people on the ground of attack; and in this case all the fascines, &c. can be carried at once by the men going to work.

These 864 men may therefore be struck off.

5th; I should hope that 'landing stores and contingencies' would be concluded before the operation should commence.

If these observations are correct, which I believe they are, the work of the first parallel will be done by 1597 men the first night, instead of requiring 2897; and this number might, and indeed ought, to be diminished nearly half during the following day, or there will be a terrible destruction of men, more particularly if the covering party is to consist of 2000 men besides.

6th; The 3000 yards of parallel and approach in the second parallel ought to be done by 1500 men. The batteries will not be completed till

the third night, and there is no reason why the parallel and approach should be made for more than cover in the first night.

7th; The 3d observation on the works of the first parallel applies to the works in the second. The gabion and fascine makers should have finished their work before the siege commences. The works in the second parallel, therefore, would require 1801 men instead of 3629.

8th; In regard to the third parallel, I conclude that from the second Col. Elphinstone will be under the necessity of proceeding by the *sape volante*, or by the ordinary *sape*; in either case he may depend upon it that a working party of 200 or 300 soldiers will complete as much trench as his sappers will throw out in 24 hours.

9th; It being necessary that the sappers and miners should in this stage of the operation be employed in the trenches, the carpenters, sawyers, &c., of the army must be given for the service of the engineer, and this would make 386 men, as supposed.

10th; The working parties in the last operations of a siege are always very much reduced. The quantity of work to be performed is but small, and its danger and difficulty considerably increased; and it is desirable to have as few men as possible at one time in the trenches. At some periods for a few hours, to complete a work, it may be necessary to employ a great number of men; but this depends upon circumstances which cannot be taken into calculation.

I am quite certain, however, that an average of 1200 men during the last period of the siege is the utmost that could be required.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

I enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 4th.

I have received yours of the 1st; and if the troops have marched, as stated in the information enclosed therein, although leaving Marshal Suchet with another detachment at Gerona, you will order the troops to march according to my orders of the 4th.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

St. Sever, ce 8 Mars, 1814.

Je vous serai bien obligé de me faire savoir aussitôt que vous pourrez si vous avez toujours la volonté d'aller commander les troupes en Catalogne. La retraite d'une partie du corps du Maréchal Suchet, et la probabilité qu'il se joindra avec Soult sur la Garonne, la nécessité où je suis de renforcer mon armée de troupes Anglaises prises de là, et d'autres considérations, m'ont déterminé à faire marcher cette armée de ce côté-ci. Il restera en Catalogne la première armée, sous les ordres du Gén. Copons, et la seconde en Catalogne et Valence, sous les ordres du Gén. Elio. La première armée s'est renforcée par la division de Whittingham et de la cavalerie, et sera de 15,000 hommes au moins.

Je compte proposer au gouvernement que vous continuiez d'être Capitaine Général du royaume d'Andalousie, et que vous ayez les pouvoirs en Catalogne, Valence, et Aragon, qui appartiennent au Commandant en Chef de l'armée.

J'ai laissé à Minorque la grosse artillerie en cas que vous voulussiez faire un siège.

Faites moi savoir aussitôt que vous pourrez si ceci vous convient.

P.S. Je ne vous parle pas de nouvelles d'ici. Je vous dis seulement que j'ai fait marcher un corps d'armée sur Bordeaux.

Si vous n'approuvez pas le plan que je vous propose, le gouvernement autorise la jonction de la 3^{me} armée avec l'armée de réserve d'Andalousie, mais pour former un seul corps d'armée, et non pas comme vous le désirez.

To Lieut. Col. Lord Burghersh.

St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.

A gentleman has promised to forward this letter, and I write it in the cipher which the Russian Minister in England settled with Lord Bathurst for my correspondence with the army. If you have not the key, Lord Cathcart or Count Nesselrode probably will; and I believe Prince Schwarzenberg has it.

We beat Marshal Soult completely on the 27th Feb., near Orthez. His loss was immense in the action, and has been greater since by the general desertion of his troops. We pursued after the battle, and crossed the Adour at this place on the 1st; but on that evening a violent storm came on, which filled all the rivers and torrents, carried away our bridges of pontoons, cut off all our communications for the movement of our troops, supplies, &c.; and I have been obliged to halt to remedy the evil. In the mean time I have detached Marshal Beresford with a considerable corps towards Bordeaux; and I intend myself to follow the movements of the enemy with the great body of the army towards Auch.

Marshal Soult has retired in that direction, certainly with the intention of being joined by Suchet, some of whose troops had already on the 20th of last month moved from Catalonia; and the rest were prepared to follow.

I find the whole population in this part of the country decidedly hostile to Buonaparte's government, and generally desirous for the restoration of the Bourbon family; and I am quite certain, that if the Allies were to declare in their favor, there is not a soul in this part of France who would not rise in the cause. Indeed, I believe that, if the Congress were dissolved, the rising would be general. Even now nothing prevents it in some places but the repeated declarations which I am obliged to make that we are treating for peace; and that, if peace should be made, it must be expected that all assistance from us will be withheld.

Sir J. Hope is blockading Bayonne, and will eventually attack the citadel.

P.S. In case any thing should occur at Bordeaux, the bearer of this letter will let you know it.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

8th March, 1814.

In reply to that part of your letter of the 4th inst. which refers to the improper conduct of an English merchant, in obstructing the Provost Marshal in the execution of his duty, on the occasion of the late shipwrecks at St. Jean de Luz, I am to convey to you the commands of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to place the said merchant in arrest, and that you will transmit a specific report on the case to this office for his Excellency's information.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouwerie, A.A.G., 2d division.

8th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose an estimate of damages, amounting to 426 francs, done by some soldiers of Major Gen. Le Cor's division, and to inform you that his

Excellency the Commander of the Forces has directed that the division should pay the amount.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., 2d division.

9th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Brevet Major Marke of the 57th regt. to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, respecting some damage done at Grenade by men of that regiment. I understand from Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, that the amount of damages will be paid to the Mayor of Aire, and I shall direct the claimant to proceed there.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Aire, 10th March, 1814.

I have just received your letter of yesterday, in answer to mine of the 6th. Yours refers to your own report. In mine, I intended to tell you that I knew you had not allowed it to be published, as stated in the paragraph of the newspaper; but I wished to know whether ——— did or not publish or circulate, not among the General officers only, but the Commanding and other officers of the regiments composing the — division of infantry, a report of the same action written by himself. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inform me upon this point.

My reason for wishing for this information is, that I find that the subject has been discussed not only in the army and in the newspapers, but that some persons have gone even to government upon it; and I wish to have it settled, whether it is the Commander in Chief, or any other General officer, or all the General officers, who are to report the operations of the army.

In regard to the action of the corps under your command, to which my dispatch of the 14th Dec. referred, I must observe, that I was on the field during the greatest part of it, and had from yourself a verbal report of the facts which had occurred previous to my arrival. The dispatch of the 14th Dec. did not relate to the operations of your corps only, but to a long series of operations commenced on the 9th and ending on the 13th; and I believe it will be admitted, that if I sent home your report and that of ——— in the dispatch, I ought likewise to have sent that of Gen. Le Cor, and four reports which I received upon the operations to which my dispatch related, written by each, of Sir J. Hope, Gen. Hay, and Gen. Howard.

Your dispatch did not come in till long after my report had been written; and it appeared to me that mine was so detailed as to render very little alteration necessary.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

St. Sever, 9th March, 1814.

If Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade arrives at Dax on the 10th inst., the Commanding officer will be pleased to move it forward from thence as follows:

11th March, to Tartas.

12th . . . to Mont de Marsan.

13th . . . one regiment of the brigade to proceed to Roquefort, and another regiment to Villeneuve de Marsan. These two regiments will replace the 7th hussars in the above quarters, and the regiment which goes to Roquefort will detach on the following day to Captieux, to relieve the troop of the 7th hussars which is at that station.

When replaced as above by Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade, the 7th hussars will rejoin their brigade.

Lord C. Manners is requested to acknowledge the receipt of this order by the route of St. Sever, where there is a letter party of Major Gen. Bock's brigade which is in communication with head quarters.

It is certainly true that all the names mentioned in yours are not in mine, much less those in ———'s; but I don't observe any want of expression of approbation in my report; and I must say that I could not in justice insert all the names of the officers mentioned by you, and by ———, without likewise inserting all the names mentioned by Gen. Le Cor, Sir J. Hope, Gens. Hay and Howard.

I believe your candour and justice will admit the truth of these observations; and you will see that a Commander in Chief, reporting a series of operations, cannot insert in his dispatch the name of every officer brought before him by all who make him reports; nor can he with justice insert all the names brought before him by one set of officers, and only part of those by another.

If this be true, I will go a step further, and ask, is it fair by any officer holding the command of an army, for a General officer to act as ——— has by me in this case? After reading my report in this gazette, he circulates yours partially, and his own, as I am informed, generally. For what purpose? Why was it not circulated when it was sent in, if it was intended solely to convey to the officers the opinion justly entertained of their conduct by the General who had commanded them?

The period at which these papers were circulated shows the object in view in circulating them; and as I don't wish to be the judge in a case in which I am personally concerned, I propose to bring the subject under the consideration of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, if I should find that ——— has acted as I imagine; and I shall request His Royal Highness to state distinctly, whether it is or not the practice of Commanders in Chief in His Majesty's service to make their reports in the manner and on the principles above stated.

I request you to let me know, then, whether ——— did circulate generally, among the officers of the — division of infantry, a report written by himself of the action of the 13th Dec., besides the partial circulation given by him to that written by you among the General officers in the divisions.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Aire, 11th March, 1814.

I send to the Minister at War this day a dispatch, in which I have apprised him that, in consequence of the diminution of the enemy's force in the field in Catalonia, and their augmentation in my front, I had deemed it expedient to order the British troops in Catalonia to march to join this army; and I have proposed to him a distribution of the Spanish armies, by which the division heretofore under the command of Gen. Whittingham will form part of the 1st army.

The division of Gen. Roche already forms part of the 2d army.

I have already apprised your Excellency of my opinion, that the best mode of disposing of the subsidy for the benefit of the Spanish nation, and the advancement of the cause, was for the support of the troops actually in the field within the French frontier.

There are now 4 divisions of the 4th army in the field in France, the expenses of whose food, pay, means of transport, &c., are exclusively defrayed by the military chest of this army; and I think it probable I

shall soon have to call for other troops. The subsidy of £1,000,000 sterling will not be sufficient to provide even for those now here, with all the assistance which I can procure for them from the country; and I beg leave to recommend that you should apprise the Spanish government that, from the 1st Jan. last, the expense of the pay, as well as that of the provisions, hitherto found by the Spanish government for the divisions of Roche and Whittingham, must be at the charge of the Spanish government.

To Earl Bathurst.

Aire, 11th March, 1814.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 1st inst., with the draft of the proposed preliminary treaty. If Napoleon is to continue as a sovereign, I should be glad to see him reduced to make such a treaty: but I confess that I never thought he was so reduced; and, if I can give any credit to the facts stated in the French papers to the 1st inst., he certainly is not so. Indeed things were in such a state, that I hope the treaty will not have been proposed; as, if it is, Buonaparte will certainly publish it; and the interests of Spain, the only country which it appears has had an opportunity, and has refused, to make a separate treaty, are entirely forgotten; and when every fortress in Germany is to be given up by the preliminary treaty, the enemy is to remain in possession of the fortresses in Spain till the definitive treaty shall be signed. It is very desirable that the King's minister should be instructed what to say upon this point at Madrid.

I am not sufficiently informed of the state of affairs and of opinions at the Imperial head quarters in the middle of February, or of the real facts of the misfortunes upon the Seine and Marne, and of the causes of the subsequent movements, to be able to form any judgment of the state of affairs. I should think that the armies are falling back to concentrate a little; and it is possible that Augereau's movement from Lyons, the object of which is certainly to bring the Viceroy out of Italy, may have had some influence over them. In this case, more particularly if what

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Aire, 11th March, 1814.

Arrangement of the army to take place on the 12th March:

Sir H. Clinton will move forward the 6th division so as to occupy Nogaro as its most advanced cantonment.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as augment the force of cavalry upon the Nogaro road, and instruct the officer commanding it to push forward patrols as far as he can in the direction of Condom and of Auch.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move forward to Barcelonne, where it will receive Sir S. Cotton's orders respecting the cantonments it is to occupy.

The 3d division will move forward and canton at Barcelonne and adjacents.

Sir S. Cotton and Major Gen. Alten will be so good as arrange the cantonments on the road between Barcelonne and Termes in such manner as that the Light division may be an immediate support to the cavalry in that direction.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as arrange the cantonments of the troops under his immediate command so as to have their right upon the road of Pau, in the neighbourhood of Garlin, and their left thrown back towards the Adour, in the direction of St. Mont.

It will be necessary that Sir R. Hill should have the existing communications across the river Leés ascertained, and others established where requisite, so as to enable the troops under his command to be united on either side of that river, as may become necessary.

The troops also which are on the right and left of the Adour will put themselves in connexion with each other, wherever that river is passable between Riscle and Barcelonne.

The Spanish troops under Gen. Freyre will occupy Cazères and Grenade.

M. de Viel Castel says of the Prince Royal's movement be true, the Allies may still be able to hold their ground within the French territory; and Napoleon may be confined to a small space round Paris.

Whenever the Congress at Châtillon is broken up, we have a fine Royalist game in our hands here, if the Allies can hold their ground within the French territory, and if I can in any manner get rid of M. de Viel Castel. With strong professions in favor of the Bourbons, he has contrived to circulate a whisper that Monsieur was not received at the Imperial head quarters, and had been desired to remain in Switzerland; and, between the misfortunes of the Allies and this secret, the stability of Napoleon's throne seems to be very sufficiently provided for. In the mean time, Marshal Beresford has marched with 2 divisions upon Bordeaux, and I wait the result of that movement, and the arrival of my cavalry and cannon.

I beg your Lordship's attention to the enclosed state of the army. I take it, there are not much less than 7000 Portuguese, and double the number of British, destined to join us, some of whom ought to have joined long ago.

In the mean time, however, if Suchet joins Soult with his whole force, we shall be very weak, particularly in British troops, which must be the foundation of every thing. I can bring more Spaniards into the field, but I have not the means of maintaining both them and the additional British and Portuguese. Necessity has no law, however, and I must bring them forward, if the expected British and Portuguese troops should not soon arrive.

The A.G. to Capt. Meacham, Vitoria.

11th March, 1814.

A short time since Mr. Dep. Paymaster Gen. —, who had been stationed at Vitoria, was reported to be in a state of mind which rendered it necessary that he should be relieved from his official duties, and an officer of that department was accordingly sent to take possession of the public moneys and papers that he had in his charge. By the enclosed papers you will find that Mr. — has delivered over a sum of money, which he states to be the balance due from him to the public; but that he objects to surrendering his papers to Mr. Howard, the gentleman who has been appointed to relieve him. As it cannot be allowed that he should retain public papers, and it being also but right that every precaution should be taken with one in his unfortunate situation, I have the commands of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to desire you will demand from Mr. —, to deliver over to Mr. Howard, all the books and papers, of a public nature, which he may have in his possession, as well as any public money that may be still remaining in his hands; and as it is very probable that he will refuse to obey the order, you may avail yourself of the opportunity to place him in arrest, with a proper person to take care of him.

A medical board has been directed to decide upon Mr. —'s case; and should his removal to England be thought necessary, you will cause him to be removed to Passages accordingly. In whatever way the medical board may decide, it will be left to you to take such measures as will prevent any accident happening to Mr. —, in his present disturbed state of mind.

Your own discretion will point to you the expediency of keeping these instructions as private as circumstances will admit; and I request you will report, at your earliest convenience, the steps you may have taken upon them, returning the enclosures at the same time.

The A.G. to Gen. Don Carlos de España.

11th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a complaint made by an inhabitant of Ascaín,

that his bourrique had been taken from him by an officer of your corps ; and I am directed to request that you will be pleased to give the necessary directions in order to have the animal returned.

The A.G. to C. Dalrymple, Esq., Commissary General.

11th March, 1814.

I enclose to you a letter from Mr. Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. M'Leod, in which he solicits the discharge of a soldier of the 83d regt., named Thomas Fraser, with the view of his being employed in the Commissariat department.

It would appear by the enclosures in Mr. M'Leod's letter, that the soldier in question has been employed as a clerk to Mr. Assist. Commissary Gen. Wilkinson, unknown to his regiment, and without the consent of his Commanding officer ; but it does not appear from either of those papers where he is to be found at present. I am directed in consequence to request you will be pleased to give orders for the said soldier to be given over to the Provost at the head quarters of the army forthwith, for the purpose of being surrendered to his regiment ; and if afterwards it should be your wish to attach him to the Commissariat of the 3d division, where he will be more under regimental control than he would be elsewhere, and that it meets with the concurrence of his Commanding officer, the case must be submitted to the Commander of the Forces.

In communicating with Mr. M'Leod on this subject, I shall be obliged to you to remind him that the channel of communication with this office is through the head of the department. I will thank you to return the enclosures with your reply.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Aire, 12th March, 1814.

I have been talking to M. de Viel Castel, who appears to know something of the fort of Blaye, on the Garonne ; and he appears to think that the attack of it on the land side would be very difficult, while that by sea would be certain. This would appear from the map to be true ; and if it is so, you will have to concert the matter with the officers commanding the King's ships off the mouth of the river. I should judge the river there to be above 3000 yards broad, and 2500 yards to the mid-channel of this side. The fort of Blaye, therefore, might frighten, but could not do much to our vessels navigating the river ; but it would be desirable to get it, as it would to a certainty secure our possession of the commerce of the river.

I am anxious to hear that you have possession of Bordeaux, as I want to have you back again with the 4th division, and I would leave Lord Dalhousie with the 7th division to complete the business on the Garonne. You will, however, continue to act upon your instructions till you hear further from me ; observing that it is desirable no time should be lost about these forts on the Garonne, as they are now probably garrisoned by invalids, and, if there should be delay, they will be so by troops of the line.

To Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset.

Aire, 12th March, 1814.

I enclose a further complaint of the conduct of the 7th hussars, and of their leaving their cantonments without settling, by payment or otherwise, for what they had received ; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will take measures to have the matter set to rights.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Aire, 13th March, 1814, 10 A.M.

I have received your letters of the 10th and 11th from Langon, and one

of the 11th from Castres, relating to Lieut. — of the —, whom I have ordered to join his regiment.

I can scarcely believe that Blücher was at Meaux, and could have retired upon Soissons. This must have been the Prince Royal's army.

I wish very much that you would send Harvey back. —'s division are going on very badly indeed; Hill complains much of them, and I take it that — is very incapable of commanding them, and * * * * equally so of commanding a brigade. I hear that a Portuguese officer, coming up with 34 men and 10 loaded mules, some of them with money, contrived to lose his way and to go into Pau. There was a French officer there with 4 hussars *en parlementaire*, who took this detachment prisoners. As some of the reinforcements have certainly joined, we shall have more of these accidents, if we don't observe our detachments very closely. I see besides numbers of them going to the rear, to hospitals, and for money from all divisions; and I imagine very irregularly.

I conclude now that we may very soon expect the arrival of the recruits from Lisbon; and Harvey's presence here will be essentially necessary to allot them: You might take Abercromby to manage your concerns, and I will settle with Murray to send somebody else to the 7th division.

I shall detain the mail till I shall receive your report of your arrival in Bordeaux, which I may expect this day. I will then also order the return of the 4th division, if I should find your matters are quiet.

To the General officers commanding divisions and brigades. Aire, 13th March, 1814.

As it is necessary that the mayors and other magistrates in the districts in France occupied by the army should be nominated by me, I request that, in case you should appoint any person to act in any of these capacities when passing with the troops under your command, you will report their names to me, that I may give them regular appointments.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th yesterday evening, and I immediately directed Lieut. Col. Dickson to explain to Lieut. Delafons that only the quantity of stores required for the siege of the citadel of Bayonne, that is to say 424 tons dead weight, were required to go into the port of St. Jean de Luz.

The rest of the stores for the siege were required to be ready to pass

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

Movements of the army to take place on the 14th March:

The Light division will throw forward its cantonments towards Termes, so as to leave Tarsac and Riscle to be occupied by the 3d division.

The 3d division will move to Tarsac and Riscle.

The Spanish troops under Gen. Freyre will move forward to Barcelonne, occupying the cantonments on both sides of the great road between Cazères and Barcelonne, and between Barcelonne and St. Germer.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will move from St. Sever to Grenade and Cazères.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as order the outposts of the hussar brigade to be extended to the right into the great road which goes from Aire to Tarbes through Viella and Maubourguet.

The cavalry regiments attached to the troops under the immediate command of Sir R. Hill will do the outpost duties to the right of that road.

the ber of the Adour when the weather should be favorable; and were to be in vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burthen, in the harbour of Socoa.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 18th Feb., enclosing the claim of Ensign Williams of the 50th regt. for compensation for loss of various articles of clothing which were taken from him when he was made prisoner; and I beg to acquaint your Lordship that I see no reason why the sum of £10 7s. 6d. should not be granted to him, according to the decision of the Board of Claims on the case in question.

To the Rt. Hon. G. Canning.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

The Commissary Gen. returned here from Lisbon only the day before yesterday; and I take the earliest opportunity after his return to answer your letter, regarding the two gentlemen serving in the Commissariat of this army, respecting whom you are interested.

One of them, Mr. Case, has served the period of time required by the Regulations, and is a very meritorious public servant; and I have this day promoted him, till the pleasure of the Lords of the Treasury is known. The other, Mr. O'Kill, has not quite served the time required by the Regulations; and the Commissary Gen. was not quite so certain of his claim to promotion, on the score of merit: but you may depend upon it that, if he shall be found deserving of promotion, I will promote him in the same manner as soon as he shall have served his time.

To Earl Bathurst.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

The excessively bad weather and violent fall of rain in the beginning of the month, having swelled to an extraordinary degree all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges which the enemy had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt.

The enemy retired, after the affair with Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour, towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachment from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February.

In the mean time, I sent on the 7th a detachment, under Major Gen. Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, consisting of the 4th and 7th divisions, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, under Marshal Sir W. Beresford, to take possession of Bordeaux.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that the Marshal arrived there yesterday, the small force which was there having in the preceding night retired across the Garonne; and that this important city is in our possession.

Gen. Don M. Freyre joined the army this day with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command; and I expect that Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow.

I learn from Major Gen. Fane, who commands Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's outposts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Conchez; and I therefore conclude that they have

been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which it is reported amounts to 10,000 men.

Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia, since I addressed your Lordship last.

To Earl Bathurst.

Aire, 13th March, 1814.

I enclose Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter * to me, written after his arrival at Bordeaux, from which you will see that the mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon.

I think it proper to take this opportunity of enclosing the instructions which I gave to Sir W. Beresford, according to which it appears that he acted; and which I hope will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

13th March, 1814.

I am directed to enclose to you a letter from the Colonel of the 9th Portuguese regt., dated 9th March, 1814, reporting excesses committed by some hussars in releasing a party of infantry soldiers who were confined by the mayor of Barges; and to submit to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, that the officer commanding the 7th hussars may be ordered to endeavor to find out the patrol referred to, and send the whole of them over to Barges, near Mont de Marsan, under charge of an officer, with the view to their being recognised by the mayor, and to the discovery of the

* Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

Bordeaux, 12th March, 1814.

I have the satisfaction to tell you that I entered this town at about 12½ to-day, the enemy, in a small number, having withdrawn during the night to the other side of the river. I was met at a short distance from the town by the mayor and civil authorities. The mayor, on approaching, read to me, from a paper he had prepared, a sort of address, purporting the satisfaction and joy of the inhabitants on our arrival; that they had looked upon it as the epoch of their deliverance from slavery, &c. He had yet on the tricolored scarf, the order of the *Légion d'Honneur*, and the *Garde Urbaine à cheval* had the eagles in their caps. The mayor was very frequently interrupted in his short discourse with cries of 'à bas les aigles!' 'vivent les Bourbons!' and he finished by stripping himself of all the colors and insignia of Buonaparte, and putting on the white cockade and scarf; and every body appeared instantly in white cockades, and they have declared openly against Buonaparte.

I understood what was meant to be done, and sent to communicate to the mayor, in conformity to what your instructions directed.

The Duc d'Angoulême is now coming into the town, but he does not appear to have brought me any letter from you: however, I shall, in conformity with your instructions, offer and give every assistance in my power to that cause.

The whole town came out to meet us, and the sentiments against the tyranny of Buonaparte appeared very general.

I desired Lord Dalhousie to send last night over the river from Langon a party to St. Micaire, which, although I have no report, I understand he did. There were some magazines there, but I do not know if they were taken away.

I informed Sir G. Murray last night of the disposition of the 2 divisions. They remain so; and I am not sure if I shall or not bring more into this town. If you thought our right secure towards Agen and Auch, and that we could bring up all to the Garonne, it would be well; and to proceed farther down the river, we must of course bring more troops here. The little fort of Paté is, I understand, entirely commanded by that of Blaye. The fort of Medoc, on this side, is very low, whilst the other bank, on which is Blaye, is high. I understand Blaye to have been declared untenable; but, without further inquiry as to the means of the enemy, it cannot be known how far it would be prudent, or with what force it would be necessary, to attack it.

There are in a store here 84 iron guns, of different calibres, and already 100 boxes of small arms have been denounced, and other stores must be considerable; but I suppose you would wish to leave every thing public found here to the Duc d'Angoulême.

I shall endeavor to communicate with our fleet immediately.

infantry soldiers said to have been released by them. A special report is to be made on the case, and this letter to be returned.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Thomson, Orthez.

13th March, 1814.

I enclose to you, by order of the Marquis of Wellington, a letter from Capt. Anderson, of the 45th regt., reporting the escape of 44 French prisoners lately sent under charge of that officer from Orthez, occasioned, as it would appear, by want of attention on the part of Ensign —, of the — regt., one of the officers of the escort. I am in consequence to desire you will cause Ensign — to be placed under arrest forthwith, and call upon him to account for his conduct, in writing, for his Excellency's information; and you will be pleased to forward whatever that officer may have to offer in his defence, with as little delay as possible, to this office.

You will cause the Portuguese sentry who is reported by Capt. Anderson to have been negligent on his post, to be brought before a Court of Inquiry at Orthez, and send him as a prisoner to his regiment, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, to be acted upon by his Commanding officer. Should there, however, be a Portuguese dépôt at Orthez, you are at liberty to deliver him over to the Commandant, with a request that he will have him tried by a court to be composed of Portuguese officers, and to dispose of the prisoner altogether.

To prevent the escape of prisoners hereafter, it is the Field Marshal's command, they should be distinctly told, that such of them who attempt to escape will be secured with ropes on their march to the place of embarkation, and that the guards will be ordered to fire upon them. You will therefore be pleased to take measures accordingly.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

13th March, 1814.

Capt. Sweeney, Commandant of Fuenterrabia, has transmitted to this office a complaint received from the Spanish Military Commandant at Irun, of the general misconduct of a detachment of the — light dragoons stationed at that place, and particularly private — of that corps, for very serious breach of order. With reference to the above statement, you will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, that I have, by the Field Marshal's desire, directed Capt. Sweeney to cause private — to be brought to trial under the Act of 7th July, 1813, as also any of that detachment who may appear to have been concerned in the outrages subject of complaint. You will further inform the Lieut. General, that it is his Excellency's wish the detachment of the — light dragoons in question may be relieved without delay by Major Gen. Vandeleur's brigade, and that the soldiers who have shown themselves unworthy of trust on detached duty may be seriously dealt with on return to their regiment.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Aire, 14th March, 1814.

I received last night your letter of the 12th, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your expedition to Bordeaux, and its important consequences.*

I have sent a gentleman off to Toulouse to let them know there what has happened at Bordeaux; and as that town has declared itself, it is to be hoped that the good example will be followed by others.

Soult has certainly been joined by part of Suchet's force, and he moved forward yesterday in considerable strength upon Conchez. Fane reports that he saw infantry marching for above 6 hours. We have a very good position on the two banks of the Adour; but we are certainly not sufficiently strong to get on as we ought, to encourage the insurrection, unless we be joined by the 4th division, and a great part, if not the whole, of Vivian's cavalry.

The way to keep matters quiet at Bordeaux is to move forward to

* See Appendix, No. X.

the Upper Garonne; and I am quite sure that the 7th division and two squadrons of Gen. Vandeleur's brigade, and one of Vivian's, to look out for them, will be fully sufficient. One brigade should remain at Langon, unless more than one are wanted for the lower part of the river; in which case, the one at Langon should move to Bordeaux.

Under these circumstances, I send Cole orders to march to-morrow towards this place, and to follow up his march next day; and I shall be obliged to you if you will order Vivian to follow him with all but one squadron.

The 7th hussars will likewise receive orders to march, leaving the letter parties.

I wish you likewise to come yourself, leaving Lord Dalhousie in charge of our concerns at Bordeaux, and give him my instructions.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême. Aire, ce 14 Mars, 1814, à 10 heures de la nuit.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir seulement aujourd'hui la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 12, et je la félicite très sincèrement des événemens arrivés à Bordeaux; et je souhaite que l'exemple de cette ville soit suivi par d'autres.

J'ai envoyé ce matin les nouvelles à Toulouse. J'ai déjà donné des instructions au Maréchal Beresford pour les armes dont votre Altesse Royale aura besoin en premier lieu; et aussitôt que le port sera ouvert, j'y ferai transporter toutes les armes et les munitions que je tiens. Ce sera le meilleur moyen de vous fournir.

En attendant je recommande à votre Altesse Royale de former des corps réguliers, étant sûr qu'avant qu'ils soient formés votre Altesse Royale recevra les armes et les munitions.

Pour ce qui regarde l'argent, votre Altesse Royale ne m'a pas dit la somme qui lui était absolument nécessaire. Je n'ai pas l'autorité de donner un sol; mais je prends beaucoup sur moi; et si je voyais que les circonstances fussent urgentes, et qu'il n'y eût pas d'autre mode d'y pourvoir, je ne refuserais pas. Mais il faut que je sois persuadé et de l'urgence et de l'impossibilité de trouver ce qu'il faut ailleurs; et sur ce point permettez que je dise à votre Altesse Royale que je ne puis pas croire que la ville de Bordeaux n'ait pas des moyens de faire quelque effort en finance en faveur d'une cause pour laquelle elle s'est prononcée si fortement.

Je recommande à votre Altesse Royale d'adopter à Bordeaux pour le moment le système commercial que j'ai adopté à St. Jean de Luz. Vous pourrez mettre avec avantage peut-être des droits plus forts; mais en faisant du port un port libre à toutes les nations qui ne sont pas en guerre avec les alliés, vous vous donnerez beaucoup de ressources, et vous faciliteriez d'une manière importante l'exportation des denrées du pays, ce qui est de la plus grande importance pour les propriétaires.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.*

Aire, 14th March, 1814.

In reference to my report of yesterday, in which I informed your Excellency that Marshal Sir W. Beresford had entered Bordeaux, I have now the honor to inform you that the magistrates and people of that city

* A copy of this letter was addressed to the Minister at War at Lisbon.

immediately adopted the emblems of the House of Bourbon, and proclaimed Louis XVIII. as King of France. Upon my entry into France in the month of November, I received satisfactory proofs of the hatred of the people to the yoke of Buonaparte, of their earnest desire to get rid of it, and of the attachment of a very large majority to the family of Bourbon.

These sentiments, however, were chastened and moderated by the desire by all means to avoid a civil contention. With this knowledge of the sentiments and wishes of the people, I earnestly recommended to the Duc d'Angoulême, when he arrived at head quarters, in the beginning of February, that he should continue *incognito*; and that, particularly as the Allies were engaged in negotiations for a treaty of peace with Buonaparte, he should not urge the people to declare themselves, but should leave to the people themselves, who were most interested, the choice of the time and mode in which they should proceed, in order to attain their object.

In all the conversations which I have held with the friends of the House of Bourbon in this country, I have never failed to remind them that the Allies, including those who had been pleased to confide to me the command of their armies, entered France in search of peace; that they were at the moment engaged in negotiations for peace; and that if peace should be made with Napoleon, as a sovereign, all assistance to the friends of the House of Bourbon in France must be discontinued.

I enclose the copy of the instructions which I gave to Marshal Sir W. Beresford upon the same point; and the Marshal informs me that, on the day before he entered Bordeaux, understanding what was likely to occur, he distinctly informed the authorities of the views and intentions of the Allies, as stated in the instructions which I had given him.

Your Excellency will see therefore that the magistrates and people of Bordeaux have taken this step with a full knowledge of their situation. I earnestly hope, for the sake of the world, as well as of themselves, that their cause will triumph; but, confided in as I have been by the allied nations, it was my duty not to mislead the French people, whatever advantage the operations under my guidance might derive from their conduct; and I have thought it proper to enter into these details with your Excellency, in order that the Regency may know exactly on what grounds, in reference to the Allies, the people of Bordeaux are proceeding.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B., 2d division.

14th March, 1814.

I transmit herewith the proceedings of the General Court Martial held in the 2d division, under the Act passed on the 7th July, 1813, for the trial of the soldier named in the margin, of the — regt.; and I request that the proceedings may be returned to this office, with the usual report, when the sentence shall have been carried into execution, agreeably to the G. O. of this date, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. You will be pleased to give orders to the officer commanding the — regt. to cause the sum of 64 francs to be paid to the inhabitant who was robbed, as awarded by the Court Martial.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

14th March, 1814.

It appears that private —, of the — regt., was sent, on the 1st Feb. ult., as a servant to Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, by permission of the officer commanding that regiment. Lieut. Col. Macdonald will be so good to call upon the Commanding officer to explain how he came to allow a soldier of his regiment to be employed in a manner so contrary to the regulations of this army.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Howard, 1st division.

14th March, 1814.

With reference to your letter of the 7th inst., and enclosure from Lieut. Col. Guise, 3d Guards, I am directed by my Lord Wellington to acquaint you, that he considers it necessary to have a more formal notification of the Commander in Chief's pleasure regarding Lieut. Col. Dashwood's services, on promotion, previous to that officer being removed from the Staff of this army. This decision has prevented the consideration of the candidates' claims in succession: I am, however, much obliged by your having mentioned Brig. Major Miller, from your opinion of him as an officer, and being qualified to conduct the divisional duties of the department.

To Gen. Don José O'Lawlor.

Aire, 15th March, 1814.

I have received your letters of the 2d, enclosing your correspondence with the Commanding officer of the artillery, regarding my trees, and likewise your letter of the 3d.

The Soto de Roma is my private property since the date of the grant; and the government have no more right to order the trees to be taken, without giving me compensation for them, than they have to take the money out of your pocket. I have already told the Commandant of artillery that I would not consent to have the trees cut, till I should know whether it would injure the place.

You have acted quite right. If any thing is wanted for the public service, let the servants of the government have it, estimating its value, and giving a receipt for the same, provided the place is not thereby injured.

I will send to England for something handsome for Don Felipe de Cordova. I will also recollect Don M. Lopez Barajas.

The A.G. to Col. Arbuthnot, Portuguese Staff.

15th March, 1814.

On the 18th Feb. Lieut. Col. Bouverie found it expedient to place Major —, of the — Portuguese regt., under arrest, for violent conduct towards soldiers of the Staff corps on duty as safeguard, which, you will observe by the enclosed statement, that officer attempted to force. I mentioned the circumstance to the Marshal two days after, but my subsequent indisposition prevented my laying the case before my Lord Wellington till my return yesterday. The length of Major —'s suspension from duty has induced Lieut. Col. Bouverie to solicit that the matter may be looked over, and the Major be permitted to return to his duty; but his Lordship declines deciding on the case, directing me to refer it entirely to the Marshal's pleasure. As the delay of official reference is attributable to my omission, although occasioned by indisposition, I trust his Excellency will be induced to accede to my request also, of allowing Major — to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

The A.G. to Major Aird, Royal Waggon Train, Vitoria.

15th March, 1814.

I enclose to you a copy of a letter that was addressed to the officer commanding the Royal Waggon Train, about 6 months ago, calling upon him to furnish a waggon for the conveyance of the printing press attached to this office, but which has not been done, and the press has consequently been left behind. I am now to desire you will cause a proper waggon to be sent to head quarters as soon as possible after receiving this communication, which I will thank you to acknowledge by return of post.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

15th March, 1814.

I request you will, as far as possible, facilitate the conveyance of the mails now at St. Jean de Luz to head quarters, by putting the officer intrusted with the management of the posts in communication with the mayor of the town. Let me know how you go on at St. Jean de Luz.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bradford, A.A.G., 4th division.

15th March, 1814.

I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, that his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has decided in the negative on the application of Paymaster —, of the — regt., for prolongation of leave, as covered by your letter of the 7th inst.; and that officer is consequently to be returned absent, &c., from the expiration of his original leave of absence.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Howard, 1st division.

15th March, 1814.

Adverting to Major Gen. Hinuber's report contained in your letter of the 19th ult., and now returned, of the increase to the line regiments of the Legion, as also the mode in which the Duke of Cambridge has desired the two additional companies to be organised in the several battalions, I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency considers these arrangements purely regimental, and therefore cannot think of interfering with the disposition suggested by His Royal Highness.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

I am very anxious that you should lose no time in getting possession of the works on the river, and that the navigation should be opened. Let me hear from you what are the difficulties and obstacles, if there should be any. You will occupy them with your troops till further orders when you shall have taken them.

As soon as the 4th division shall arrive I shall move forward towards the Upper Garonne, which will give great security to your position. Keep as much of the 7th division, and of your cavalry, forward at Langon as you can spare from your operations on the lower part of the river, and as little in the town of Bordeaux as possible.

This letter is ciphered by the telegraph.

Au Maire de St. Sever.

Aire, ce 16 Mars, 1814.

Je reçois aujourd'hui votre lettre du 15. Je vous envoie une proclamation nommant le Maire de St. Sever pour faire les fonctions de Sous

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

3. The Commander of the Forces has given orders, which are at all the post houses, that neither officers, soldiers, nor horses, should be billeted at the post houses, which orders are to be attended to.

4. The Commander of the Forces entreats the attention of the officers of the army to his orders.

5. Orders have been repeatedly given that bätmen and others proceeding with baggage, cattle guards, and other escorts, shall march regularly with their arms in their hands, and that they shall by no means be put on the mules.

6. From the constant inattention to these orders, a detachment of the 7th division, consisting of an officer and 70 men, were taken by a small party of the enemy near Roquefort.

7. A detachment of the Portuguese brigade of the 7th division, consisting of an officer and 35 men, were likewise, from similar inattention to orders, and neglect of duty, and of all military precaution, taken a few days ago in the town of Pau, by an officer and four French dragoons.

8. Very little attention to order, and to the common principles of military duty, would prevent such accidents, which are disgraceful to the character of the army, and very injurious to the service, and the Commander of the Forces requests the General officers to attend to these matters.

9. If orders are not obeyed upon all occasions, it is impossible to be certain that such misfortunes will not happen. The inconvenience of disobedience of orders and inattention to duty will certainly be experienced sooner or later.

10. The Commander of the Forces desires that every officer going with a foraging party, or with any detachment whatever, may have a copy of the order for the march of detachments.

Préfet du district. J'écris aussi au Maire de Duhort de se tenir à ses fonctions de maire seulement.

Ces arrangemens je crois suffiront aux objets sur lesquels vous m'avez écrit.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

As the Duke of Bedford has informed me that he is going to Lisbon in April next, I shall be much obliged to you if you will give directions that the house which the government were so kind as to lend me may be prepared for his use, and that he may inhabit it during his stay at Lisbon.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

The baggage of King Joseph, after the battle of Vitoria, fell into my hands, after having been plundered by the soldiers; and I found among it an imperial, containing prints, drawings, and pictures.

From the cursory view which I took of them, the latter did not appear to me to be any thing remarkable. There are certainly not among them any of the fine pictures which I saw in Madrid, by Rafael and others; and I thought more of the prints and drawings, all of the Italian school, which induced me to believe that the whole collection was robbed in Italy rather than in Spain. I sent them to England; and, having desired that they should be put to rights, and those cleaned which required it, I have found that there are among them much finer pictures than I conceived there were; and as, if the King's palaces have been robbed of pictures, it is not improbable that some of his may be among them, and I am desirous of restoring them to His Majesty, I shall be much obliged to you if you will mention the subject to Don J. Luyando, and tell him that I request that a person may be sent to London to see them, and to fix upon those belonging to His Majesty.

This may be done either now or hereafter when I shall return to England, as may be most expedient.

In the mean time, the best of them are in the hands of persons who are putting them to rights, which is an expense necessary for their preservation, whether they belong to His Majesty or not.

P.S. I will get the catalogue of the pictures which I have got copied, and will send it to you. It will probably enable the Spanish government to form an opinion, without inspection, which of the pictures belong to the King.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

The Commanding officer of the 2d German dragoons having requested that Cornet Neiss, who is acting as Adjutant, might receive the pay of that situation from the period of his performing the duties of it, viz., the 5th Oct. 1813, I have the honor to request that you will submit his application to the consideration of the Commander in Chief.

Major Fredericks states that the Adjutant of the regiment is a prisoner in France, and that the officer who has hitherto acted for him received the difference of pay between his regimental commission and that of Adjutant.

I should therefore suppose that Cornet Neiss is entitled to the same allowance.

To Earl Bathurst.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 2d inst., with its enclosures, from Mr. Hamilton and the Sec. of the Treasury.

Some months ago I gave orders that the clothing and equipments for the Spanish army which were in dépôt at Coruña, should be removed to Pasages; and I learn by a letter from Col. Bourke, of the 26th ult., that all the stores there had been embarked, but that 5 vessels (2 containing Spanish equipments, and 3 ordnance and military stores) still remained in the harbour, waiting a fair wind to proceed to Pasages.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême. Aire, ce 16 Mars, 1814, à 10 heures de la nuit.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 15, et je me ressouvien parfaitement de la conversation que j'ai eu l'honneur de tenir avec votre Altesse Royale.

Je ne sais pas quels ordres votre Altesse Royale veut que je donne aux troupes à Bordeaux. Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. y a été proclamé, et je ne crois pas que M. le Maréchal Beresford se soit mêlé d'aucune manière du gouvernement. J'espère que votre Altesse Royale me fera savoir ses volontés.

Pour ce qui regarde le pays où a passé l'armée, votre Altesse Royale me permettra de lui dire que, jusqu'à ce que je croie l'opinion de Bordeaux plus prononcée qu'elle n'a été jusqu'à présent, et que l'adhésion y soit faite par d'autres villes, je ne peux pas, selon les idées de mes devoirs envers ceux que je sers et dont je possède la confiance, faire des démarches pour forcer la soumission à l'autorité de votre Altesse Royale. Je ne me refuserai pas à ce qu'on proclame le Roi; mais je prie votre Altesse Royale de m'excuser, au moment actuel, d'y prendre une part quelconque.

J'avoue à votre Altesse Royale que, si je n'étais pas porté à cette décision par mes devoirs envers les Souverains dont je commande les armées, je le serais par la proclamation de M. le Maire de Bordeaux du 12,* faite je l'espère sans le consentement de votre Altesse Royale, comme elle l'a été sans même la connaissance du Maréchal Beresford. Il n'est pas vrai que les Anglais, les Espagnols, et les Portugais '*se soyent réunis dans le midi de la France, comme d'autres peuples au nord, pour remplacer le fléau des nations par un monarque, père du peuple.*' Il n'est pas vrai '*que ce n'est que par lui que les Français peuvent appaiser le ressentiment d'une nation voisine contre laquelle les a lancés le despotisme le plus perfide.*' Il n'est pas vrai, non plus dans le sens énoncé dans la proclamation, que les '*Bourbons aient été conduits par leurs généreux alliés.*'

Je suis sûr que votre Altesse Royale n'a pas donné son consentement à cette proclamation, parceque c'est contraire à tout ce que j'ai eu l'honneur bien souvent de lui assurer; et pour montrer à votre Altesse Royale combien peu je dois avoir confiance dans les actes du Maire de Bordeaux d'après ce que je vois dans cette proclamation, j'ai eu l'honneur de lui envoyer copie des instructions que j'ai envoyées au Maréchal Beresford, et copie de son rapport, qui feront voir à votre Altesse Royale que j'ai

* See Appendix; No. X.

agi avec la même franchise envers le Maire de Bordeaux qu'envers votre Altesse Royale et les autorités de la France ; et que le Maire de Bordeaux savait la vérité le 11, quoiqu'il ait émis sa proclamation le 12.

Monseigneur, j'espère que les Souverains dont je commande les armées, et les peuples dont je possède la confiance, me croiront, et non le Maire de Bordeaux ; et que je ne serai pas obligé de publier les papiers que je mets à présent sous les yeux de votre Altesse Royale, mais votre Altesse Royale me permettra de lui dire que je désire me tenir à l'écart d'une cause qui n'est pas guidée par l'exacte vérité.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Thomson, Orthez.

16th March, 1814.

Referring to your letter of the 12th inst., and the purport of the report of Surgeon Gen. Burrows, Portuguese service, of the difficulties experienced on the depôt duties of that service, by the contractor's depreciation of the value of the *cruzado novo*, I have the Field Marshal's commands to transmit the Proclamation issued on that subject, by which you will observe the *cruzado* has been overvalued 72 centimes, as stated in Mr. Burrows' letter, now returned, corrected by the Military Secretary. Mr. Burrows will see the propriety, under these circumstances, of taking measures to rectify the misunderstanding in the expenditure of the department under his control.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Aire, 17th March, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that Marshal Beresford arrived in Bordeaux on the 12th inst., and Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie is now there with the division of troops under his command.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Aire, 17th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movements of the army on the 18th March :

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will march at daybreak, and pass through the town of Aire to the bridge over the Leés river on the great road from Aire to Vic Bigorre.

That brigade of cavalry, supported by one brigade of infantry and 3 guns of the 3d division, will form the advanced guard of the column, and will continue to move forward by the great road of Vic Bigorre to Madiran.

The 3d division will follow this advanced guard.

The 6th division will follow the 3d division ; and Sir H. Clinton will receive further directions respecting the destination of the 6th division, on its march between Viella and Madiran.

The baggage of the troops above mentioned will follow in rear of the 6th division in the order of the column.

Gen. Freyre will put the Spanish corps under his orders in motion at 9 a.m., and having passed the Adour by the bridge of Barcelonne, this corps will continue its march by the Vic Bigorre road. It will be directed to canton in the villages near the road when the column receives orders to halt.

The Portuguese artillery under Lieut. Col. Arentschildt is attached for the present to the Spanish corps, and is to move and to canton with it, unless when a different destination is particularly allotted to it.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will move at 6 a.m. by St. Germier to Riscle, and will continue its march from thence to Castelnau.

This brigade will put itself in communication on the right with the column moving on the Vic Bigorre road between Viella and Madiran.

The 10th and 15th hussars and the Light division will move forward at 7 a.m. towards Plaisance, at which place the column is to halt.

The hussars are to be in communication by flanking parties with Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade.

The 4th division will follow the route of the Light division, and Sir G. L. Cole will halt the division between St. Germier and Plaisance, and report where it has halted.*

Sir R. Hill will be so good as move the troops under his immediate orders into the neighbourhood of Conchez.

Head quarters will move to Viella.

* The presence of the 4th division being no longer requisite in the direction of Bordeaux, it was now upon its way back to rejoin the main body of the army.

The enemy have abandoned all the batteries and forts on the left bank of the Garonne, and I conceive there can be no difficulty for ships of war to enter that river; and it is desirable that no time should be lost, as, until the ships of war shall arrive, we cannot have the use of the river.

The enemy have there one 74 gun ship, two brigs, several gun boats, and privateers manned and armed.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Aire, 17th March, 1814, 3 P.M.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th inst. since I wrote to you this morning. I have not been informed of any fort at the entrance, excepting that of Gave, on the left bank, which the enemy have abandoned.

There is that of Blaye, nearly opposite Medoc, which we cannot attack till the ships of war enter the river. It is desirable, therefore, that as soon as a sufficient naval force can be collected the ships should come in.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Aire, 17th March, 1814.

I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th last night, and I am highly flattered by the confidence which the government are pleased to repose in my judgment.

There can be no doubt that the French government are much distressed for men. The conscripts desert in all directions; and the armies are much reduced by the daily combats in which they are engaged. The proposition, therefore, to withdraw the garrisons from Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñíscola, and Murviedro, is a scheme to bring into the field against this army from 15,000 to 20,000 men more than it has opposed to it, or than can be brought against it.

This scheme is likewise attended by another, viz., to hold Figueras and Rosas, and probably a corps of troops in the field within the Spanish frontier. The Spanish troops now in Catalonia, therefore, would be unable to co-operate with this army in any offensive operation against the enemy.

There is undoubtedly a limit to the numbers against which I can venture to contend with this army; and the Spanish nation would sustain a great misfortune if it were to be overpowered. I earnestly recommend to

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Aire, 17th March, 1814.

The Commander of the Forces directs that the whole of the 12th regt. of light dragoons may proceed without delay to join the two squadrons of that regiment already at or near Bordeaux.

The regiment will be under the orders of Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, who now commands the force detached towards Bordeaux.

I beg you will be so good as communicate this order to Major Gen. Vandeleur, and direct that I may be apprised at what time the remainder of the 12th light dragoons may be expected to reach Bordeaux.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Aire, 17th March, 1814.

One squadron of the 7th hussars is to remain till further orders at Villeneuve de Marsan, and the officer commanding that squadron is to be instructed to communicate and co-operate with Col. Campbell of the 4th Portuguese regt. of cavalry at Roquefort in putting down the banditti who have lately infested that part of the country.

The squadron of the 7th hussars which was ordered to Nogaro, will also continue there for the present.

The remaining two squadrons of the regiment will follow the movements of the hussar brigade; and Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton will be so good as instruct the Commanding officer of the regiment accordingly.

the government, therefore, not to allow any capitulation whatever to be made with the garrisons of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñíscola, and Murviedro, excepting on the basis of their being prisoners of war.

I repeat my orders to Gen. Copons on this subject, and I tell him that I desire that he will not agree to any capitulation whatever with those garrisons, or with any French troops within the Spanish frontier, excepting on the basis of their being prisoners of war, without positive orders from the government.

In recommending these measures, I feel that I am recommending a continuance of sacrifices, particularly of the meritorious city of Barcelona, as I conceive that the garrisons of Tortosa, Murviedro, and Peñíscola, will soon be in our power. But the government feel that the interests of the Spanish nation are indissolubly united with those of their Allies; they will see that the long period of their sufferings is approaching to its end, and that it is their duty to make a sacrifice for such an object as I have brought under their consideration.

The A.G. to Col. Kerriſon, 7th hussars.

17th March, 1814.

I am commanded by his Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington to direct you to cause the French prisoner, taken by your detachment, and stated in your report of the 16th inst. to belong to the band that attacked the 7th division convoy, to be hanged. You will see the expediency of causing this execution to be carried into effect at such time and place, and with such publicity, as may discourage the continuance of the predatory hostility which this band have commenced to wage.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., left column.

17th March, 1814.

I have shown your note to my Lord Wellington relative to the Commandant at Dax, and I have been directed to refer to the Q. M. G. as to the expediency of the measure. Gen. Murray seems to think, that from the late instructions he has transmitted to Col. De Lancey, such arrangement will be unnecessary; but should it appear that the civil magistrates of Dax continue desirous of such an appointment, I am directed to say that his Excellency will approve of your nomination of an officer to those duties; as at all events, from the detached position of the army, I should be obliged to call on your corps to answer the service, in case of forming such a station. I think it well to acquaint you that there are Commandants at St. Palais, Orthez, St. Sever, and Mont de Marsan, should you have any occasion to require the attention of those officers.

The A.G. to Major Heise, A.A.G., 2d division.

17th March, 1814.

M. du Casse, an inhabitant, has represented that his car and oxen were taken on the 13th inst. by the mayor of Corneillan for the use of the 28th regt.; but that, in consequence of ill treatment, the drivers had deserted the above car, and returned home. Under these circumstances I have to desire that the car and oxen in question may be sent immediately under an escort to this place, and their arrival reported to the A. G.'s office. If regiments will not learn to treat with humanity the drivers as well as oxen belonging to those cars, which are granted to them as an indulgence, they must suffer the inconvenience resulting from their misconduct.

To Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Viella, 18th March, 1814, 6 P.M.

I have just received yours of yesterday. God send the news may be true!*

* The report of the defeat of Buonaparte near Soissons.

I shall be to-morrow at or near Maubourguet. You had better follow head quarters direct.

Au Maire de St. Sever.

Aire, ce 18 Mars, 1814, à 8 heures du matin.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 17.

Les rapports que je reçois de Bordeaux m'annoncent qu'à l'approche de nos troupes de cette ville les autorités constituées et le peuple y ont reconnu l'autorité de leurs anciens Rois; et je ne me suis nullement mêlé de cette affaire, ni de l'administration de la ville, depuis leur arrivée.

Si le département des Landes ou aucune ville du département désire reconnaître l'autorité de la Maison de Bourbon, je ne m'y opposerai pas; et comme je désire le bonheur de la France, je voudrais que, dans ce cas là, les autorités constituées par l'autorité du Roi soient obéies.

Je vous ai déjà dit, M. le Maire, que les Puissances Alliées sont en traité pour la paix avec le gouvernement actuel de la France, entr'autres les trois puissances dont j'ai l'honneur de commander les armées. Je crois aussi qu'on traite toujours au Congrès séant à Châtillon sur Seine.

Je ne peux pas donc commander à des individus ni aux autorités du pays, qui passent sous mes ordres par suite des opérations de la guerre, de faire un pas qui va les compromettre personnellement; surtout puisque, si la paix se fait, il faut que je cesse de leur donner les aides que, sous les circonstances actuelles, il m'est permis de leur donner.

J'ai fait connaître ces mêmes sentimens à la ville de Bordeaux, qui s'est cependant déclarée; et il reste aux autres départemens de faire ce que bon leur semblera.

Je vous prie de faire passer copie de cette lettre à M. de Carrère, qui paraît se nommer Préfet des Landes; et dites lui que, jusqu'à ce que le département des Landes se soit déclaré, je ne reconnais pas telle autorité; et que je le prie de cesser d'exercer ses fonctions, et d'en prendre le titre.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Viella, 18th March, 1814, 6 p.m.

I have just received your letter of the 16th. I rather believe you are mistaken about the state of the provisions at Bayonne. The inhabitants may be distressed, but that the French officers will not mind; and, at all events, our blockade is not sufficiently close to keep them in if they wish to come out.

G. O.

Viella, 18th March, 1814.

1. The officers in charge of the baggage of the 74th, 83d, 87th, 88th, 91st, and the Paymaster of the 88th regt., are to be put in arrest for neglect of duty in allowing the bâtnen attached to the baggage of their several regiments to put their arms on the mules, contrary to orders to which their attention was again called only two days ago.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the General officers commanding the divisions to march their divisions in columns of 3 men abreast upon all occasions when practicable, excepting when forming to attack an enemy.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the following measures may be taken to prevent the baggage from filling and impeding the roads:

4. The General officers commanding divisions are requested to order one man of the Staff corps to attend the baggage on the march.

5. The officer who will be with the baggage of the leading brigade is to march on one side of the road, and all the baggage is to follow him.

6. The soldiers of the Staff corps are to keep clear on the opposite side of the road a sufficient space for a carriage to pass: this must be done whether the baggage is moving or halting.

I have reason to believe that they have provisions for the troops for 6 months. Under these circumstances, I would recommend that you should attack the citadel at all events. Success will make the subsequent blockade more easy, and we may be able to keep it by Spanish troops. I will write to you further upon this subject at another time. I don't think it necessary that you should send for the guns till you shall have more certainty about the stores.

You will have heard that the people of Bordeaux proclaimed Louis XVIII., notwithstanding that Marshal Beresford informed them from me that we were treating for peace, and that, if we made peace, all assistance must be withheld from them.

The enemy collected at Conchez some days ago, thinking, I suppose, that we had detached upon Bordeaux more largely than we did. I waited quietly till all my means coming up were arrived, and I am now moving upon them in earnest.

We have a report of Buonaparte having been beat near Soissons; but I believe the preliminaries are agreed upon, though not signed.

I have ordered all the small vessels in San Sebastian to be pressed, which will give the Commissaries the means of moving the stores from Pasages.

P.S. I have used the telegraph as the cipher, upon which I send you a memorandum. I use the cipher, because I understand that the enemy were at Hagetmau yesterday.

To Earl Bathurst.

Viella, 18th March, 1814.

I consider it but justice to enclose a letter and its enclosures which I have received from the Spanish Minister at War, detailing the circum-

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Viella, 18th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movements of the army to take place on the 19th March:

The centre column will continue its march by the Vic Bigorre road to Maubourguet, where it will receive further orders.

This column will be composed of the 3d division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry, in the same order as this day, and of the 6th division, followed by Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry. This brigade of cavalry will move by Montus, Heres, and Caussade, if that road is good; if otherwise, the brigade will join the column near Madiran, by the most convenient route.

The pontoon train will follow the 6th division until Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade comes into the column, which brigade will then pass on in front of the pontoons.

The baggage of the troops above mentioned is to follow the troops in the order of the column.

Sir T. Picton will be so good as put the head of the column in march at 7 A.M.

The Light division and hussar brigade will move from Plaisance, by La Deveze to Auriebat, where the column will receive further orders.

The hussar brigade will communicate on the right with the column marching upon Maubourguet, by the great road from Aire to Vic Bigorre.

Lord E. Somerset will be so good as send a strong patrol from Plaisance to Marciac, and will communicate with that patrol from Auriebat.

The 4th division will continue its march by the great road from Barcelonne to Plaisance.

The squadron of the 18th hussars which is with the 4th division will continue to move with it.

The Spanish corps will move to-morrow morning at daybreak by the villages of Rosés, Crouseille, and Lasserre, to Moncaup, where it will receive further orders.

Gen. Freyre will be so good as move only 2 guns by the above route, and he will order the rest of the Portuguese artillery attached to the corps to get into the great road to Maubourguet, and close up to the rear of the 6th division on that road. The baggage of head quarters will move to-morrow to Maubourguet, there to receive further orders.

stances of an offer made by Marshal Suchet to withdraw all the garrisons from Catalonia, excepting from Figueras and Rosas, by which, exclusive of what they have in the field now in Catalonia, the enemy would have augmented their disposable force against the Allies to the amount of about 20,000 veteran troops.

The government having referred the matter for my opinion, I have recommended to them not to allow of any capitulation with any French troops in Spain, excepting on the condition of their being prisoners of war; and I have ordered the General officer commanding in Catalonia not to make any capitulation excepting on those terms, unless under the positive orders of the Spanish government.

The A.G. to Col. Dickson, Royal artillery.

18th March, 1814.

I am directed by the Field Marshal to send you the annexed representation, on the part of the mayor of the commune of Cazeres, of some soldiers of the Portuguese

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Maubourgnet, 19th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 20th March:

The army will move forward to-morrow in two columns upon Tarbes.

The right column will be composed of the 3d division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry, and of the troops under the immediate orders of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill. This column will move by the direct road from Vic Bigorre to Tarbes. It will be prepared to march from Vic Bigorre at 7½ A.M.; but Sir R. Hill will not put the column in motion till directed to do so. Sir R. Hill will allot such force as he may think expedient, to move through the country on the right flank of the column and cover its march on that side.

The left column of the army is to assemble at Rabastens; and it will be directed from thence upon Tarbes, by the great road leading from Rabastens to that place.

This column is to be composed of the Light division and hussar brigade, followed by the 5th division and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry. All these troops will move so as to be before daybreak at Rabastens, and will form the column in the order above mentioned. The column is not to move on, however, from Rabastens till ordered to do so.

The Spanish division under Gen. Freyre will also belong to the left column, and will close up to the other troops above mentioned.

The 4th division is to move to-morrow morning, at as early an hour as possible, upon Rabastens, and Sir G. L. Cole will be so good as send forward to that place a report of his progress.

The baggage of the troops composing each column of the army is to move in rear of the column in the same order as the troops.

Note. The position which the French army occupied near Tarbes was very strong and commanding on the front looking towards that town; and any attempt to force it upon that side must have been attended with very considerable difficulty and loss. The arrangement given above contemplated, therefore, the dislodgement of the enemy by directing a large part of the allied army along the prolongation of the right flank of his position, whilst the position should be menaced at the same time with a direct attack in front, from the side of Tarbes, by the remainder of the allied force.

The troops destined to act against the enemy's right were not brought together at Rabastens, however, till after nightfall, in order to conceal from the enemy the large addition made from the centre of the allied army to the troops which had formed the left column during its forward movement on the 19th.

On the morning of the 20th, the head of the column which moved from Rabastens continued its march for a considerable way by the great road which goes direct to Tarbes; but the 6th division, which was towards the centre of the column, being moved out to the left, gained early possession of the high grounds which were in the prolongation of the French position, and drove back the several bodies of the enemy's troops which attempted, wherever the ground favored them, to retard its progress. The other troops composing the left column of the allied army were successively ordered up to the heights along which the 6th division was advancing. And the direct movement of the right column, from the side of Tarbes, proceeding at the same time, the French army was dislodged from its position without difficulty, and was under the necessity of making at last a hasty and somewhat disorderly retreat. It took up a new position, however, upon the ridges of the most elevated parts of the hills which form the right bank of the Larret rivulet, in the vicinity of the town of Tournay.

artillery having taken the civil records of the district, which is likely to produce the most serious inconvenience to the constituted authorities and to the inhabitants.

His Excellency has observed, that if Col. — had continued with his command, such irregularity would probably not have occurred, or the trespass would certainly have been redressed: the Colonel is therefore to understand that he is not to leave his charge without orders. You are further to take measures for the recovery of the documents so stated to be removed (the soldier who had them in his possession has a defect in one of his eyes). You will cause the Portuguese officers of the brigade in question to be informed, that his Lordship is highly dissatisfied at their leaving the cantonments without having previously ascertained whether the inhabitants had been justly dealt with, according to orders, and that a repetition of such omission will be noticed by the most exemplary severity.

To Earl Bathurst.

Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 10th inst., in regard to the instructions to be sent to Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck.

In consequence of the information which I had received, that Marshal Suchet about the 24th of last month had detached about 10,000 men to join Marshal Soult, I desired Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton to break up the Anglo-Sicilian army in Catalonia, and to dispose of the troops as directed by your Lordship in your letter of the th. These orders were not given till the 4th March, and were repeated on the 8th, although I knew at an earlier period that Marshal Suchet had made this detachment. The reason of the delay was that, till the road by the bridge over the lower Adour was opened, I had not with me my papers; and I did not choose to give the orders for the distribution of the troops without having before me those of your Lordship.

Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton's British corps is ordered to march along the Ebro; the Italians and Sicilians, the 10th regt. and others, are to return to Sicily. The whole comprise about 12,000 men, of which about 4000 will come here.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G. Heights near Tarbes, 20th March, 1814, 5 P.M.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as halt the troops under his immediate orders, and place them upon the right of the great road near Angos and Mascaras, and the other villages farther to the right.

The 3d division and Light division will be on the left of the great road in the neighbourhood of Calavanté, Lespouey, Lansac, and Laslades.

The 3d division will be next the great road, and the Light division more to the left, extending its posts so as to communicate with the 6th division, which is at Coussan. The cavalry will canton in the villages above mentioned, and the others near which the infantry are directed to encamp.

The Spanish corps is ordered to canton at Sarouilles and Boulín.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Col. Kerrison, or Officer commanding 7th hussars.

Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

The officer commanding the 7th hussars will be so good as send instructions to the squadron of that regiment which was ordered to remain at Nogaro to move forward from thence by Manciet and Vic-Fezensac upon Auch. He will, at the same time, move another squadron of the regiment by Mirande upon Auch. The latter squadron is to be in communication with the army through Rabastens, and also from Mirande by Trie.

The Commanding officer of the 7th hussars will be so good as acknowledge the receipt of this order, and send reports to the Q. M. G. of the result of the above movements upon Auch.

The Q. M. G. would be glad to know also whether any late reports have been received from the squadron of the 7th hussars left at Villeneuve de Marsan.

I am quite at a loss in what manner to bring to join this army the troops under Lord W. Bentinck, excepting by sea to Pasages or Bordeaux, as soon as by naval assistance we shall have been enabled to open that port.

Your Lordship will see our state, and what the strength of the army is. Of this strength I beg that you will observe that the 1st and 5th divisions, Lord Aylmer's, Gen. Bradford's, and Gen. Wilson's brigades, the two latter of Portuguese infantry, and Gen. Vandeleur's brigade of cavalry, are employed with Sir J. Hope in the blockade of Bayonne; and that the 7th division are at Bordeaux.

We have about 15,000 Spaniards, of whom about 4000 are with Sir J. Hope, and 1500 at the blockade of Navarreins. Your Lordship will judge, therefore, what chance there is of my being able to protect a junction of 3000 or 4000 troops, which I suppose is the utmost extent of what Lord W. Bentinck could land at Rosas.

It is very difficult to tell what force is employed against us. The number of men supplied by the country is immense; but the desertion is likewise very great.

I believe that, excepting the skeletons of corps, Marshal Suchet has sent but few troops to Lyons; and, according to the returns which I have of a late period, his army, including his garrisons amounting to about 18,000 men, was not much less than 50,000 men, certainly now the best troops in Napoleon's service.

If I should pass the Upper Garonne, I must expect to have a part of that force against me; and your Lordship will judge how far it can be expected that I can even hold my ground, much less carry on offensive operations, with so inferior a force as I now have under my command.

I beg your Lordship particularly to observe of what number of British troops this army is composed, and what number of British infantry in particular I have *in the field*; and you will see that I am not in a situation to pretend to extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, in order to cover Lord W. Bentinck's landing and his junction with me.

I request, therefore, to have your Lordship's orders for my proceedings on this subject.

To Earl Bathurst.

Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

Your Lordship will probably see and will be astonished at the contents of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux of the 12th inst.,* notwithstanding my instructions to Marshal Sir W. Beresford, and the Marshal's report to me as communicated to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 13th.

I now enclose your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have thought proper to write to the Duc d'Angoulême on this subject.†

I likewise enclose a Tarbes newspaper, in which your Lordship will see a proclamation by Marshal Soult, which is not of a very pacific tenor.‡

To Earl Bathurst.

Tarbes, 20th March, 1814.

The enemy collected their force at Conchez on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Aire. The various detachments

* See Appendix, No. X.

† p. 376.

‡ See Appendix, No. XI.

which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th.

In the mean time, the enemy, not finding his situation at Conchez very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembège, keeping his advanced posts towards Conchez.

The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill drove in the enemy's outposts upon Lembège. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, with the 3d division, and Major Gen. Bock's brigade, made a very handsome movement upon this rear guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town;* and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabastens.

The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleac. Their centre and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Audos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabastens; and I made Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton turn and attack the right with the 6th division, through the village of Dours; while Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful. The Light division under Major Gen. C. Baron Alten likewise drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill having moved through the town and disposed his columns for the attack, the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the Light division; ours has not been considerable in any of these operations.

Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larret and the Arroz; Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton with the 6th division, and Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, with Major Gen. Ponsonby's and Lord E. Somerset's brigades, being well advanced upon their right.

Although the enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the 3d division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th and Light divisions this day.

In all the partial affairs of the cavalry, ours have shown their superiority; and 2 squadrons of the 14th dragoons under Capt. Milles on the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th on the 16th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners. The 4th Portuguese dragoons under

* Lieut. Col. Sturgeon, of the Royal Staff corps, A. Q. M. G., an officer of very superior merit, was killed in this affair. Gen. Don M. de Alava, Lord FitzRoy Somerset, and Lieut. Col. Sturgeon, had missed their way from head quarters on the morning of the 19th March, and fell in with the 6th division, halted outside the town of Vic Bigorre. They breakfasted by the road side with Major Gen. Lambert. The Compiler, then Major of brigade to Major Gen. Lambert's brigade, had entered the town and found the Tarbes newspaper, containing the Proclamation of Marshal Soult. Lieut. Col. Sturgeon having read the Proclamation, Lord FitzRoy Somerset took the newspaper to Lord Wellington, who enclosed it to the Sec. of State, as stated in the letter, p. 384. Lieut. Col. Sturgeon, on quitting the 6th division to rejoin head quarters, unfortunately got among the skirmishers of the 3d division, in the vineyards in front of Vic Bigorre, and was killed.

Col. Campbell likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.

I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

I received this night your letter of the 18th in answer to mine of the 16th.

We did the enemy's rear guard a good deal of mischief the day before yesterday at Vic Bigorre. Yesterday they took a position with their whole army near Tarbes, I believe principally with a view to see ours. We turned their right. They moved off as soon as we commenced our disposition for the attack, and we pursued them to within half a league of this place. They retired again in the night, and we have not fallen upon them at all to-day. The troops are well forwards towards the Garonne, and we move on to-morrow.

Twenty leagues is too far for you to extend the 7th division, although I don't credit the accounts of the enemy's force opposite to you. They have numbers, certainly, but not of the kind that you have to apprehend if you don't extend your force.

I have written to the Admiral again, and have informed him of the state

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

Movements of the army to take place on the 22d March :

Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole will move the 4th division and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry to-morrow morning to Trie, and will communicate from thence with Marshal Beresford at Castelnau, and with head quarters at Galan.

The 6th division will move from Bourg to Castelnau.

The hussars and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will also move to Castelnau, and Sir S. Cotton will be so good as direct one regiment of that cavalry to march with the 6th division.

After reaching Castelnau, these two brigades of cavalry are to be cantoned in front of that place in such manner as to extend along the road to Masseube, and along that of Boulogne, to both which places patrols should be sent. A cavalry post should also be established at Monleon.

The Light division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move from Lannemezan by Ugles and Monlong to Gaussen.

The 3d division will move forward to Lannemezan, and will afterwards follow the route of the Light division to Monlong.

Gen. Freyre will be so good as put the Spanish corps in motion at 7 A.M., and march by the road which leads from Tournay to Galan, where the corps will receive further directions as to the cantonments it is to occupy.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as put the troops under your immediate orders in motion to-morrow morning, and advance by the great road as far as Monrejean, sending a part of your cavalry more forward, and pushing your patrols as far as you can upon the Toulouse road by St. Gaudens. It is desirable to keep up the appearance of the enemy being followed by the main body of the army in that direction.

I enclose for your information an extract from the general arrangement, showing what the situation of the rest of the army will be to-morrow. I beg you will keep up a communication from Lannemezan with the centre divisions and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry.

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

Capt. English will put the pontoon train in motion from Vic Bigorre at daybreak to-morrow morning, and will move by Rabastens and St. Sever to Trie.

Capt. English will send forward to report to the officers at Trie at what time he expects to reach that place.

An officer's detachment from Col. Vivian's brigade will proceed to St. Sever this evening, and a patrol from that detachment will go to-morrow morning at daybreak by Rabastens towards Vic Bigorre, till it meets the pontoon train. The detachment will then escort the pontoon train on its march, as above pointed out.

of the fort of Gave. When you have the fleet in the river, and the more quick and easy communication by water, you may do what you please.

I will desire Sir R. Kennedy to leave Mr. Ogilvie with you.

I beg you will tell the Mayor that, till I can get so forward as to protect the navigation of the Garonne, it is obvious that I cannot accomplish any objects of his application. He should have considered this matter before he proclaimed Louis XVIII.

You will do well to keep your troops as clear of the town and as much collected as possible. If you cannot get them under cover in a suburb, or in some place in which they are well connected, put them in camp if the weather is at all favorable. I mention this, because if the Mayor's account be strictly true, there will be most probably a counter revolution in the town, unless I should get on much faster than I believe I shall; or unless the town should be relieved by the navy entering the river, which I don't think they will. This is between ourselves.

Your answer to the Duc d'Angoulême was quite correct. Prevent riot if you can; but you are not strong enough to master the town of Bordeaux, and therefore don't attempt it. On the other hand, they can do you no harm if you don't extend yourself too much, and you are not in the midst of them.

You shall hear from me constantly. Any news from the interior will be most acceptable.

I don't exactly know where the partisans are that the Mayor describes. We have got the better of those about Roquefort, &c.; and if you will write to Col. Campbell at Roquefort, he will, I dare say, put down this party that annoys the town of Bordeaux. But I beg that you will talk to the Duc d'Angoulême on this subject, and point out to him that the existence of these partisans, and the necessity of employing our troops to get the better of them, shows either that the spirit of the country is against him, or that there is very little authority in his partisans in the country.

I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether there are any symptoms of insurrection in La Vendée or elsewhere.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

I have this night received a letter from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, in which his Lordship informs me that the enemy have re-occupied the fort of Gave, on the left bank of the Garonne at the entrance. It is unfortunate that His Majesty's ships were not ready to enter the river when we occupied the town of Bordeaux; although Lord Dalhousie tells me that Lord Cochrane was in the habit of entering and quitting the river when he pleased, notwithstanding the fire of the forts. You will be the best judge whether you can do so now. I am now moving towards, and hope soon to be in possession of, the head of the Garonne, and cannot extend to the mouth unless His Majesty's ships can enter the river.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814, à 5 heures.

Je vous envoie un *warrant* pour 60,000 *duros* à compte de votre *presupuesto*, que le Général Wimpffen vous aura prié de faire faire différem-

ment. Vous prendrez cette somme à Pasages; et, en attendant qu'elle vienne, faites moi dire si vous avez besoin de quelque avance.

To Earl Bathurst.

Tournay, 21st March, 1814.

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 9th regarding the — Ambassador's brother.

As the aides de camp to British General officers live with them, it is not very usual to ask a General officer to take a person as his aide de camp. The same practice does not prevail in the Spanish service; and for this reason I have been very urgently pressed before to appoint — to be my aide de camp. I am acquainted with him, and have no objection to him excepting that he is a person of a very indifferent military reputation; and, although I feel every inclination to gratify the —, I don't think I ought to take a Spanish officer as my aide de camp, whose reputation was considered too bad to associate with the aides de camp of Gen. —.

To his last application, in support of which he sent among others a letter from your Lordship, I answered, through a common friend, that if he would join his regiment, and do his duty for so long, and under such circumstances as that his reputation as an officer would be thought well of in the army, I would afterwards appoint him my aide de camp, otherwise I could not: instead of joining his regiment, I understand that he went to see his brother at Cordova.

Under these circumstances, it cannot be expected that I should appoint him to any situation on the Staff, particularly not about me.

Au Maire d'Hagetmau.

Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814.

Je reçois votre lettre du 19. Vous aurez la bonté de faire arrêter Dupoy, ancien maire; Saubaigné, ex-adjoint d'Hagetmau; et le nommé Mathieu, ex-employé des droits réunis; et tout autre que vous pourrez attraper, qui ont eu part dans l'affaire des partisans à Hagetmau le 18. Pour moi je suis en cela l'exemple des Généraux Français, et je fais pendre tous ceux qui font le métier de partisans, et je ferai brûler leurs maisons.

Je vous recommande, M. le Maire, très spécialement de veiller à la police de la commune. Je serais fâché d'être obligé de faire avancer des troupes pour maintenir la police sur les communications de l'armée. Si j'y suis obligé, il faut que le pays pourvoie à leur entretien et nourriture.

A M. —.

Tournay, ce 21 Mars, 1814.

Depuis que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous voir hier au soir j'ai reçu la lettre incluse pour vous de la part de Don P. Vallejo. Je serais bien aise si je pouvais vous être de quelque utilité. Dans les circonstances du moment je ne le crois pas possible; et si vous désirez vous déclarer, je vous conseille d'aller à Bordeaux vous joindre avec Monseigneur le Duc d'Angoulême.

A Don P. Vallejo.

Galan, ce 22 Mars, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 9, et j'ai envoyé à M. — celle que vous lui avez écrite. J'ai eu le plaisir de le voir, et il dina avec moi avant hier à Tarbes. Les circonstances jusqu'à présent ne me paraissent pas favorables pour faire usage de ses talens. Vous savez qu'on

traite toujours de la paix à Châtillon sur Seine; et je craindrais de le compromettre inutilement si je le mettais en avant sous les circonstances actuelles. C'est ce que je ne veux faire avec personne.

Le Duc d'Angoulême est à Bordeaux, et cette ville s'est déclarée en faveur de la Maison de Bourbon; mais je ne vois pas que son exemple ait été suivi par d'autres.

On m'a dit à Tarbes avant hier que le Roi avait passé Toulouse, allant en Catalogne. Je n'en ai pas des nouvelles de Toulouse, mais celui qui me l'a dit avait l'air de le savoir.

Au Duque del Infantado.

Galan, ce 22 Mars, 1814.

Le Général Wimpffen vous aura écrit sur l'habillement, &c., pour les Gardes Espagnoles; et je vous écris seulement pour vous remercier de m'avoir communiqué la lettre de la Régence passée aux Cortes. Je l'ai lue avec la plus parfaite satisfaction.

Vous verrez ce qui se passe de ce côté-ci. C'est assez amusant de chasser une armée Française en France même!

J'ai eu la nouvelle à Tarbes avant hier au soir que le Roi avait passé Toulouse avec son frère et son oncle, allant en Catalogne.

Je n'ai pas eu la nouvelle de Toulouse, mais celui qui me l'a dit paraissait le savoir. Dieu veuille que ce soit vrai!

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

Galan, 22d March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 23d March:

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as move the hussar brigade, and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, by Boulogne to Puymaurin, and will carry forward these two brigades from thence in such manner as to place the right at L'Isle en Dodon and adjacents, and the left towards La Barthe and Sauveterre.

The 6th division will move by Boulogne to Puymaurin.

The 4th division and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry will move from Trie, by Castelnau and Boulogne to Nenigan and Lunax.

The Light division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move by the great road to near Castelnau, and will thence proceed to Boulogne. The 3d division will follow the same route; but, on these troops arriving at Boulogne, the Light division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will take their cantonments towards the village of Peguilhan, Mondillan, and St. Pé del Bose. The 3d division will take theirs on the side of Blajan. The Royal Staff corps will halt at Boulogne, and the artillery of the divisions will remain as near to that place as they can find accommodation.

One squadron of Col. Vivian's brigade will turn off at Castelnau and proceed to Mas-seube, from whence a patrol is to be sent forward to Auch, and the report of that patrol is to be transmitted to the Q. M. G. at Boulogne.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as order one squadron of cavalry to move from Boulogne upon Ville Franche and Simorre, and to be in communication with the cavalry in the neighbourhood of La Barthe. Sir S. Cotton will be so good as have cavalry posts at St. Frajon and at St. Laurens.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will station posts at Sarremezan and at Mon-gaillard. And the detachment sent to Sarremezan will patrol towards St. Gaudens, and report to head quarters. This detachment can probably march to-morrow morning from Monleon direct to Sarremezan.

The Spanish corps will move at 9 a.m. by Castelnau to Betbeze and Termes, and Gen. Freyre may occupy Castelnau also if necessary.

Head quarters will move to Boulogne.

Q. M. G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Galan, 22d March, 1814.

Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as continue your movement to-morrow by the great road as far as St. Gaudens, if circumstances permit.

I am to beg you will understand, however, that it is by no means Lord Wellington's intention that you should commit yourself against the enemy, in the event of his halting any considerable force in position in your front. In that case you will be so good as place your troops in a good position, and wait the effect of a combined operation from the centre of the army to dislodge the enemy.

Head quarters will be to-morrow at Boulogne; the 3d division at Blajan.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Galan, 22d March, 1814.

I received yesterday your letter of the 14th. I am very much afraid that the real mischief is only now beginning in Spain.

I was always certain that the conduct of the people of Madrid towards the Cortes would, after a short time, be the same as that of the people of Cadiz. No popular assembly can exist if it opens its galleries under any other system than that in use in England, unless the press is restrained.

I heard at Tarbes the other day that the King had passed Toulouse on his return to Spain. I have not this report from Toulouse; but the persons who reported it appear to know.

I entertain no doubt that Buonaparte has been terribly beaten in an action fought near Laon with the Prussians on the 9th and 10th. Some say that he has retired to Orleans.

P.S. I enclose a letter for Don P. Vallejo, one for the Duque del Infantado, and one for Don Blas de Ostolaza.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

22d March, 1814.

It is understood that there are 3 carts at St. Jean de Luz, which have lately arrived from Oporto for the purpose of conveying the printing press attached to this office: I will therefore thank you to cause immediate inquiry to be made about them; and should you find that they have arrived, I request you will dispatch them for the head quarters of the army with the least possible delay. I enclose to you an order on the nearest troop or detachment of the Royal Waggon Train for such number of horses as may be necessary to draw them. The carts have been constructed for two horses each; and if only one cart should have arrived, you are to send off that cart without waiting for the others, taking care, however, to forward the latter whenever they do arrive. The Waggon Train must furnish harness, and you will arrange with the Commanding officer that both the horses and their equipment shall be of the very best description. As the carts will be empty, and the horses in good order, I shall calculate upon their marching from 6 to 8 leagues a day, on their route to the army.

The A.G. to the Commandant at Vic Bigorre.

22d March, 1814.

You will use your utmost endeavor to remove the sick and wounded now collected at Vic Bigorre to the hospital forming at Tarbes, when you will remove with the company under your command to that place. You will report to this office the execution of this order, or any difficulty that may impede its performance.

The detachment or company of the 6th division forming part of your command is to remove to Tarbes also, as it is desirable that no troops should remain at Vic Bigorre.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

22d March, 1814.

With reference to your communications of the 16th and 18th inst., I am to acquaint you, the Commander of the Forces has heard with concern, that Portuguese and Spanish officers, with detachments, have collected at St. Jean de Luz, as in the first instance that arrangement has not been authorised by any instructions; and secondly, the delay must have been known to be equally irregular and unnecessary by the persons of all ranks remaining there; St. Jean de Luz not being more than two leagues from either of the dépôts at Urrugne and Irun. You are to order the senior officers of the respective detachments to make immediate arrangements for the march of the officers and soldiers of all descriptions improperly assembled at that station, to their established dépôts of sick, and to the army, if effective; and after the necessary supply has been issued to enable the due compliance with these orders, you are not to grant any rations to Spanish or Portuguese

officers or troops without thoroughly understanding the nature of the duty that leads them to the station, or the specific orders from the heads of departments to that effect. To make this point perfectly clear to the Spanish troops, I enclose you a letter on the subject, addressed to me from the Chief of the Staff of that army, which you will cause to be promulgated.

To Col. Lord C. Manners, 3d dragoons.

Galan, 23d March, 1814.

I was quartered here last night, and am very much concerned to have received many complaints of the conduct of your brigade here on the preceding night. They destroyed as much forage as would have lasted them for a week; in numberless instances no receipts were given; and the soldiers plundered nearly every house they were in of linen, fowls, and every thing the people had.

This conduct is not less injurious to those guilty of it than it is to the inhabitants and to the army who have to follow your march. Very little attention to their duty on the part of the officers, and any obedience to the orders of the army, must prevent it; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will call upon the commanding officers of regiments to make those under them attend to their duty and obey the orders given out.

I beg, likewise, that upon the receipt of this note, the baggage of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and that of the women following the regiments, may be examined; and that those possessing any thing bu

G. O.

Boulogne, 23d March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that bullock carts are following many of the regiments of the army, as well of cavalry as of infantry, unattended by their owners or their servants, and driven by soldiers.

2. It is obvious that these carts have been detained in the service contrary to orders, and the owners have abandoned them rather than continue to follow the army.

3. The officers of the army must be aware how injurious this system is, not only to the country, but to the army itself; the means of transport in the country must be thus destroyed, and probably when the army will be most in want of these means they will fail entirely.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that immediately after the receipt of this order, the Commissaries attached to the divisions and brigades of infantry, and to regiments of cavalry, will take measures to ascertain what carts there are following the brigades and regiments to which they are attached respectively.

5. If the owners or their servants should be with the carts, they are forthwith to be paid their hire, and sent to their homes. If the owners or their servants are not with the carts, the Commissary attached to the brigade or regiment is to do every thing in his power to discover at what place and on what day they were taken into the service, and he is to deliver over to the mayor of the nearest village all the carts with their bullocks not attended by the owners or their servants, taking his receipt for them, and specifying as far as may be in his power to what village each belongs.

6. The Commissary will by letter apprise the mayor of the village to which any cart belongs, at what place and in whose possession it will be found when sent for.

7. In future the Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry, and regiments of cavalry, will make their requisitions on the mayors of the villages, for any number of carts they may require for a movement, if possible on the preceding day, and he holds them and the Commanding officers of regiments responsible that no cart is kept longer than for the day's march, and that the owner is forthwith paid and discharged.

9. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry, and regiments of cavalry, will report to the Commissary Gen. for the information of the Commander of the Forces, in detail the measures which they will have adopted in consequence of this order, specifying what number of carts they have given up, belonging to what villages, when taken, and to the mayor of what village given up.

10. The Commander of the Forces expects this report by the 26th inst.

11. This order is to be attended to by the Portuguese as well as by the British troops.

regimental necessities may be dealt by according to the rules of the service.

I have desired the Adj. Gen. to send the account of what was

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 24th March: Boulogne, 23d March, 1814.

Sir S. Cotton will move the hussars, and Major Gen. Ponsouby's brigade of cavalry, beyond Lombes, in the direction of Braguirac, St. Foy, and St. Lys, so as to have his advance in these latter places.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as send patrols at the same time towards Gimont and L'Isle en Jourdain, and will likewise push patrols into the country on the right of his line of march.

The 6th division will move by L'Isle en Dodon to the neighbourhood of Lombes and Samatan.

The 4th division, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, will follow the same route, and close up towards the 6th division.

Col. Vivian will be so good as establish a post of cavalry at or near Montpezat, and send patrols into the country on the right of the line of march.

The Light division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move by St. Pé, Mondillan, Guitaud, and Anan, to L'Isle en Dodon, and will canton in the villages beyond, towards Mirambeau, Marusserre, and Agassac.

Lieut. Col. Bulow (*in command of the brigade*) will be so good as canton part of the cavalry brigade (Bock's) in St. Frajon, and have a post at Cassaignebere. This brigade will also send patrols to Aurignac, and in the direction of Fousseret.

The 3d division will follow the route above pointed out for the Light division, and will canton at Anan and neighbourhood.

The Spanish corps will move by Boulogne and Nenigan to Puymaurin, and canton in the two last mentioned places, and in their adjacents.

Col. Vivian will be so good as station a letter party of cavalry for the present at Boulogne. The pontoon train will move to-morrow to Boulogne.

Head-quarters will be at L'Isle en Dodon.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Boulogne, 23d March, 1814.

Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as continue your movement by the great road to-morrow to the neighbourhood of St. Martory, pushing on your advance as far as Martres, if the enemy retire before you beyond that place. If the enemy remain in any considerable force in your front, it is desirable that the earliest information of it should be transmitted to head quarters. A part of the centre of the army which is in this neighbourhood will not move till 9 a.m. to-morrow, that it may be in a situation to be directed upon Aurignac, should such a movement be necessary to dislodge any force in your front.

If no such movement of the centre is found necessary, head quarters will be to-morrow at L'Isle en Dodon.

There will be a post of the German cavalry at Cassaignebere to-morrow.

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 25th March, 1814:

The 2 squadrons of the 7th hussars which were yesterday at Auch are to move forward from thence by Gimont towards Toulouse.

Sir S. Cotton will close up the hussars and Major Gen. Pousouby's brigade of cavalry to the neighbourhood of St. Lys and St. Foy, and will send patrols towards Toulouse by Plaisance du Touch, also towards Noé and Muret on the right, and into the Auch road upon the left.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as have a cavalry post established at Rieumes.

The 6th and 4th divisions and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry will move forward to the neighbourhood of St. Foy.

The post which Col. Vivian's brigade was directed to place to-day at Montpezat will continue at that place; and the brigade will send out patrols to La Bastide des Feuillans, and establish a communication also between the post at Montpezat and that placed by Sir S. Cotton at Rieumes.

The squadron of Col. Vivian's brigade which was sent yesterday to Masseube has been ordered to rejoin the brigade by Lombes.

The Light division and Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move to the neighbourhood of Samatan, except one squadron of Major Gen. Bock's brigade, which will move from St. Frajon towards La Bastide des Feuillans, and establish a communication on its right with the cavalry of Sir R. Hill's column, and on its left with the cavalry posts at Montpezat and at Rieumes.

The 3d division will move to the neighbourhood of Samatan.

The Spanish corps will move to Lombes.

The pontoon train will move from Boulogne to Aurignac, where it will receive further instructions from Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

Head quarters will be at Samatan.

plundered in this village by the brigade under your command, which I beg you will have paid for. I hope the officers will attend to what I have above written, and that I shall have no further reason to complain.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

23d March, 1814.

I enclose a complaint addressed to the Commander of the Forces from the mayor of Espelette, of frequent outrages committed in that vicinity, and towards Cambo, and which are laid to the charge of Spanish followers, supposed to belong to an hospital station of Gen. Morillo's division, or servants of officers who remain wounded in that neighbourhood. You will ascertain the names of the Spanish officers collected at Cambo, from the British Commandant at that place, of which you will acquaint me for his Excellency's information; and I beg you will submit to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope the expediency of reducing the several establishments in the towns of Cambo and Hasparren, and the former line of cantonments occupied by our troops, as the only means of preventing the recurrence of those irregularities. The arrival of the Waggon Train in the adjacent of St. Jean de Luz will facilitate the removal of the sick down the great road, if you can provide for the transport of them to any point on it. The Spanish and Portuguese sick should be collected at their depôts of Irun and Urrugne.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

23d March, 1814.

I have mentioned to my Lord Wellington your conception of being charged in a great measure with the port duties, which he does not seem to allow was his intention. His Lordship states, on the contrary, that instructions were left with the mayor, M. St. Jean, to forward weekly the amount of the sum collected by the port duties, which he has omitted to do. Lord Wellington dispenses for the present with your interference on this head, with the exception of your desiring the mayor to forward the statement weekly, as above mentioned, including the back period; and you will communicate to me any observations which you conceive might be formed into regulations on this head of service.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

I enclose a letter which I received from a gentleman at Tarbes, regarding the robbery of a mare at his house by some of your division, which I understand to be near Oleac. I shall be much obliged to you if you will inquire about the mare and let me know the result.

I likewise request you to send on the enclosed to Sir S. Cotton, in order that he may inquire about the double barrelled gun, said to be taken by one of his servants. I conclude that he must have been quartered at the house.

G. O.

L'Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

1. In consideration of the bad weather during which the troops have carried on their operations during the winter, and of the consequent wear and tear of shoes, the Commander of the Forces has determined that each non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the infantry, who was present with his regiment between the 8th and 14th Dec. 1813, between the 2d and 8th Jan., or between the 14th Feb. and 24th March, 1814, shall receive from the Commissariat a pair of shoes gratis.

2. The Commanding officers of regiments are to have lists made of the several men having claims for shoes under this order.

3. Requisitions will be made upon the Commissary Gen. for the number of pairs of shoes required, which will be issued as circumstances will permit. In the mean time the General officers commanding divisions and brigades, will direct the officers commanding regiments to make every exertion in the towns and villages through which they will pass, to provide shoes for the men, for which the Commissaries attached to the brigades will pay, and they will be received as part of those due under this order.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a list of officers recommended for promotion, and letters from the commanding officers of the regiments in which the vacancies have occurred. I likewise beg leave to transmit, for the favorable consideration of the Commander in Chief, a memorial from Lieut. Col. Williamson. I am aware that it has not been usual to attend to applications of this description; but, from the peculiar circumstance of both his sons having been killed in action in the Peninsula, I am induced to submit the memorial to His Royal Highness' attention.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Fane, cavalry.

24th March, 1814.

It is necessary the artillery should have such of the horses captured by the 13th light dragoons as will answer that service; but, in consequence of the continued movement of the army, there will be no objection to the selection being made at the head quarters of the brigade by the senior officer of artillery attached to Sir R. Hill's corps, to whom I enclose a letter from Lieut. Col. Dickson, with a view that you should, in forwarding it, arrange the time and place of inspection. The horses selected for the artillery you will be so good as send at once to head quarters, when the usual receipt will be given for them by Col. Dickson, on which subsequent payment will be made.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, cavalry.

24th March, 1814.

I have to request you will call on the Commissary of your brigade either to deliver up the muleteers mentioned in the accompanying report, and who were arrested on a charge of robbery near Rabastens by a dragoon of the Staff corps, or satisfy the people injured by paying on the part of the offenders the estimated value of the property stolen, viz., 64 dollars. To remove any difficulty that may interfere with the arrangement of this affair, I am directed to beg you will observe to the Commissariat officer in question, on ascertaining the persons who committed the robbery, by finding the articles lost in their possession, it belonged to him to have fully satisfied the persons aggrieved, or to have left the prisoners in custody to answer for the offence with which they were charged.

The above being my Lord Wellington's decision, I can only admit of the alternative of the surrender of the prisoners, or the production of the amount lost; and I beg of your Lordship to communicate to me the result of this reference, and at the same time to return the enclosures, and mention the name of the Commissary.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

I have received your dispatch, No. 33, of the 15th inst. I beg that you will give directions that the castle of Alicante may be given over to the Spanish authorities, and that the detachments of the several regiments which are there in garrison may embark for Sicily, Gibraltar, or Pasages, in order to join their regiments.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

L'Isle en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as move forward the column under your orders to-morrow beyond Martres, so as to place your advance in the neighbourhood of St. Elix.

A squadron of Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move to-morrow from St. Frajon towards La Bastide des Feuillans to keep up the communication of the centre of the army with your column.

The pontoon train has been ordered to move to-morrow from Boulogne to Aurignac, there to receive from you further instructions. I beg you will be so good as have it moved forward upon Martres, to join the right column.

In case the pontoons do not reach the rear of your column to-morrow, however, I am to request that you will take precautions for their security on the march to join you the following day.

Head quarters will be to-morrow at Samatan.

To Earl Bathurst.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

The enemy continued his retreat after the affair near Tarbes on the 20th, during the night and following days, and arrived yesterday at Toulouse. Their troops have marched with such celerity, that, excepting the advanced guard of the cavalry attached to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps under Major Gen. Fane, who attacked the enemy's rear guard at St. Gaudens, our troops have never been able to come up with them.

I enclose Major Gen. Fane's report to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill of this affair, which is highly creditable to the 13th light dragoons.*

The left and centre of the army are within two leagues of Toulouse, on the roads leading from Auch and this place. The right, under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, are on the road from St. Gaudens, at a greater distance; but they will be up to-morrow.

I have no very recent report from Bordeaux, and don't know whether the squadron has yet arrived off the Garonne.

I enclose a report from Dep. Commissary Gen. Ogilvie, reporting the mode in which he seized an American privateer in the Garonne, which is highly creditable to him.

I have no recent reports from Catalonia.

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations from the 7th to the 20th inst.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations from the 7th to the 20th March, 1814.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	4	3	41	21	51
Wounded	36	29	360	40	425
Missing	4	1	33	34	38

To Earl Bathurst.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

I think it proper to inform your Lordship that I have every reason to

* Major Gen. Fane to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B. Borde, 22d March, 1814, 9 P.M.

Having advanced as ordered, I came up with the enemy's rear guard, about one league from St. Gaudens. It was supported by four or five squadrons of dragoons, formed upon the height in front of the town.

With two squadrons of the 13th light dragoons, supported by part of the 3d dragoon guards, I drove in their advance, and their support having remained too long in front of St. Gaudens, the 13th dragoons were enabled to come up with it. They charged the enemy's squadrons with the greatest gallantry, and drove them through the town. The enemy having again formed beyond the town, they were again attacked, and pursued more than two miles.

A number of the enemy have been killed, and 102 men, and about the same number of horses, taken. 30 of the men are badly wounded.

Capt. M'Alister, who led the advance, much distinguished himself, and nothing could exceed the bravery and good conduct of the whole of the regiment.

I had reason to be much satisfied with the conduct of Brigade Major Dunbar, who was amongst the foremost in the attack.

My loss has been very trifling; I hope not more than 4 or 5 wounded.

believe, from the reports which I have received, that King Ferdinand, his uncle, and his brother, have passed Toulouse on their way to Spain by Perpignan.

To Earl Bathurst.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have received Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton's answer to my orders of the 4th March, a copy of which I forwarded to your Lordship, and which were in conformity with your Lordship's instructions to me.

The Lieut. General informs me, however, that the greatest part of the transport tonnage having been ordered away by Lieut. Gen. Lord W. Bentinck, with a view to his Lordship's expedition to Italy, it is not in his power to carry into execution that part of the instructions which refers to the removal of the troops from Tarragona to Sicily and Gibraltar.

The A.G. to Brig. Major Bürtling, cavalry.

25th March, 1814.

Sir S. Cotton has intimated to me, that you have been gazetted to a troop in the hussars of the Legion, and that in consequence you will be obliged to resign your Staff appointment. The Lieut. General has further proposed Capt. Childers, of the 11th light dragoons, as your successor. Although, under the circumstances stated, I have no doubt that his Excellency would accede to the arrangement suggested, yet I cannot think of submitting it till the receipt of your sentiments on the subject, which I beg you will let me have at your earliest convenience.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

St. Lys, 26th March, 1814.

Since I wrote to you on the 18th we attacked the enemy's rear guard at Vic Bigorre on the 19th, and we had a partial affair with their whole army at Tarbes on the 20th, and were very near catching them in a terrible situation. We have since followed them, and our posts are now within 2 leagues of Toulouse.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814, 11½ A.M.

I enclose to you the last report that has come in from the front of this column.

We shall probably be closed up to-morrow about St. Foy and St. Lys, and most probably you will be directed to move on between Noé and Muret, if there is nothing in your quarter to make any other arrangement necessary. We shall then have the whole army pretty well connected.

I shall be glad to hear from you whether any of the enemy's force has gone to the right bank of the Garonne. I send this to Montpezat to be forwarded thence by Fousseret.

Samatan, 25th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 26th March, 1814 :

Marshal Beresford will encamp the 6th and 4th divisions beyond Fontenilles, in the direction of La Salvetat St. Gilles, and throw forward an advance of infantry into La Salvetat, and also into Leguevin. Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry will canton near these two divisions on the great road of Auch towards Leguevin.

The Light division and 3d division will encamp in the neighbourhood of Fontsorbes, with an advance of infantry from the Light division in the village of Plaisance du Touch.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will move to Rieumes, and thence to St. Clar de Rivière.

The Spanish corps will move to Bragairac and St. Foy.

Head quarters will be at St. Lys.

Sir R. Hill will move forward beyond Noé, and place his advance of cavalry at Muret; and will put himself in communication on the left with Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry at St. Clar.

Sir S. Cotton will place the hussars and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry at Salvetat St. Gilles, Plaisance, and such cantonments on the right towards Seysses and La Masquere as he may deem it expedient to occupy.

We have had a good deal of rain, and I fear the Garonne is too full and large for our bridge; if not, we shall be in that town, I hope, immediately. Hill is on the great road from St. Gaudens; Beresford on that from Auch; and I am between them.

I have no late news from England. I enclose the French papers of the 19th and 20th, and the last *white cockade* news. I don't understand the position at Rheims and Châlons, particularly after the defeat at Laon, which appears to be certain.

I shall be glad to hear how you are going on. The sappers and engineers shall march forthwith, and I will send you some volunteer engineers from the line.

P.S. I send you a duplicate of my letter of the 18th, in case you should not have received it.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

26th March, 1814.

I have the Field Marshal's commands to request you will cause Capt. Craig to proceed, on the earliest favorable opportunity, from Lisbon for Passages, removing with him all the documents belonging to the A. G.'s department now under his charge. You will direct Capt. Craig to report his embarkation from Lisbon and his arrival at Passages, it being intended that the office under his direction should

Instructions communicated by the Q. M. G.

St. Lys, 26th March, 1814.

Arrangement for the movement of the army on the 27th March:

Sir R. Hill will move the right column of the army to the neighbourhood of Muret, and push forward its advance guard to Portet. He will be so good as put the column in motion at such time as will enable the advance guard to be at Portet at 9 A.M.

Further instructions will be sent to Sir R. Hill at Portet.

The Light division will move forward so as to be at Tournefeuille at 9 A.M.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as attach 2 squadrons of the hussar brigade to the Light division, to be with that division at Tournefeuille at the hour above mentioned; and will place the remainder of the brigade at the same time between Tournefeuille and Portet, towards St. Simon, to keep up the communication between the Light division and the right column of the army.

Major Gen. Ponsouby's brigade will be in readiness to move from its cantonments, if necessary, to support the hussar brigade.

Marshal Beresford will move forward 2 brigades of infantry, with a brigade of artillery and 2 squadrons of Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, by the Auch road, so as that these troops may arrive at 9 A.M. in the neighbourhood of St. Martin du Touch.

The troops above mentioned will receive further orders at the points to which they have been directed to move. They are to march to these points without baggage, with the exception of the right column of the army in its move to Muret.

The following arrangements of the cantonments of the army are to be carried into effect to-morrow, if no other instructions are received by the troops before 10 A.M.:

Marshal Beresford will canton the 4th and 6th divisions, and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry, so as to occupy St. Martin du Touch and Leguevin, together with such villages to the left of the Auch road as may be further required for the accommodation of these troops.

The Light division will canton in Tournefeuille and Plaisance; and Sir S. Cotton will place one regiment of the hussar brigade in the same cantonments.

Another regiment of the hussar brigade will occupy La Salvétat St. Gilles, and Fontenilles.

Two squadrons of the 7th hussars will be at L'Isle en Jourdain.

The 3d division will occupy Fontserbes.

Major Gen. Pousouby's brigade of cavalry will move back to St. Clar and adjacents.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade will move to Rieumes.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as canton the infantry of the right column and part of the cavalry, so as to occupy Muret and Portet on the right, and to be in communication on the left with the troops in Plaisance and Tournefeuille.

The remainder of the cavalry of the right column will canton in the villages farther back.

subsequently be removed to St. Jean de Luz, as the most convenient station for the objects of reference.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

St. Lys, 27th March, 1814.

I have this day received your letter of the 18th; and I am quite concerned that you should have attributed my having omitted to write to you lately to any but the real cause: more occupation for my time than was convenient to me. Since I have entered France I have had more business than usual; and the Duc d'Angoulême and the emigrants, and an agent who was here from the Prince Royal of Sweden, occupied much more of my leisure than was quite fair to others. I am generally on horseback all day, and when I do write it is after dinner. I don't write, therefore, more than is absolutely necessary; and if I did not write to you, it was because I had nothing to tell you that you would not see in the dispatches. I was not aware that there was any material difference of opinion between us on any point; and if there had been, I can assure you that it would not have prevented my writing to you if I had had any thing important to inform you of, or if I had had more leisure.

In regard to Don J. Luyando's declaration in the Cortes, I was never exactly aware what it was. In a former letter I communicated to you my opinion of the existing government, and I told you what had passed between me and Alava about them. I have since had still further reason to be satisfied with their political conduct upon a proposition made by Suchet to deliver up the forts and withdraw the garrisons from Catalonia. However, I believe the whole discussion will be at an end soon, if it is not so already; as you will have heard that King Ferdinand passed Toulouse on the 18th on his way to Spain. I have heard within these two days that Napoleon had sent a messenger after him in order to stop him; but I have no reason to believe this report to be true.

I hope to pass the Garonne this night, and to be in possession of Toulouse to-morrow or next day.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Thomson, Orthez.

27th March, 1814.

In reply to the query contained in your letter of the 18th March, I am to ac-

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Portet, 28th March, 1814, 8 A.M.

Marshal Beresford will be so good as place the 4th and 6th divisions in Colomiers, Tournefeuille, and Plaisance.

Col. Vivian's brigade will continue in the cantonments to the left of the Auch road.

The hussar brigade will be in the same cantonments which it occupied yesterday, with the addition of Pontorbes, if necessary.

The Light division and 3d division will be at Cugneaux, and between Cugneaux and Plaisance.

The Portuguese troops are to be in cantonments, the British troops in camp. The camps are to be placed as much as possible out of sight from the front.

The hussar brigade will do the outpost duties in front of the Light and 3d divisions, and as far to the left as the Auch road.

The troops under Sir R. Hill will be at Portet, Muret, Villeneuve, Frousins, and adjacents; and the cavalry under Major Gen. Fane will do the outpost duties of the right of the line.

The Spanish troops will be at St. Clar and adjacents.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will canton on the right of the Spanish troops, between St. Clar and Muret.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade will remain at Rieumes.

Head quarters will be at Seysses.

quaint you, that, as Lieut. Colonel in the army, you have an authority to hold Detachment Courts Martial, vested with the same powers as Regimental Courts, and the decisions of which, under such limitations, you are enabled to confirm. You have further authority to assemble Courts Martial under the Act of the 53d of the King, and 7th July, 1813, annexed, for crimes or outrages committed against the persons or property of the inhabitants, and which courts, though so differently constituted, have the full powers allowed General Courts Martial; but the proceedings and judgment must be referred to this office, for the confirmation of his Excellency the Field Marshal.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Seysses, 29th March, 1814.

I had only this day the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' commands of the 18th and 24th inst.; and as they relate to several points on which I wish to express myself with precision, and as I write with most facility in English, I take the liberty of addressing your Royal Highness in that language.

I am much concerned to find that the statement which I had repeatedly the honor of making to your Royal Highness of the principles on which I was determined to act in regard to the cause of your Royal Highness' family in France, had made so little impression on your Royal Highness' mind, as that your Royal Highness did not perceive, till you had read my letter of the 16th, that the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux was not consistent with what I had declared to your Royal Highness. This circumstance renders caution on my part more than ever necessary. I am not acting as an individual; I am at the head of the army, and the confidential agent of three independent nations; and supposing that as an individual I could submit to have my views and intentions in such a case misrepresented, as the General of the Allied army I cannot.

I enclose to your Royal Highness the copy of a paper given, I believe, by your Royal Highness to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, which shows the consequences of these misrepresentations. I occupied Bordeaux with a detachment of the army in the course of my operations, and certain persons in the city of Bordeaux, contrary to my advice and opinion, thought proper to proclaim King Louis XVIII. These persons have made no exertion whatever; they have not subscribed a shilling for the support of the cause, and they have not raised a single soldier; and then, because I don't extend the posts of the army under my command beyond what I think proper and convenient, and their properties and families are exposed, not on account of their exertions in the cause (for they have made none), but on account of their premature declaration contrary to my advice, I am to be blamed, and, in a manner, called to account.

My experience of revolutionary wars taught me what I had to expect, and induced me to warn your Royal Highness not to be in a hurry.

I beg your Royal Highness to tell the writer of this paper, and all such persons, that no power on earth shall induce me to depart from what I conceive to be my duty towards the Sovereigns whom I am serving; and that I will not risk even a company of infantry to save properties and families placed in a state of danger contrary to my advice and opinion.

In reply to your Royal Highness' letter of the 24th inst., and upon

the whole of this subject, I have to state that I earnestly hope your Royal Highness will shape your conduct, and your Royal Highness' counsellors will advise you to draw your proclamations and declarations, in such manner as that I may not be under the necessity of declaring by proclamation what my opinions and principles have invariably been, and what I have repeatedly declared to your Royal Highness.

1st; I consider your Royal Highness free to act exactly as your Royal Highness may think proper, without consulting my opinion in any manner. All that I ask is, that neither my name, nor the name nor the authority of the allied governments, may be adduced, more particularly when I am not consulted; or, if consulted, when I have given my opinion against the measure adopted.

2d; I told your Royal Highness that, if any great town or extensive district should declare itself in favor of your Royal Highness' family, I would interfere in no manner with the government of that town or district; and that, if there was a general declaration throughout the country in favor of your House, I should deliver into your hands the government of the whole country which should have been overrun by our armies. The fact is, that the declaration even at Bordeaux is not unanimous; that the spirit has not spread elsewhere, not even into La Vendée, nor in any part that I know of occupied by the army. The events in my contemplation, therefore, have not occurred; and I should be guilty of a gross breach of my duty to the allied Sovereigns, and of cruelty to the inhabitants of the country, if I were to deliver them over to your Royal Highness prematurely or contrary to their inclinations.

I have never interfered in any manner with the government of the town of Bordeaux; and I recommend it to your Royal Highness to withdraw M. de Carrère from the department des Landes. I wish that it had not been necessary for me to write as I did to M. de Tholozé; and it will be very disagreeable to me to take any step which shall mark more strongly a want of understanding between your Royal Highness and me; but I cannot allow the honor and character of the allied Sovereigns or my own to be doubted even for a moment.

3d; I entertain no doubt whatever, that when once there is any declaration in favor of the cause of your Royal Highness' family, it is important that it should be general; and I sincerely wish it was so. But I can interfere in no manner to produce this general declaration; nay, more, I must, as an honest man, acquaint all those who shall talk to me upon the subject with the state of affairs between the Allies and the existing government of France, as I have done to this moment.

I don't recollect any particular conversation between M. de Viel Castel and me in relation to Pau, excepting to the purport and on the principles above recited.

It is not in my power, under existing circumstances, to make your Royal Highness the advance of money you desire; and indeed, after what has passed, I doubt whether I don't exceed the line of my duty in affording your cause any countenance or support whatever.

In answer to the note enclosed by your Royal Highness, drawn by your Royal Highness' council in the name of your Royal Highness, it appears

to me to be written in the same erroneous view with the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux.

The object of the note is to show that I am bound to support the operations of your Royal Highness' government by the military power of the army, because your Royal Highness entered the country with the army, and I have been the passive spectator of the declaration of a part of the city of Bordeaux in favor of your Royal Highness' family. If I am to be bound by such means to employ the army in this manner, it is still more incumbent upon me than it was before to be cautious as to the degree of encouragement (and to speak plainly, permission) I shall give to the measures taken by your Royal Highness' adherents, to induce the people in any district occupied by the army to declare in your Royal Highness' favor.

I must say also that it is a curious demand to make upon me, who, in any light, can only be considered as an ally, to furnish troops to support the operations of your Royal Highness' civil government; when I ought to have a right to expect military assistance from your Royal Highness against the common enemy.

In answer to this note, I must tell your Royal Highness that, until I shall see a general and free declaration of the people in favor of your Royal Highness' family, such as I know they are disposed and pant for an opportunity to make, I will not give the assistance of the troops under my command to support any system of taxation or of civil government which your Royal Highness may attempt to establish; and I hope your Royal Highness will not attempt to establish such a system beyond Bordeaux.

In regard to the notes upon tobacco, salt, and colonial produce, I will consider of them, and will give your Royal Highness an answer by an early opportunity.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Fane, cavalry.

29th March, 1814.

As you have actually sold the horses captured at St. Gaudens, with the exception of those that have been selected by you for the cavalry service, the Field Marshal thinks it most judicious to confirm the arrangement. His Excellency has directed me, however, to observe to you, that your decision in this instance has been in direct opposition to a G. O. in point, dated 3d June, 1811, requiring that captured horses should, in the first instance, be offered to the departments. This arrangement was not intended to favor the head quarters, but to assist the public service and interests, as the utmost inconvenience is now experienced by the artillery and pontoon service from deficiency of transport. You are to understand that authority is given for placing on the strength of the 13th light dragoons the 23 captured horses now in the possession of that corps.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bulow, 1st German dragoons, K.G.L.

29th March, 1814.

With reference to your report of having in possession 10 horses captured on the 18th inst. by the brigade under your command, I am directed to observe that communication should have earlier reached this office, and that no kind of arrangement should have been made for the disposal of those animals without authority from this office. His Excellency sanctions the 6 horses esteemed fit for the cavalry service being placed on the strength of the 1st light dragoons, under the approval of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, with whom I have communicated on the subject. The 4 remaining horses must be sent to head quarters, for the inspection of the officer commanding the artillery; and, after his decision, instructions will be given relative to the sale of them, for the benefit of the captors.

The A. G. to the Commandant at Tarbes.

29th March, 1814.

I send by a private of the Staff corps, named —, the sum of 64 dollars, being the estimated value of property stolen from a family residing within half a league of Rabastens. As the bearer knows the house of —, and the inhabitants of the village of Barbachen, I have sent him to insure the money being given to the claimants; and I must request you will take the best means to convey this pecuniary redress to the persons injured. I should suggest your waiting on the mayor of Tarbes, and, on showing him the sum recovered, request his communicating with the mayor of Rabastens, or the commune in which Barbachen is situated, and settling through the magistrates the best method of the complainants receiving the compensation.

The letter written by the mayor had better be sent by the soldier of the Staff corps, that mistake or other difficulty may be avoided. In paying the money, you will require the acknowledgment of the persons, and the certificates of the adjacent magistrates before whom the redress is to be given, in order that the attention on the part of his Excellency may be made known, and that the inhabitants may be induced, through the magistrates, to refer all complaints either through them or to the military authorities, rather than to take the means of redress, and law, into their own hands.

You will observe that the address of the claimants is at the head of the statement of their loss. You will return to this office this paper, with the other documents, with your report on the subject; and after the execution of these instructions, the soldier of the Staff corps may return to the head quarters of the army at leisure.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Seysses, 30th March, 1814.

Since I had the honor of addressing your Royal Highness last night, I have received the enclosed letters from the Mayor and *Sous Préfet* of Dax, which will show your Royal Highness the effect produced in the country by the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, and the other measures since adopted by your Royal Highness.

It appears plainly by these papers that it was generally understood throughout the country that the Allies were pledged to give protection to those who should declare in favor of your Royal Highness' family, an understanding directly inconsistent with the fact; and which I must take the earliest opportunity of setting right.

I am not able to do much to forward your Royal Highness' views, and am very desirous of avoiding to do any thing to injure them; and I wish

Memorandum from Lord Wellington to Sir R. Hill, dated 30th March, 1814:

The bridge to be laid this evening below Roques.

Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill to cross with the troops under his command as soon as the bridge is laid, and to move by the high road on the left of the Arriège, upon Cintegabelle.

One brigade of infantry, with a squadron of cavalry and the guns, should precede the march of the other troops, and push on in order to gain possession of the bridge of Cintegabelle, if possible, before or at daybreak.

There was yesterday a ferry-boat at Venerque, of which possession should be taken, and a detachment should be moved across there.

The baggage of Sir R. Hill's corps (escorted) to proceed to the bridge of Carbonne this evening, and to-morrow to the bridge of Cintegabelle.

The bridge of pontoons to be taken up as soon as the troops have passed; and the flying bridge now at Muret to be laid at Roques for the communication.

On his arrival at Cintegabelle Sir Rowland will endeavor to ascertain, as soon as possible, whether there is a practicable road leading along the right of the Arriège from Cintegabelle to Venerque, and thence to the junction of the Arriège with the Garonne; or from Cintegabelle across to Mongiscard, and from thence to Castanet; and he will report early to head quarters.

The 3d division, and Gen. Freyre's corps, and Gen. Ponsonby's, and Col. Arents-childt's, and Gen. D'Urban's brigades of cavalry, should be closed up in the morning early upon Portet and Muret.

to leave to your Royal Highness to determine the mode in which the truth shall be made known, as it must be made known to the public. I must inform your Royal Highness, however, that, if I am not acquainted, in 10 days, that some mode has been adopted by your Royal Highness of contradicting the objectionable parts of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, I must publicly contradict them myself.

Your Royal Highness will, I hope, do me the justice to believe that I should not have pressed this matter so seriously upon your attention if I did not think it necessary; and that it is not probable I should ever have had a difference of opinion with your Royal Highness if I had been treated with common fairness, or with truth, by the Mayor of Bordeaux.

I transmit for your Royal Highness' information the copy of my answer to the Mayor of Dax.

Au Maire de Dax.

Seysses, ce 30 Mars, 1814.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir vos lettres du 21 et 22.

Je ne connais aucun motif que vous ayez à craindre la proscription pour votre contrée et les familles des fonctionnaires publics qui servent sous mes ordres. Vous ne faites que votre devoir comme bon citoyen en continuant de remplir vos fonctions; et soyez sûr que je ne vous demanderai rien qui puisse vous compromettre envers le gouvernement de la France, et que, tant que vous ferez seulement ce que je vous demanderai, vous ne serez nullement sujet à un esprit de réaction ni de vengeance.

Je ne peux pas répondre si positivement sur les démarches dans lesquelles vous pourriez être entraîné sans me consulter. C'est l'affaire des autres, et pas la mienne; et je n'en réponds nullement.

En réponse à votre lettre du 22, dans laquelle vous me dites que plusieurs fonctionnaires publics à Dax avaient refusé de continuer leurs fonctions depuis qu'ils ont appris, par ma lettre écrite au Maire de St. Sever, que je ne promettais aucune protection à ceux qui auraient émis leurs vœux en faveur de Louis XVIII., je vous prie de faire dire à ces Messieurs que je ne désire pas qu'ils continuent à servir s'ils ne le désirent pas. Mais vous aurez la bonté de dire à ces Messieurs que, s'ils ne veulent pas remplir leurs fonctions, il faut qu'ils quittent le territoire occupé par l'armée sous mes ordres, et qu'ils aillent où est l'ennemi, parceque je ne veux pas leur permettre de rester sur les derrières de l'armée. Je vous prie donc de me faire savoir leurs noms et les fonctions qu'ils remplissent, et s'ils veulent continuer leurs fonctions, ou s'ils ont quitté Dax selon mes ordres.

Je vous prie d'avoir bien soin de la tranquillité publique, et je prends cette occasion de vous prévenir que, si je suis dans le cas de faire avancer des troupes pour la conservation de la tranquillité, les communes qui m'auront obligé de faire cette démarche seront obligées de pourvoir à leur solde et entretien.

To Earl Bathurst.

Seysses, 30th March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a return of clothing and equipments which were purchased, by my directions, by the Commissary Gen., at the prices set opposite to each article, of the Governor of Santoña; and I beg to be

favorable with your Lordship's commands, whether the amount paid is to remain as a charge against the public.

These articles were part of the cargo of the *Margaret* transport, the master of which put into the port of Santoña, conceiving it to be in the hands of the Allies.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hope, A.A.G. with Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

30th March, 1814.

In reply to an inquiry made in your letter of the 27th inst., whether the G. O. of the 24th of the month was designed to include the Portuguese troops in the grant of shoes to the army, thereby notified, I am to acquaint you, for Marshal Sir W. Beresford's information, that the Field Marshal fully proposed that the Portuguese corps should partake of the issue so directed by his Excellency on the part of the public, as an acknowledgment of service performed under difficult circumstances, in which the Portuguese have fully participated with the British army.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B., 4th division.

30th March, 1814.

I am directed by my Lord Wellington to send you the annexed letter of complaint made by the mayor of St. Lys, of a cart furnished to a Portuguese corps being detained contrary to orders and agreement, the driver of which absconded from apprehension on arrival at St. Martin de Touch. His Excellency is induced to suppose, from the direction the cart was required to take, that it must have been detained in the service of some of the regiments attached to the 4th division, which point you will cause to be ascertained. Should this supposition prove to be correct, you will order in arrest the officer in command of the battalion that may improperly have detained this cart, the consequences of which act you will find detailed in the mayor's report: but should the Field Marshal's conjecture prove incorrect, you will afford the officer, instructed to ascertain the fact, and recover the cart, &c. forsaken, every information which you may think will facilitate the duty with which he has been intrusted.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, cavalry.

30th March, 1814.

I enclose a crime, given in by an officer of the Staff corps, against serjeant —, of the — hussars, who appears to have been arrested by order of Lieut. Col. Stovin, for allowing the soldiers under his charge to plunder the house of an inhabitant. I have written to Col. Stovin for the particulars of another instance of want of system and discipline in the — regt.; and should the evidence prove sufficiently strong to substantiate the charge, I shall beg of your Lordship to cause serjeant — to answer for such omission on his part before a General Regimental Court Martial, for holding which I now send the necessary warrant, for the appointment of a Judge Advocate, and which I have to beg you will further cause to be filled up by the name of an officer of the corps, competent to perform the duties of that office.

I am commanded by my Lord Wellington to take this occasion of mentioning, that the complaints are so general against the — hussars, and so extremely discreditable to the regiment, and prejudicial to the interests of the army, that it is requisite you should immediately adopt measures to re-establish that discipline which is necessary to good order, but which has been allowed to relax, in an unparadonable degree, under the command of Lieut. Col. —.

Your Lordship will be so good as to communicate to the Lieut. Colonel the Field Marshal's displeasure at having to notice irregularities which it was in his power to have prevented; and that a recurrence of such breach of regulation and good order will convince his Excellency that Lieut. Col. — is unequal to control a regiment of the first pretensions.

You will be pleased to assemble the officers, and explain the necessity of their daily attention to the conduct of their soldiers; and should the inhabitants have been aggrieved or injured, they must immediately be satisfied, and every damage paid, without the discreditable references which now appear indispensable on the part of the claimants.

The A.G. to Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, Light division.

30th March, 1814.

I submit to you a report received from Cornet —, of the Staff corps, of the particulars of a robbery committed by the — Portuguese regt., at the village of Cugneaux. The statement of the inhabitant, Gude Fontaine, seems, by Cornet —'s report, to be so distinct, that I do not hesitate to request you will cause the estimated value of the property stolen to be paid for by the corps, or those immediately concerned, if it can be brought home to them. I have further to request you will cause Major Marlay to return me the accompanying statement, with a report of the measures that have been taken in consequence of this communication. Should the amount, as it is expected, be paid to the person aggrieved, you will direct the compensation to be given in presence of the mayor, or chief civil authority of the village, who will certify the fact, as it is desirable the magistracy should know the attention which his Excellency is disposed to pay to the just complaints of the inhabitants.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Seysses, 31st March, 1814.

I have this day received a letter of the 23d from the Minister at War, in which he informs me that Gen. Zayas had arrived at Madrid, to announce the early arrival of the King. He says, however, that he thinks it probable that Suchet will prevent the King from moving forward till the French garrisons in Spain shall have been sent to him.

The Minister at War had already apprised me of a proposition from Suchet to evacuate the forts, on condition that the garrisons should be sent to join him, an arrangement which I had earnestly desired might not be adopted, as it would tend to reinforce the enemy's army opposed to me with a considerable body of the best troops. The Minister at War, however, appears to apprehend, in his letter of the 23d, the necessity of the release of these garrisons, for the sake of the public tranquillity.

I have again written to remonstrate against the measure; and I shall be obliged to you if you will see my letter, and do every thing you can to prevent it. The government have behaved remarkably well upon this occasion.

The weather has been so bad, and the Garonne is so full and rapid, that I have not yet been able to pass that river.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Seysses, 31st March, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 23d inst.; and I sincerely congratulate the Regency upon the expected early return of His Majesty.

I beg to refer you to my letter of the 17th, for my opinion of the consequences likely to result from the enemy being permitted to withdraw their troops from the fortresses in Catalonia and Valencia on any terms excepting on those of being prisoners of war.

By a letter of the 18th, which I have from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton, he informs me that he proposes to avail himself of the discretion which I had left with him to remain in Catalonia. I have besides to inform your Excellency that the disposable force remaining in Catalonia, exclusive of the Anglo-Sicilian corps, is as per margin. This is besides the troops of the 2d army employed in the blockade of Tortosa, and the forts in the kingdom of Valencia.

But besides these forces, I this day propose to your Excellency to move the army of reserve of Andalusia into Catalonia.

I certainly had a right to expect that the decrees of the Cortes on the subject of capitulations of the enemy should be put strictly in execution ; but, whatever the Regency may determine on this subject, I am convinced that their motive is a just one, and I shall remain satisfied.

I hope your Excellency will give me the earliest intimation of the determination of government on this interesting subject.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

31st March, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a deposition from an inhabitant of Roques, before the mayor of Seysses, respecting the injury he has sustained by cattle and mules attached to the brigade under charge of Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. Brooke, in the 2d division, having been allowed to graze upon his green corn. Lieut. Col. Waters was a witness of the trespass, and, after ascertaining the particulars, brought the proprietor in to head quarters. The trespass appears to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to have been wanton and unnecessary.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bouverie, A.A.G., right column.

31st March, 1814.

I beg to enclose to you two documents, which are the foundation of a complaint made to me by an inhabitant of —. He has sought for his oxen and cart with the 2d division without success. It is the particular request of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that you take immediate measures, such as may appear to you the most likely to produce the satisfaction sought for, towards the recovery of the car in question ; and that, after having caused the bearer to be paid at the rate of one dollar a day since his car was pressed into the service, and having caused it to be restored to him, you will give him a passport for himself and car, to return to his home without molestation.

The A.G. to Brig. Gen. d'Urban, Portuguese cavalry.

31st March, 1814.

I am directed to put in your possession the annexed statement of loss sustained by an inhabitant of the commune Mauvizes, as sworn to by the proprietor, and estimated by the mayor of the town. The Commander of the Forces expects you will cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of these depredations, and that you will also direct immediate compensation to be paid to the person injured, to be stopped from the pay of the brigade under your orders, or such proportion of the troops as may be found to have been guilty of the fraud complained of.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I will do all I can for Capt. Blair, and I think it possible that I may get him exchanged. I have not, however, yet been able to get any one exchanged excepting on the spot.

We have not been able yet to get across the Garonne. I yesterday sent Hill across that river, and up the Arriège to the bridge of Cintegabelle ; but the roads from thence are so bad that it is impossible to use them, and I have brought him back.

A S. A. le Prince Metternich.

Seysses, près de Toulouse, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre que votre Altesse m'a écrite en me transmettant, par les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale, les décorations de l'Ordre de Marie Thérèse.

Je prie votre Altesse d'en accepter mes remerciemens aussi bien que pour les paroles obligeantes dont elle a accompagné l'exécution des ordres de Sa Majesté.*

* See Appendix, No. VII.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Seysses, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 26, et je ferai passer celle pour le Maréchal Masséna.

Je vous envoie une lettre du Chevalier de Laffitte sur le Monsieur qui vous a donné la lettre adressée au Général Hill. Votre Altesse Royale verra qu'elle ne peut pas s'y fier. Qu'il n'ait pas ouvert la lettre adressée au Général Hill cela ne prouve rien puisqu'il savait ce qu'elle contenait.

Je n'ai pas pu encore passer la Garonne ; mais le retour du beau temps me fait espérer que je la passerai tout de suite.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I am much flattered by the attention of the government to my repeated reports in favor of Gen. Giron, and to my former recommendation of him to be made a Lieut. General.

I beg leave, however, to draw your attention to my recommendation at the same period of the Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, the Chief of the Staff on the field, with whose conduct and assistance upon all occasions I have had so much reason to be pleased ; and of the Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona, for the same rank. Both these officers have repeatedly served with distinction, and are highly deserving of favor.

I likewise take the liberty of enclosing a memorial from the Brigadier Ezpeleta, who has long commanded, and still commands, a division in the 4th army in the field, with great credit to himself and advantage to the public. I recommended him for promotion for his conduct on the 31st Aug. last, in the battle of San Marcial. He again distinguished himself on the 7th Oct., in the battle fought on the passage of the Bidasoa ; and I have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct on every occasion. I beg leave again to draw your attention to him.

To Col. Bunbury, Under Secretary of State.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 16th ; and I beg you will tell Lord Bathurst that I am very much obliged to his Lordship for the care he takes to supply us with money.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as move back the troops under your orders to the left bank of the Garonne by the same route by which you marched to Cintegabelle.

Your baggage (if it has all reached you) had better return by the pontoon bridge.

You will, of course, take precautions for the security of the baggage, in case the enemy should pass any thing over the Arriège at Cintegabelle, upon your rear guard being withdrawn from the bridge there.

It is intended that your troops should re-occupy, on this side of the Garonne, nearly the same cantonments which they left ; and the other troops which have been brought up into them will be sent back, either this day or to-morrow morning, in proportion as your troops arrive. I beg you will let me know by what time you expect that the whole of your troops will be again on this side of the Garonne.

When you have recrossed the Garonne the pontoon bridge is to be taken up, and a flying bridge substituted in its place. It will be expedient that you should have a few dragons and a post of infantry on the right bank ; the infantry detachment should keep hold of the place where the flying bridge lands, and the cavalry have a look-out a considerable way in advance.

P. S. Since the above was written, I have been directed by Lord Wellington to desire that you will be good enough not to put your troops in march to recross the Garonne till after dark this evening.

The government will, I hope, feel the good effects of the supply in the diminished expenses of the army. We have the full ration for an infantry soldier now at 9*d.*, and that for a horse at 15*d.*, and have better and more wholesome food for both, and the price is more likely to fall than to rise, if we are supplied with money, and can keep clear of the contractors.

You are quite right to put no faith in reports from the coast of France. There are more false reports in France than even in Spain. In fact, between the government, and those who detest the government, there is no truth in France. I have been told twenty times that Buonaparte was dead, that he had died of a wound, was poisoned, was dead of the gravel, &c. &c., that the Congress was dissolved, that there was an insurrection in La Vendée, in Brittany, &c. &c., the whole being false.

As to the Bourbon party, I have no hesitation in saying, that if the Allies were to declare for the Bourbons, the whole country would be with them. The most anxious for their restoration, however, *craignent diablement la corde*, and don't like to move unless certain of powerful protection. This is the real cause of the proclamation of the Mayor of Bordeaux, which I shall make him and the Duc d'Angoulême contradict, or I will contradict it myself in a proclamation, let the consequences be what they may. I will send the Sec. of State, by this opportunity, copies of some more papers on this subject, if I can get them copied in time, as I apprehend this proclamation will create a good deal of discussion.

Sir T. Graham is very unfortunate. However, night attacks upon good troops are seldom successful.*

P.S. Lord Bathurst has desired to know whether we could use the port of Bordeaux. There has been a good deal of delay in the arrival of the fleet, which had not arrived on the 26th, and we cannot get possession of the forts in the river till the fleet arrives. These operations may take time; and, upon the whole, I believe it would be best to wait to use the harbour till we shall send word from hence that it is open.

Proclamation, No. 31.

Au Quartier Général, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

1°. Les maires, ayant sous leurs ordres les gardes communales, sont responsables envers le Commandant en Chef pour la tranquillité de leurs communes respectives; et ils feront désarmer tous ceux qu'ils suspecteront avoir l'intention de l'interrompre.

2°. Le Commandant en Chef fait savoir aux habitans du pays que les loix de la guerre ne permettent pas que l'habitant demeurant dans son village fasse en même temps le métier de soldat. Il faut que ceux qui désirent être soldats aillent servir dans les rangs ennemis; et que ceux qui désirent vivre tranquillement chez eux, sous la protection du Commandant en Chef, ne portent pas les armes.

3°. Le Commandant en Chef ne permettra à qui que ce soit de faire les deux métiers; et toute personne non militaire qui sera trouvée en armes sur les derrières de l'armée (excepté ceux dans les gardes communales employées sous les ordres du maire de la commune, par la permission du Commandant en Chef, énoncée de la manière dite en sa proclamation du 23 Février, No. 18) sera jugée selon les loix militaires, et

* The attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom

traitée de la manière que les Généraux ennemis ont traité les Espagnols et les Portugais.

4°. Le Commandant en Chef espère que, comme jusqu'à présent, la tranquillité publique ne sera pas interrompue; et que la droiture et l'activité des magistrats, et le bon sens des gentilhommes et des citoyens du pays, l'aideront à diminuer les maux de la guerre, malgré les efforts des malveillans et des intéressés à les augmenter. Mais il fait savoir que, s'il vient à être dans le cas de faire avancer des troupes pour conserver la tranquillité publique sur les derrières de l'armée, les frais de l'entretien et de la subsistance de telles troupes seront à la charge du district qui les aura rendu nécessaires.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, with one from Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, and one from Major Gen. Hay, complaining of the conduct of Major —, of the 2d batt. — regt., and stating his unfitness to command a battalion.

I have ordered him to go and reside at Pasages till His Royal Highness' orders shall be received.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

Lieut. Col. G. Napier of the 52d is very anxious to get a Lieut. Colonelcy and the command of a regiment; he is a very good officer, who has lost his arm in the service, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will forward his views.

I shall likewise be much obliged to you if you will recommend to His Royal Highness young Francis Russell, Lord William's son, for a company: he is a Lieutenant in the Fusiliers, and a very fine young man, about whom I am much interested; he is now aide de camp to Sir G. L. Cole.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 16th March, regarding the recommendations for the medals for the battle of Vitoria. I make a distinction between a general action in which we pursue the enemy from the ground, and one in a defensive position. This distinction is fairly deducible from the different nature of the operations.

In the former it is very difficult to tell who is, and who is not, engaged in musketry. All are at times, to a certain degree, exposed to it; and I perfectly recollect seeing the Household brigade at one time in a situation in the pursuit in which they were so. In an action in a defensive position, there are always some troops so situated as to have no share whatever in the action; some may be at the distance of miles from it, and in those cases I apply the rule strictly. In actions such as Salamanca and Vitoria, I don't.

To Earl Bathurst.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

The enemy retired into Toulouse upon the approach of our troops on the 28th ult. They had fortified the suburb on the left of the Garonne as a *tête de pont*, which they occupy in considerable force; and the re-

mainder of the army is in the town or immediately behind it. The great fall of rain in the course of the last and the beginning of this week, and the melting of the snow in the mountains, has increased the river to such a degree, and rendered the current so rapid, as to frustrate all our endeavors to lay our bridge below the town. I made Sir R. Hill cross the Garonne, above the junction of the Arriège, yesterday morning, and march upon Cintegabelle, where there is a bridge over the latter river. But the same causes have so entirely destroyed the roads on the right of the Arriège, as to render it impracticable to manœuvre the army on that side of Toulouse. I have, therefore, ordered Sir Rowland to return; and I hope to be able to cross the river below Toulouse in a few days.

According to my last accounts from Bordeaux, of the 26th, His Majesty's ships had not yet entered the river.

Nothing of importance has occurred lately in Catalonia.

To Earl Bathurst.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I think it proper to send your Lordship copies of the enclosed papers, in order that your Lordship may be acquainted with all that has passed on the subject of the declaration of the city of Bordeaux in favor of Louis XVIII.

To Earl Bathurst.

Seysses, 1st April, 1814.

I have been informed by Lieut. Col. Sir H. Sullivan that the commanding officer of H. M. S. *Pyramus* had sent to England to apprise the government that the fortress of Santoña had capitulated, and that the capitulation had been sent to me to be ratified.

Lest this information should induce vessels to run into Santoña, or His Majesty's government to order the discontinuance of the naval blockade, I beg to inform your Lordship that I have not consented to the capitulation, because it stipulated that the garrison were to return to France, under an engagement not to serve for one year, unless previously exchanged.

Such an engagement, recently made at Jaca, has been violated by the enemy; and, having refused to consent to the evacuation of the fortresses of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñíscola, and Murviedro, I did not think it proper to set at liberty the garrison of Santoña, more particularly as it may be hoped that the season is now passed in which the possession of Santoña would have been important.

I write to the senior naval officer of the coast, to request that the blockade of Santoña may be rigorously kept; and I hope that your Lordship will give orders that he may be supplied with the means of keeping it, otherwise the circulation of the report of the capitulation of the place may cause the capture of many vessels.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., left column.

1st April, 1814.

I have submitted your letter of the 21st ult. and enclosures to the Commander of the Forces, and I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply, that it is the Field Marshal's pleasure you should order Major —, of the — regt., to the village of Lissa, belonging to the Pasages station, where that officer is to remain until further orders. Major — may expect to receive instructions for his further

guidance when his Excellency shall have decided how best to dispose of his services, which have afforded so little advantage to the — regt.: in the interim. you will caution that officer in no way to interfere with the duties of the station at which he has been permitted to reside.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Pasages.

1st April, 1814.

Major —, of the — foot, is permitted to reside at Lissa until further orders, and is to be provided with accommodation accordingly; but he is in no way to interfere with the duties of Capt. Stewart's command.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

1st April, 1814.

In reference to the G. O. No. 1, of the 18th ult., ordering the officers in charge of the baggage of the —, —, —, and — regts., to be placed in arrest for disobedience of the G. O. No. 5, of the 16th March, which requires that the troops attending the baggage should carry their arms on all occasions, the Commander of the Forces has been induced favorably to consider the request of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton in favor of the officers of the regiments so placed in arrest, with the view to the enforcing obedience by punishment. His Excellency is satisfied at being able to dispense with any further proceeding, and you will accordingly liberate the officers arrested by the orders of the 18th ult., reporting the same to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Seysses, 2d April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 26th, for which I am very much obliged to you.

The river has been so full and rapid, that we have not yet been able to cross it; but the weather has now been fair for 2 days, and I hope that, though badly provided with pontoons, we shall be able to cross in a day or two.

If your position was on the 26th as described to the Q. M. G. by Col. Abercromby on the 16th, I think it answers my views perfectly. I should think Adm. Penrose, who sailed from Pasages on the 24th, must have arrived, and that he will have experienced no difficulty in entering the river.

I enclose a report which Marshal Sir W. Beresford received of the conduct of the Mayor of La Teste, in refusing to allow the person who had been sent with his letter to proceed to the officer commanding His Majesty's ships in the offing. When your Lordship shall send in that direction, you will take that mayor prisoner, and send him to my head quarters. If mayors of villages are each to have a military force sent to them to receive their formal surrender, they must be considered as military men, and must be made prisoners of war. I shall treat them accordingly, and will send Monsieur le Maire de La Teste a prisoner of war to England when he shall fall into my hands.

The enclosed report, and the above paragraph of my letter, may as well be translated, printed, and circulated. It will save a good deal of trouble.

P.S. I enclose a letter for Señor Zuaznabar, a Spanish gentleman, which I shall be obliged to you if you will send to him.

To Capt. Hall, R.N.

Seysses, 2d April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 28th ult., and am much obliged to you for the information which it contains.

I have not thought proper to consent to the capitulation of Santoña; and as I understand that the Captain of H. M. S. *Pyramus* has sent home a report that that place had capitulated, and as many vessels may consequently be induced to run in there, I beg you to take care that the blockade of Santoña be not discontinued.

Au Gén. Conde de la Bisbal.

Seysses, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

Je ne vous ai pas écrit depuis quelque temps, espérant toujours pouvoir vous dire que votre destination avait été fixée; mais je n'ai pas encore arrangé avec le gouvernement si vous irez en Catalogne avec votre armée, ou si vous viendrez prendre le commandement de la 3^{me} armée ici. En attendant j'ai fait marcher la 3^{me} armée; et, si vous devez la rejoindre, vous pourrez aisément l'attraper en passant par Roncesvalles.

Je n'ai pas pu encore passer la Garonne, elle est si grossie; mais j'espère le faire en peu de jours.

Au Maire de St. Sever.

Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 23 Mars. Je n'ai rien à ajouter à la lettre que je vous ai écrite le 18.

Je n'ai nulle raison de croire que le Congrès ne soit pas toujours séant à Châtillon, ni que les Puissances Alliées, entr'autres celles dont j'ai l'honneur de commander les armées, ne soient pas toujours disposées à faire la paix avec le gouvernement actuel de la France.

Je ne peux pas donc m'engager à protéger ceux qui auraient fait la démarche qu'on vous propose de faire; et je ne peux ni conseiller ni ordonner qu'on fasse une démarche qui pourrait compromettre très sérieusement les individus.

Au Maire de Bordeaux.

Seysses, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

Un Français, nommé Louis Oudinot, se disant Général de division, a été pris dernièrement en Granade en Espagne, et, ayant été examiné, a fait une déclaration, dans laquelle il se dit employé par le gouvernement Français de concert avec plusieurs personnes en Espagne. Il se dit né à Bordeaux, et marié à une certaine Juliana de Montecuculi; et le gouvernement Espagnol, désirant vérifier la chose, m'a prié d'en faire faire enquête à Bordeaux.

J'y employe Don J. Zuaznabar, qui aura l'honneur de vous présenter cette lettre; et je vous prie, M. le Maire, de lui donner toutes les facilités pour pouvoir vérifier ce qui en est, et de l'aider autant qu'il sera en votre pouvoir.

A M. —.

Au Quartier Général, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

J'ai reçu vos deux lettres, relativement à votre jument et votre fusil; et, ayant fait toutes les perquisitions possibles, je suis fâché de vous dire que je ne trouve ni l'une ni l'autre.

Je vous serai bien obligé si vous voulez envoyer au quartier général la personne qui sait où est la jument, et aussi la personne qui connaît celui qui a pris le fusil. Elles peuvent venir ici en toute sûreté; et je

vous promets que, si vos propriétés peuvent se trouver, elles vous seront rendues.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

2d April, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a communication received direct from Lieut. Col. Bodecker, commanding the 1st line batt., K. G. L., to be submitted to Sir J. Hope; and I am to acquaint you, that the Commander of the Forces will have no objection to Mr. Paymaster Tighe's availing himself of the Secretary at War's leave, so soon as that officer's letter of the transfer of his responsibility, and continuance of security for the officer who is to have charge of the regimental accounts during his absence, shall have been laid by you before the Lieut. General, which you will afterwards report. Be so good to fill up the annexed certificate, which I have signed under such stipulations.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Thomson, Orthez.

2d April, 1814.

In the beginning of the last month, the — regt. committed considerable damage in the town of Grenade, situated between St. Sever and Aire, particularly in robbing the house of a widow lady named Lacroix, whose maiden name appears to have been Daubaignon. The enclosed draft for £53 11s. 9d., being the estimated value of the property stolen, is made payable to you, with a view to your transmitting the amount to the person injured at Grenade. You will send it either by the first favorable opportunity, or by an officer to be employed for the specific purpose.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces considers that rendering justice in this, and in all instances, for wanton injury committed, is so essential to the support of the allied interests and reputation, that he desires the arrangement of the matter may be considered a point of duty, and not an instance of accommodation, and that this should be explained on the part of the officer so employed.

The payment of the compensation must take place in presence of the mayor or chief magistrate of the town of Grenade, who is to be required to sign a certificate of the payment made in redress of the acknowledged injury. The document so obtained, accompanied or annexed to the lady's receipt, is to be transmitted to this office by the officer employed, who is to report in writing the performance of the duty.

The A.G. to Lieut. Brierly, 77th regt., Reynosa.

2d April, 1814.

As soon as possible after the receipt of this order you will proceed from Reynosa to join your regiment, bringing with you any men who may be remaining at that station. You will pass through Villarcayo, and bring from thence any men who may be remaining at that dépôt. They are 15 in number, unless Capt. Mackrill should have already taken charge of them, on his way from Palencia to the army.

You will show this letter to Lieut. Parke, the acting Commandant at Villarcayo, acquainting him at the same time, that he is to remain there until further orders, agreeably to the instructions which he has already received.

On arriving at Vitoria you will report yourself to the Commandant, to whom you will make over your charge, and from whom you will receive orders. You are, however, to understand, that you are not to be detained for duty at any dépôt, but to use your best endeavors to join your regiment, bringing with you such detachments as may be given over to you at the hospital stations on the line of your route. You will report to me on the days of your departure from Reynosa, and of your arrival with your regiment.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hope, A.A.G., centre column.

2d April, 1814.

I have received your report of the misconduct of the muleteer of the 4th division, which I have not failed to submit to my Lord Wellington, accompanied by the Marshal's opinion on the subject.

Major During having shown to me your note with reference to pig-shooting, I am directed to refer you to the G. O. of the 16th Nov. 1812, Nos. 1 and 2; and to state that nothing advantageous can be expected on the subject, if outrage is committed

in defiance of such G. O. I am therefore directed to suggest to you the expediency of arresting any offender of this description, as example appears the only means of recalling soldiers guilty of such wanton proceedings to a recollection of the order, and a sense of their duty. You will be pleased further to recollect, that his Excellency holds all troops responsible for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants on whom they are quartered; and if they omit to arrest offenders who commit acts of disorder, they will be held responsible, and will also have to pay for the omission.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Colomiers, 3d April, 1814.

I had this day the satisfaction of receiving your Excellency's dispatch of the 28th March, announcing the arrival of the King at Gerona; and I

Arrangement for the passage of the Garonne.

Colomiers, 3d April, 1814.

The pontoon train, accompanied by one brigade of the 4th division, will move as soon as it is dark this evening by the great road leading from Toulouse towards Grenade, to the place fixed upon for establishing the pontoon bridge.

The remainder of the 4th division will follow the pontoon train.

Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry will follow the 4th division.

The 6th division will follow Col. Vivian's brigade

Marshal Beresford will be so good as give directions for the artillery of the divisions being moved in such manner as to be as little heard as possible upon the opposite side of the river.

The pontoon bridge is to be laid at daybreak to-morrow morning. Lieut. Wright of the Royal engineers will point out the situation fixed upon for it.

Marshal Beresford will be pleased to order the necessary assistance to be given by the troops in laying the bridge, and will also give orders for covering the operation by passing over such number of troops as he may think proper for that service.

Lieut. Col. Goldfinch of the Royal engineers will communicate with Marshal Beresford respecting these arrangements.

The hussar brigade will assemble at 9 P.M., and follow the march of the 6th division.

The piquets of this brigade, as well as those of the troops under the immediate orders of Marshal Beresford which are towards Toulouse, are to remain until relieved by the troops under the command of Sir R. Hill.

The baggage of the troops under Marshal Beresford's orders, as also that of the hussar brigade, is to move at the same time with the troops, and in the same order of march. But it is all to proceed by the road which leads from St. Martin du Touch by Aussonne and Merville to Grenade, at which latter place it is to halt.

Marshal Beresford will be so good as take care, when the 4th and 6th divisions and Col. Vivian's brigade arrive near the place where the bridge is to be laid, that they are closed up and formed out of the way of interfering with the work, but at hand to be prepared to pass as soon as the bridge is completed.

Lord E. Somerset will be so good as observe the same precautions in placing the hussar brigade.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as put the troops under his orders in march as soon after dark as possible this evening, and will move them forward to occupy the position fronting Toulouse, which is now held by the 4th, 6th, and Light divisions, the right of which position is in front of the village of St. Simon, and its left in front of St. Martin du Touch, extending to the junction of the Touch rivulet with the Garonne.

The piquets of the 4th, 6th, and Light divisions, now in front of the position, will remain until relieved by Sir R. Hill's troops, as will also the cavalry piquets furnished by the hussars and by Col. Vivian's brigade.

The Light division has orders not to quit the position until the arrival of Sir R. Hill's infantry, and Sir R. Hill will be so good, therefore, as apprise Major Gen. Alten as soon as his troops come up.

When the 4th and 6th divisions are put in motion this evening to march towards Grenade, Major Gen. Alten will place the Light division in the following manner, for the security of the position fronting Toulouse:

One brigade to be formed in the road which leads from the village of Cugneaux, through St. Simon to Toulouse.

The other brigade to be formed to the left of the road which leads from Tournefeuille to Toulouse.

The Light division is to continue posted in the above manner until the arrival of the infantry under Sir R. Hill's orders, which will occupy the position and relieve the piquets, as well those of the Light division as those of the 4th and 6th divisions, and of the cavalry, which have all orders to remain till replaced by Sir R. Hill's troops.

beg leave to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon this event, and of requesting you to lay before the Regency my congratulations upon this fortunate result of their labors and exertions.

I am much obliged to you for the information regarding the garrisons in Catalonia and Valencia.

The A.G. to Col. Campbell, 4th Portuguese cavalry.

5th April, 1814.

I am commanded to transmit to you the accompanying representation, with a view to your causing immediate inquiry to be made into the grounds of complaint,

As soon as Sir R. Hill's infantry has arrived to take up the position, Major Gen. Alten will march off the Light division by the great road which leads from Toulouse to Grenade, and will halt about half way to Grenade, near where the great road passes between the villages of Aussonne and Seilh; the division will there receive further orders to-morrow morning.

The baggage of the division is to march at the same time by the road which leads from St. Martin du Touch to Aussonne, and is to be parked clear of the road near the latter village.

The 3d division will move at midnight, and will proceed by the route of St. Martin du Touch, and thence by Blagnac along the great road from Toulouse to Grenade. The division will halt about half way between Toulouse and Grenade, where the great road passes between the villages of Aussonne and Seilh. The Light division is ordered to the same situation, and both divisions will receive further instructions there to-morrow morning.

Sir T. Picton will be so good as order the baggage of the division to move immediately after the troops, and to take the road which leads direct from St. Martin du Touch to Aussonne, beyond which village it is to be parked clear of the roads.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry, followed by Col. Arentschildt's brigade, will move off from their cantonments exactly at dawn to-morrow morning.

These two brigades are to march by the villages of Fonsorbes, La Salvétat, Cornebarrien, and Aussonne to Merville. The baggage is to follow in rear of the two brigades.

The officers commanding these brigades will be so good as send forward to Merville to report the approach of the brigades, and to receive further orders.

Q.M.G. to Gen. Freyre.

Colomiers, 3 Avril, 1814.

Le général Freyre aura la bonté de faire assembler ses troupes demain matin de manière à pouvoir mettre le corps entier en marche à la pointe du jour. Le corps marchera par Pibrac, Mondonville, et Daux à Merville.

Le général Freyre aura la bonté d'envoyer un officier un peu en avant vers Merville pour annoncer au Général en Chef, ou au Quartiermaître General, l'approche de la colonne; et en tout cas la colonne doit faire halte à Merville jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

L'artillerie Portugaise doit se mettre en marche à une heure du matin, aussi pour Merville.

Le colonel Arentschildt prendra des informations sur la meilleure route pour la marche de cette artillerie, et le général Freyre aura la bonté d'envoyer un bataillon pour aider sa marche.

On croit que l'artillerie Portugaise pourra passer par Pibrac, Cornebarrien, et Aussonne à Merville.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Colomiers, 3d April, 1814.

In the event of the enemy moving out a large force against you to-morrow, and that it appears to you there might be considerable risk in attempting to maintain the position opposite Toulouse, Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as fall back in the first instance behind the Touch river; and should you deem it expedient to retire still further, you will be so good as retire, by the Auch road, behind the rivulet between this place and Leguevin.

Lord Wellington wishes you to send your baggage, at all events, in the morning, behind the Touch river to Tournefeuille.

No orders have been sent to Brig. Gen. d'Urban's Portuguese cavalry, which is at Noé, and beyond it. I beg you will be good enough, therefore, to send Gen. d'Urban any orders in the morning that you may deem most expedient under existing circumstances.

In case the enemy appears to move almost all his force to his right to oppose the passage of the river, Lord Wellington wishes you to make a show of attacking the suburb on this side of the bridge of Toulouse. It is desirable, however, that you should send us intimation, at the same time, of your intention of doing so, that the cause of the firing it will occasion may be understood.

and if well founded, that arrangements may be made for the discharge of the demand. Should the Commissariat officer concerned raise difficulties to the due compliance with these instructions, you will be so good to report the particulars to me, for the Field Marshal's information.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Arentschildt, Portuguese cavalry.

5th April, 1814.

I enclose to you a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Marquis of Wellington, by a person named —, of the commune of Barcelone, who claims payment for forage had from her farm, and for damage done to her carts, &c., by the Portuguese artillery under your command. I have to request you will take immediate steps to arrange for the same to the satisfaction of the claimant, should such not have been done already. You will be pleased to report to me in reply, and to return the enclosure.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Grenade, 4th April, 1814.

The Light division and Col. Arentschildt's brigade of cavalry are both to be in readiness to move at daybreak to-morrow morning.

If there is any firing heard in the morning in the position which Sir R. Hill occupies opposite Toulouse, Major Gen. Alten will immediately put the troops in column upon the great road, with the head of the column towards Toulouse, and will report the circumstance to head quarters at Grenade.

But if Sir R. Hill finds it expedient to send for these troops to his support, they will immediately comply with the orders, and will march in such direction as Sir R. Hill desires.

Q.M.G. to the Officer commanding troops on the right bank of the Garonne.

Pontoon bridge, 5th April, 1814, 7½ A.M.

It has not been thought expedient to attempt using the pontoon bridge this morning, on account of the increased rapidity of the current, and the boards which were taken up last night have not been re-laid.* A flying bridge will, however, be immediately established.

The senior General officer of the troops on the right bank will be so good as make an immediate report of any thing of importance; and will send at all events occasional reports during the course of the day. Lord Wellington will be either at the pontoon bridge or at Grenade.

The officer commanding the cavalry on the right bank will send out patrols, as well towards Toulouse as on the road to Montauban, and into the country which lies beyond the Ers rivulet; and will send reports to head quarters of whatever information is obtained. It will be advisable to have strong piquets covering the front of the troops towards Toulouse; and also to endeavor to hold the heights from which the enemy could reconnoitre, in order that he may be prevented, as much as possible, from ascertaining the amount of the force which has been passed over the river.

It will be expedient also to prevent the people of the country from going towards Toulouse, that the enemy may less easily obtain information.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton, K.B.

Pontoon bridge, 5th April, 1814.

I don't think it very likely that the enemy will attempt any thing serious against you, although he may push out some pretty strong patrols on finding that you do not advance to attack him. At all events, however, it will be a proper precaution to look out for the most defensible ground on which the troops could be formed in case of an attack, and also to have it ascertained how they could best draw back towards the pontoon bridge, if ordered to do so, and what line could be taken up on the right bank of the Garonne with most advantage as an extensive *tête de pont*, having its flanks supported by artillery placed on the left bank of the river.

* The bridge was laid on the morning of the 4th April, but after 3 divisions of infantry and 3 brigades of cavalry had passed over to the right bank of the Garonne, it became necessary to take up the planks from the pontoons, in consequence of the great rise of the river caused by the rain. And besides the danger to the bridge from the great and increasing force of the current, trees and other floating substances swept from the banks having begun to come down the stream, the pontoons were taken out of the river on the 5th. There was reason to apprehend, also, that the enemy might cut adrift some of the large floating mills which are numerous on the Garonne, and by that means effect the destruction of the bridge: as Montluc relates to have happened in his time on the same river, during the civil wars of religion in the south of France. The pontoon bridge was re-established on the 8th April.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, cavalry.

6th April, 1814.

Cornet Tipping, of the Staff corps, was sent to the cantonments of the — hussars, for the purpose of ascertaining the grounds of the annexed complaint preferred against a detachment of that corps. The report, you will observe, affords no kind of explanation or satisfaction; and I am commanded, in consequence, to request your Lordship will order a Court to inquire into the circumstances which led to the burning of the house occupied by the detachment of the — hussars, on the 23d ult., in the commune of Salies.

The statement of the persons concerned, that the fire was made there by infantry soldiers, is quite inadmissible as a justification on the part of the hussars, for it evidently appears they were in the cantonments sufficiently long to have taken any precautions against accident that prudence should have pointed out, and which the proprietor distinctly declares he repeatedly requested, but without effect. The infantry detachment alluded to in Cornet Tipping's statement had better be mentioned in the most detailed manner possible.

I shall expect, at your Lordship's earliest leisure, the proceedings of this inquiry, for the Field Marshal's information, when I have also to request the enclosures may be returned.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

6th April, 1814.

I have communicated to the Commander of the Forces the purport of your report of the 30th ult., and I am directed to acquaint you, for Sir J. Hope's information, that his Excellency has in all respects approved of the Lieut. General's arrangements, and the officer commanding the artillery has in consequence received orders to give over to the mayor of Dax the 4 guns claimed by the municipality of that town.

I am further to request that you will communicate to the Lieut. General the Field Marshal's observation, that it is expedient to be cautious how small arms are disposed of; and, except under particular circumstances, his Lordship is anxious that no further issue should take place without previous communication with head quarters.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Bradford, A.A.G., 4th division.

6th April, 1814.

I have submitted to the Commander of the Forces your report of the 1st inst. respecting Major —, together with the enclosures intended as an explanation of the circumstances which led to that officer's arrest, which are considered most unsatisfactory.

An officer commanding a corps is responsible for the irregularities that occur in the conduct of the duties of it; and when Major — knew that there had been a deviation from General Orders, arising out of a casualty of service, it was his immediate duty to state the fact to the General of division, who could have assisted him in removing the evil proceeding from the disobedience, without prejudice to the service. If Major — remained ignorant of these circumstances for any length of time, it shows a deficiency of regimental system, for which he is responsible; and certainly the state of ammunition should come within the particular attention of a light corps officer, actually in presence of the enemy.

You will communicate to the Lieut. General, that it is his Excellency's pleasure Major — should be cautioned to be more particular in attention to the several duties of his command, and that he may be liberated from his arrest.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Grenade, ce 7 Avril, 1814, à 6 heures du soir.

Je reçois votre lettre et celle du Général Ezpeleta dans ce moment, et je donne les ordres que les régimens de la division Légère quittent de suite les quartiers en question; j'avais donné ordre positif qu'ils ne se mêlent pas de vos quartiers.

Je vous prie d'avoir la bonté de me faire dire toujours au moment quand chose pareille arrivera, et quand vous trouvez des soldats de l'armée Anglaise ou Portugaise dans les quartiers ordonnés pour l'armée Espagnole de me les envoyer prisonniers.

To Earl Bathurst.

Grenade, 7th April, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that, an opportunity having offered of passing the Garonne on the 3d inst., a bridge was laid immediately above this town on the 4th, and the 3d, 4th, and 6th divisions of infantry, and Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset's, Major Gen. Ponsonby's, and Col. Vivian's brigades of cavalry crossed. The bad weather, however, which had recommenced on the night of the 3d, and has continued ever since, obliged me to take up the bridge on the night of the 4th, and I have not yet been able to lay it again.

The enemy continue in and about Toulouse, and have made no movement either against Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, who remains opposite the suburb on the left bank, or the corps thrown over to the right of the river on the 4th.

The enemy evacuated Gerona, Olot, and Palamos, in Catalonia, on the 9th and 10th inst.; but Marshal Suchet still remained at the head of a force in Catalonia on the 24th ult.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that King Ferdinand crossed the Fluvia, and arrived at Gerona, the head quarters of Gen. Copons, on the 24th ult.

According to the last accounts from Bordeaux, Adm. Penrose entered the Gironde on the 28th ult.

To Earl Bathurst.

Grenade, 7th April, 1814.

Your Lordship will have observed by my report of this day that the King of Spain has arrived at Gerona.

Marshal Suchet has shown a great anxiety to draw the French garrisons from the fortresses of Barcelona, Tortosa, Peñíscola, and Murviedro, still held by the enemy, but retaining Figueras and Rosas; and about the 7th and 8th of last month he made a proposition to Gen. Copons for that purpose. The Spanish government having referred this proposition to my consideration, I wrote the letter of which I enclose the draft on the 17th ult.

Gen. Zayas subsequently arrived at Madrid on the 24th March, bringing a letter from the King of the 13th. As he passed Figueras, Marshal Suchet informed him that he should consider it his duty to retain His Majesty as an hostage for the safety of the French garrisons till he should receive further orders; and the Spanish government having again referred the subject for my consideration in a letter, of which I enclose the copy, I wrote the answer, of which I enclose the draft. His Majesty, however, arrived at Gerona on the 24th, with his uncle, Don Antonio; his brother, Don Carlos, having been detained at Figueras.

In the course of this correspondence, it has been obvious to me that Gen. Copons is very desirous of giving up the garrisons; and from the detention of the Infante Don Carlos, to whom I understand that His Majesty is much attached, it is most probable either that His Majesty has made an engagement that these garrisons shall be restored, or that he will use his influence that they may be restored immediately. They amount to about 20,000 men, which, with 12,000 or 14,000 stated to be still in the field in Catalonia, will make an addition to Marshal Soult's

army, with which it would be difficult for this army, in its present state, to contend.

In the mean time, I have to inform your Lordship that Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton being aware of these circumstances, and Gen. Copons having informed him that he could not maintain and cover the blockade of Barcelona if he should withdraw from Catalonia, has thought it best to defer to obey my orders of the 4th March.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the state of this army, particularly to that most important branch of it, the British infantry. Your Lordship has been informed by my dispatch of the 20th ult. what troops are employed at Bayonne, and what at Bordeaux; and you will see what remains to be opposed to the united armies of Marshals Soult and Suchet if the garrisons should be set free.

Adverting to the state in which this army took the field in May last, to the number of actions in which it has been engaged, and to the small reinforcements it has received, it is a matter of astonishment that it should now be so strong. But there are limits to the numbers with which it can contend; and I am convinced your Lordship would not wish to see the safety and honor of this handful of brave men depend upon the doubtful exertions and discipline of an undue proportion of Spanish troops.

I draw your Lordship's attention particularly to this subject, from observing in the newspapers that not only the militia battalions had been sent to Holland, as announced by your Lordship, but that battalions of detachments had been formed of the recruits belonging to regiments in this army, and were likewise destined for the same service.

The service in Holland may doubtless be more important to the national interests than that in this country; but I hope it will be considered that that which is most important of all is not to lose the brave army which has struggled through its difficulties for nearly 6 years.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have learned that the Infante Don Carlos has joined the King.

The A.G. to Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, Light division.

7th April, 1814.

I enclose to you a paper containing a complaint from M. Martres, an inhabitant of the commune of St. Simon, of his house having lately been destroyed by fire, when occupied by a company of the — Portuguese regt.; and I am directed to request you will send over an officer this day to ascertain the extent of the damage that has been done, and to obtain an estimate, through the civil authorities, of the compensation to which the proprietor may be fairly entitled; which I should recommend may be settled without further reference. I beg of you to return the enclosure with your report upon it.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset, cavalry.

7th April, 1814.

I send you a representation which has fallen into my hands, though addressed to the Commander of the Forces, in which the complainant seems aggrieved, both by the loss caused by the burning of his property, and by the suspense in which he unnecessarily has been kept, for a length of time, by Col. — and Major —, whose servants it would appear caused the damage. Under the circumstances of

the case I thought it fair to all parties to mention the fact, in general terms, to the Field Marshal, when his Lordship observed, that he was most anxious that such representation should not come before him in an official shape : I am therefore induced to suggest, through your Lordship, the immediate accommodation of the affair, by the parties concerned advancing two-thirds of the estimated loss, average 100 dollars each. I request the enclosures may be returned, with your Lordship's reply to this proposal, at your earliest leisure, as I cannot, in common decency, add to the delay of M. Cadroy in obtaining a redress to which he seems entitled.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Arentschildt, Portuguese artillery.

8th April, 1814.

I have received your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the claim made by M. J. d'Abadie, of the commune of Barcelone, for forage taken for the use of the Portuguese artillery under your command, and for damages done to her farm by that brigade. The receipts which are referred to in her statement, are for other articles had for a small detachment of the 2d Portuguese infantry, and not for forage received by your brigade. I should conclude the mistake has originated in her not being acquainted with the Portuguese language, and that, in fact, no receipts were given at all for the forage had by the Portuguese artillery. As the charge for straw is distinctly made against your command, I should recommend you to ascertain from your Commissary in what manner he obtained forage for the period the brigade was quartered in that commune ; and if it should appear that the demand made by the claimant is a just one, I do not see that there can be any difficulty in settling it. I hardly need point out to you how very desirable it must be, for the parties concerned, to satisfy the woman for the destruction of her carts, &c., without the complaint being brought a second time before the Commander of the Forces. I return the enclosures which were transmitted with your letter, and I beg of you to let me have your reply at your earliest convenience.

The A.G. to Capt. Burdett, Tarbes.

8th April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 6th inst., enclosing the receipt of the mayor of Barbachen, for 64 dollars, paid on account of damages done by muleteers attached to the — hussars, on the property of Catherine Rolge and François Larrien, inhabitants of that commune ; and, in reply, I am to refer you to my letter to you on that subject, directing that, 'in paying the money, you were to require the acknowledgment of the persons, and the certificates of the magistrates before whom the redress was to be given,' with which instruction you ought to have complied ; and you will therefore immediately ascertain whether the claimants, respectively, have been paid their proper proportion of the compensation, and report accordingly to this office.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

St. Jory, ce 9 Avril, 1814.

M. d'Auteuil est venu ici hier pour me faire savoir qu'une personne dans la confiance du Roi lui avait fait dire pour ma connaissance que Napoléon avait envoyé à Bordeaux le nommé — — pour assassiner votre Altesse Royale. Votre Altesse Royale jugera si ce rapport peut être vrai ; en attendant je conseille à votre Altesse Royale de faire consigner ce — à la police de Bordeaux, afin que, s'il y arrive, il soit arrêté.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 24, et je répondrai dans peu de temps à la note relative aux douanes.

Je n'ai rien à dire sur le département du Gers. Je ne connais pas l'inclination de ce pays, et si on m'en parle, je m'expliquerai comme je l'ai déjà fait ; et j'aurai soin d'expliquer la fausseté de la proclamation du

Maire de Bordeaux. Je compte faire la même chose en entrant à Toulouse; car je ne peux pas souffrir qu'on me croie l'auteur de la supercherie qui a été mise en œuvre à Bordeaux.

The A.G. to General officers of divisions, and Col. Dickson, R.A. 9th April, 1814.

Repeated instances of irregularity have occurred in the vicinity of the several cantonments, in shooting tame pigeons. I have to request you will remind the officers of your division, that pigeons in all countries are considered private property, and, in England, such trespass made on this description of property is, by law, subject to a fine of £5. As the example of the officers on all occasions greatly influences the conduct of the soldiers, it is to be hoped they will induce the soldiers to relinquish a practice so contrary to orders, which, if repeated, must

Arrangements preparatory to the attack of the enemy.

St. Jory, 9th April, 1814.

The Light division will move to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, and after passing the Garonne, it will march forward as directed by the separate instruction of this morning, till it comes near to the 3d division.

Having arrived there, it will keep to its left, and proceed to the church of the village of La Lande, where the division will receive further orders.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry will follow immediately in rear of the Light division.

The baggage of these troops is to be disposed of as directed by the instruction of this morning.

Major Gen. Alten will be so good as communicate these instructions to the officer commanding Major Gen. Bock's brigade of cavalry, and will send a copy of it to Sir R. Hill.

The 4th division will move at 12 o'clock to-night in the direction which has been already pointed out to Marshal Beresford.

The 6th division will march at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning to the village of Launaguët, where it is to be placed in a situation favorable for moving forward by the bridge over the river Ers, which leads to Croix Dorade.

Marshal Beresford will cause the detachment of the 4th division now at the bridge of Croix Dorade, as also the other posts which that division has in the vicinity of its present encampment, to be replaced by the 6th division, either to-night or early to-morrow morning, as he may judge most expedient.

Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry is to be employed in part with the 4th division, and in part in the country on the right bank of the Ers rivulet, in which it will be necessary to observe the roads in rear of the troops acting against the enemy's force at Toulouse.

The baggage of the 6th division is to remain parked near the present encampment of the division till further orders. Marshal Beresford will be so good as give such instructions as he thinks proper respecting the baggage of the 4th division, and of Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry.

Q.M.G. to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

St. Jory, 9th April, 1814, in the evening.

Since the preparatory arrangement for the movements of to-morrow was written, your aide de camp has brought me Major Bell's report of the reconnaissance he was ordered to make. In consequence of it Lord Wellington has decided to give up the circuitous movement of the 4th division which he had contemplated. The only change this will make, however, in the arrangement for to-morrow will be, that the 4th division, instead of marching to the left, will move forward by the bridge of Croix Dorade, preceding the 6th division. The 4th division will not, however, cross the bridge of Croix Dorade until it is ordered to do so; but it may be prudent to reinforce the post at that bridge without delay.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry has been ordered to move at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and proceed by St. Jory and Espinasse towards Toulouse. It will receive further orders on its march.

Major Gen. Bock's brigade has been ordered to pass the Garonne immediately in rear of the Light division, which crosses the river at 3 in the morning, and to follow the division to the church of La Lande.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as order the hussar brigade and its artillery to be, at day-break, in a situation from whence it can move, by the left bank of the Ers rivulet, in the direction of Croix Dorade.

Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry is ordered to move in part with the 4th division, and it will in part be employed in observing the country on the right bank of the Ers rivulet.

bring on the offenders severe punishment, and for which the officers will, in some measure, have to answer.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B., left column.

9th April, 1814.

I have communicated the purport of your letter of the 4th inst. to my Lord Wellington, who has for some time had the subject under his consideration, without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. The fact is, that few or no deserters reach head quarters, though it is perfectly known that hundreds per week absent themselves from the army of Marshal Soult: the only means therefore of influencing the conduct of deserters would be through the mayors of communes. His Lordship has, for the present, been induced to defer any mode of restraint, lest it should lead the deserters to apprehend that there might be a disposition on his part to

Instructions for Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

St. Jory, 9th April, 1814.

It is intended to move against the enemy's position on this side of the Garonne to-morrow morning soon after daybreak.

Lord Wellington wishes you, therefore, to make such arrangements as circumstances may dictate for threatening the suburb of Toulouse on the left bank of the river, in order to draw a part of the attention and force of the enemy to that side. You will be able to see the commencement and progress of the operations which are to take place on this side, and you will be good enough to regulate yours accordingly.

It is Lord Wellington's desire that the pontoons last arrived should be moved to Blagnac in the course of this night, and that a flying bridge should be established near that place to communicate between your troops and the right of the 3d division.

I beg you will send over reports, in the course of the morning, of your own operations, and of whatever is seen, from your side, of the movements and force of the enemy.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

St. Jory, 10th April, 1814.

Sir T. Picton will be so good as have the 3d division in readiness to move forward against the enemy this morning when the other troops have arrived at their destinations.

The front of attack of the 3d division is to extend from the river Garonne to the great road which passes through the village of La Lande to Toulouse, inclusive of that road.

The Light division will be immediately on the left of the 3d division, and it will extend the front of its attack from the great road above mentioned till it connects itself on the left flank with the Spanish troops. The attacks of these two divisions are meant more, however, as means of diversion to draw as much as possible the attention of the enemy to that quarter than as real attacks, it not being expected that these divisions will be able to force any of the passages of the canal which there covers Toulouse.

The line of the canal should be threatened chiefly at the bridges and at the locks there are upon it; but it may be so likewise at any other point where the nature of the ground or other circumstances favor the covered advance of the troops.

A considerable part, however, both of the 3d and of the Light division must be kept always in reserve.

Reports for head quarters from the above division are to be sent towards the left.

Instructions for Gen. Freyre, Spanish army.

10th April, 1814, 8 A.M.

The 4th and 6th divisions of infantry have received orders to cross to the left bank of the river Ers, by the bridge on the Alby road, near the village of Croix Dorade. On reaching that village these divisions will turn to the left out of the Alby road, and will proceed in a direction which has been pointed out to Marshal Beresford, until they are far enough advanced to be enabled to act against the right flank of the French position; they are then to ascend the heights and to attack the enemy.

Gen. Freyre will be so good as march the Spanish corps in the first instance from its present position near the Montauban road towards the village of Croix Dorade, throwing out tirailleurs when necessary to cover the right flank of the column. On approaching the village of Croix Dorade, the Spanish troops are to form two columns. That on the right is to be directed towards an alley of cypress trees which there is near La Pujade, but it is not to pass beyond the Alby road. The left column is to enter upon the Alby road near the church of Croix Dorade, and is then to move along that road far enough to place itself in a situation for connecting the further operations of the two columns. There is a height a little to the left of the Alby road nearly opposite to the alley of cypress trees already mentioned; the Spanish troops are to make themselves masters of that height, and Gen. Freyre will establish the Portuguese artillery upon it as a favorable position whence the

interfere with their future occupations. I however suppose, that the suggestion that has fallen from you will form the foundation of some proclamation respecting deserters.

Tranquillity and occupation should be the only security for men of this description in the countries occupied by our army. Lord Wellington thinks passports might be turned to improper account, if accidentally placed in the hands of the ill disposed; and therefore those of such a disposition, or foreigners unprovided with a home, it would appear but prudent to bring under observation, and to send them to the rear for subsequent embarkation for their respective countries, as the only means of keeping them out of difficulties, and consequent mischief, either against the inhabitants or the army.

I shall write to Lieut. Col. Thomson, to issue no more certificates to deserters. The one enclosed in your letter was irregular.

fire of that artillery may assist the future attack to be made on the left of the enemy's intrenched position upon the heights.

Gen. Freyre will be so good as form the Spanish corps, preparatory to the attack, in two lines, with a reserve; and he will commence his forward movement against the left of the enemy's position when the 4th and 6th divisions advance to attack the heights which form the right of that position.

The Light division will be on the right flank of the Spaniards; and a connexion will be constantly maintained by the left of that division with the right of the Spanish corps.

There will be a brigade of British cavalry in reserve behind the Spanish troops, near the village of Croix Dorade; and a detachment of British cavalry will keep up the connexion between the left of the Spaniards and the right of the 6th division.

Instructions to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

10th April, 1814, 8 A.M.

The 4th and 6th divisions have orders to march to the left from Croix Dorade, and after advancing some distance in that direction, they will move up against the heights which are occupied by the enemy's right. Sir S. Cotton will cause the hussar brigade to co-operate with these divisions, and support their attack, taking particular care to protect the left flank of the 4th division during the attack. Sir S. Cotton will order forward Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry to the village of Croix Dorade. It will be in an especial manner the business of that brigade to give immediate support to the Spanish troops, and to be at all times near these troops for that purpose.

Sir S. Cotton will also take care that the cavalry connects the attack which is to be made by the 4th and 6th divisions with that of the Spaniards. The Spanish troops are ordered to form for the attack near L. Pujade, where the alley of cypress trees meets the great road from Alby.

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, K.B.

11th April, 1814.

Lord Wellington wishes that part of the cavalry should be pushed out to a considerable distance from the army. I am to request, therefore, that you will order the brigade under Col. Arentschildt's command to move upon La Bastide de Beauvoir, and to endeavor to disturb the enemy's line of communication in the direction of Baziège and Villefranche on the great road from Toulouse to Castelnau-d'Aud.

Lord Wellington wishes the hussar brigade to be moved at the same time partly upon Carman, and partly upon the Alby road, to such distance as circumstances may admit of the hussars proceeding in each of these directions. But the troop of horse artillery, under Major Gardiner, is to remain in the neighbourhood of Toulouse.

You will be so good as put Col. Arentschildt's brigade and the hussars in motion early to-morrow morning, and give the necessary orders for the duties in the immediate neighbourhood of the army, on this side of the Garonne, being done by Major Gen. Ponsonby's and Major Gen. Bock's brigades.

I beg you will let Marshal Beresford be apprised of the intended removal of Col. Arentschildt's brigade.

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. O'Loughlin, or Officer commanding the brigade of Household cavalry.

Launaguet, 11th April, 1814.

The brigade of Household cavalry will pass the Garonne to-morrow by the pontoon bridge, and will canton at Fenoulhet, and in such other villages as are found vacant in rear of the encampment of the 3d division.

This brigade will be in communication with head quarters through the cavalry which is quartered in the village of La Lande, at present, Major Gen. Bock's brigade.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

The enemy evacuated the town last night. We had nearly surrounded them; and they had no road open but that of Carcassonne.

We had a very severe affair with them the day before yesterday in the rear of the town. I attacked them with the 6th and 4th divisions, and the Spaniards. The latter gave way: the affair was very long, and the 6th division in particular lost a good many men; the 3d division likewise suffered a good deal in an attack intended to be a false one, but which was pushed too forward.

I am anxious to hear how you are getting on.

A la Municipalité de Toulouse.*

Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

En entrant dans votre ville il faut que je vous rappelle que j'ai envahi la France à la tête des armées alliées de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et de leurs Altesses Royales le Prince Régent d'Angleterre et le Prince Regent de Portugal, en conséquence de la guerre injuste que le gouvernement actuel de la France a faite à ces puissances, et des succès militaires de ces mêmes armées.

L'objet des gouvernemens que j'ai l'honneur de servir a toujours été la paix; une paix fondée sur l'indépendance de leurs états respectifs, et de toutes les puissances de l'Europe; et j'ai toute raison de croire que les Ambassadeurs de ces Augustes Souverains sont à présent engagés, de concert avec leurs alliés du nord de l'Europe, à Châtillon sur Seine, à négocier une telle paix, s'il est possible de l'atteindre avec le gouvernement actuel de la France.

Je vois que la ville de Toulouse, comme beaucoup d'autres villes de la France, contient des personnes qui désirent suivre l'exemple de Bordeaux, de secouer le joug sous lequel la France a souffert pendant tant d'années, et d'aider à la restauration de la Maison légitime des Bourbons, sous le gouvernement de laquelle la France a prospéré pendant plusieurs siècles. C'est à eux à décider si, d'après ce que je viens de leur annoncer, et ce que j'avais fait annoncer à la ville de Bordeaux, avant que d'y laisser entrer les troupes, ils veulent se déclarer. S'ils le font, il sera de mon devoir de les considérer comme alliés, et de leur donner tous les secours en mon pouvoir, tant que la guerre durera; mais il est également de mon devoir de leur faire savoir que, si la paix se fait avec le gouvernement actuel de la France, il ne sera plus en mon pouvoir de leur donner secours ou assistance quelconque.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

J'ai le plaisir de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis entré à Toulouse aujourd'hui à la suite d'une bataille que j'ai donnée à l'ennemi avant hier avec partie de l'armée.

* L'adjoint du Maire de Toulouse à S. E. le Marquis de Wellington. 12 Avril, 1814.

Au nom du peuple de Toulouse, que cette heureuse circonstance nous fait doublement apprécier le bonheur de représenter, nous vous supplions de faire agréer à notre cher Roi Louis XVIII. les hommages d'amour et de respect que 20 ans de souffrance n'ont fait qu'accroître, de recevoir en son nom la clef de sa bonne ville, et d'agréer, Monseigneur, la reconnaissance sans bornes que votre conduite grande, généreuse, et sans exemple dans l'histoire, vous a acquise.

M. de Berthier, qui aura l'honneur de se présenter à votre Altesse Royale, lui fera connaître les sentimens du monde ici. J'ai l'honneur de lui envoyer copie de ce que l'adjoint du maire m'a dit, et de ce que j'ai cru de mon devoir d'adresser à la Municipalité.

Au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Toulouse, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

J'envoie en parlementaire le Colonel Cooke,* officier Anglais, et le Colonel St. Simon, officier Français, qui sont arrivés de Paris, et qui donneront à votre Excellence des nouvelles qui me paraissent être de nature à donner l'espérance de voir la paix rétablie entre la France et les nations alliées. Ils vous diront en même temps combien je désire voir arriver cet événement; et je souhaite que votre Excellence me fasse savoir ses sentimens sur ce que ces officiers lui représenteront, afin que je me règle là-dessus.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

We entered this place this day, after a very severe affair with the enemy the day before yesterday, in which we defeated them completely. The 6th and 4th divisions, and the Spaniards, were principally engaged. The 3d division likewise lost a good many men in an attack intended to be a false one.

I have received your letters to the 6th, and congratulate you upon your affair near Etauliers. I trust that you will have experienced no difficulty in getting from the ships, and from Bordeaux, all that you want for the attack of Blaye. That is the most important object of your attention.

I beg you to inform the Admiral of our situation, and congratulate him from me on the success of the boats in the Gironde. I am most anxious to hear from him that the navigation of the river is open to our transports, &c.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassonne.†

The continued fall of rain and the state of the river prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Gen. Don M. Freyre, and the head quarters, crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town; and the 18th hussars, under the immediate command of Col. Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix Dorade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass, in order to attack the enemy's position. Col. Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion; and I am afraid that I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

* The late Major Gen. Sir H. F. Cooke, K.C.H., &c.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb, which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front of the ancient wall, formed a good *tête de pont*. They had likewise formed a *tête de pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudran, and over which pass all the approaches to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends; and the enemy, in addition to the *têtes de pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified this height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had, with extraordinary diligence, made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads, however, from the Arrière to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported in my dispatch to your Lordship of the 1st inst., I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed; and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan, according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix Dorade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Gen. Don M. Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement with Major Gen. Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars; and Col. Vivian's brigade, under the command of Col. Arentschildt, was to observe the movements of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

The 3d and Light divisions, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton and Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry, were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter by threatening the *têtes de pont*, while Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill was to do the same on the suburb on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in 3 columns of lines in the village of Croix Dorade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During these operations, Gen. Don M. Freyre moved along the left of the Ers to the front of Croix Dorade where he formed his corps in

2 lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir W. Beresford was ready, Gen. Don M. Freyre moved forward to the attack. The troops marched in good order, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and showed great spirit, the General and all his Staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's intrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry, continuing on the height on which the troops had first formed. The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of Gen. Freyre's line round their left flank; and having followed up their success, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix Dorade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see that, although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the Light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up; and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Gen. Don M. Freyre, the officers of the Staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieut. Gen. Mendizabal, who was in the field as a volunteer, Gen. Ezpeleta, and several officers of the Staff and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but Gen. Mendizabal continued in the field. The regiment de *Tiradores de Cantabria*, under the command of Col. Leon de Sicilia, kept its position, under the enemy's intrenchments, until I ordered it to retire.

In the mean time, Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same height with the enemy; who were, however, still in possession of 4 redoubts, and of the intrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Gen. Don M. Freyre's corps could be reformed and brought back to the attack. As soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with Gen. Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on their left; and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss; particularly in the brave 6th division. Lieut. Col. Coghlan of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major Gen. Pack was wounded, but was enabled

to remain in the field ; and Col. Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regt., lost his leg, and I am afraid that I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st, lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the operations of the day ; nor that of Lieut. Gens. Sir G. L. Cole, Sir H. Clinton, Major Gens. Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir W. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brig. Gen. d'Urban, the Q. M. G., and Gen. Brito Mozinho, the A. G. to the Portuguese army.*

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's

* Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B., to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. La Bastide, 13th April, 1814.†

In reporting on the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the 4th and 6th divisions of infantry, in the attack of the enemy's position near Toulouse, on the 10th inst., it is not necessary to say more than to give to the Commanding Generals, Generals, officers, and soldiers of those divisions, my highest approbation and admiration. Though, perhaps, from your Lordship's attention being necessarily directed to many different points during the period, you could not be a witness to the conduct of these two divisions during the whole of the contest ; yet, having seen the line of march they had to proceed on to reach the point of attack, and the severe fire to which they were exposed, I need only testify that it was done with the greatest coolness and order, to enable your Lordship to appreciate the state of discipline and the merit of those divisions. Their formation for the attack, under the fire of the enemy, was most regular, and their advance most gallant, and consequently successful. The force opposed to them near the right redoubt of the enemy appeared to me much superior to what these two divisions amounted to, as the whole of the enemy's troops, which your Lordship saw filing from the left of his position to the rear, were brought to his right, and formed, on each side of the redoubt, two very strong columns, one of which came partly down the hill to attack our right flank on the march ; but Sir G. L. Cole threw out the provisional battalion of his division to check it, until Sir H. Clinton came up, who was very near, Sir G. L. Cole continuing his march to turn the enemy's right. This provisional battalion behaved extremely well. Sir G. L. Cole, on passing the redoubt, formed ; and Sir H. Clinton having arrived in front of it, made the correspondent movement, as had been directed, and the height and redoubt were immediately carried. Your Lordship is already aware of the reason why we did not proceed directly to the attack of the remaining redoubts ; and that it was principally from knowing that, after the failure of the Spaniards, nothing could dislodge us from where we were, I did not think it prudent to risk the slightest failure on our part. I therefore waited to collect all the means possible for the assistance of the troops ; though I will not doubt they would, under such officers, have carried the redoubts, but it would have been most probably with a still severer loss than we suffered. When the artillery had come up, and our left was quite secure from Sir S. Cotton having placed his cavalry there, the second line of redoubts were carried as gallantly as the first ; though a little confusion, which occurred after the carrying them, was the cause of the loss of some gallant men.

Your Lordship was present at what afterwards occurred, when the last redoubts were abandoned by the enemy before our troops got to them.

I need not apologise to your Lordship for having put in practice your first arrangement for the attack, instead of going up the hill, as subsequently directed, from the village of Montblanc ; for, on arriving there, I saw the enemy posted precisely in the manner you had made your first arrangements to meet, and therefore I followed out the spirit of your orders in reverting to your first arrangements.

I enclose the reports, or rather recommendations, of Sir G. L. Cole and Sir H. Clinton. I should fail in what is due to these two officers, who, for their close attention to the directions given, and their excellent execution of them, merit my warmest praise, did I not second their recommendations to your Lordship's most favorable consideration. It is impossible for me, however, not to point out the gallant conduct of the leaders of the brigades of the 6th division, as mentioned by Sir H. Clinton ; and, though in the second

† This report and enclosure from Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton arrived too late to be forwarded in the dispatch of the 12th to the Secretary of State. The names of the officers recommended by Lieut. Gens. Sir G. L. Cole and Sir H. Clinton were included in the general list.

front to a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Gen. Don M. Freyre, Lieut. Gen. Don G. Mendizabal, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro Bárcenas, Brig. Don J. de Ezpeleta, Mariscal de Campo Don A. G. de Marcilla, and the Chief of the Staff Don E. S. Salvador, and the officers of the Staff of the 4th army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going on, on the left of the army, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works

attack the same opportunity was not offered, yet during the whole course of the day the same praise is due to the leaders of the brigades of the 4th division.

I cannot conclude without bringing to your Lordship's notice Brig. Gen. d'Urban, Q. M. G. to the Portuguese troops, and expressing to you how much I consider the general service indebted to his zeal and talents; to Lieut. Col. Hope, A.A.G., I am also much indebted, and to Brig. Gen. Mozinho, A. G. to the Portuguese forces. I am equally so to Col. Arbuthnot, and the officers of my personal staff.

I have further the honor to inform you, that the 1st German hussars, on the 11th inst., with a reconnoitring party under Capt. *Baron* Decken, fell in with a party of gendarmes near Caraman, of which they took an officer, 21 men, and 27 horses. Part of this regiment yesterday charged the enemy's rear guard of cavalry, between Baziège and Villenouvelle, routed it, and took 30 or 40 prisoners; and I cannot let escape this opportunity of praising the conduct of this regiment on all occasions.

P.S. I have omitted to mention to your Lordship, Major Dyer, of the Royal artillery, with whose exertions in bringing up and placing the guns, I had every reason to be satisfied; and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's favorable consideration.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Montblanc, 11th April, 1814.

The manner in which the several corps of the 6th division performed the task allotted to them yesterday, induces me to request your Excellency will lay before the Commander of the Forces the names of those officers, a list of which I have the honor to enclose; and I trust that his Lordship will recommend them for promotion.

The circumstances particularly deserving of notice and of approbation in the proceedings of the 6th division yesterday, are; the ready formation of the prescribed disposition for the attack, without any halt of the leading brigade, although I had been constrained to form the 3 columns upon the march; the gallantry of Major Gen. Lambert's brigade in the attack of that part of the enemy's position defended by his right redoubt, and by two considerable bodies of infantry; the steady support afforded upon this occasion by the Portuguese brigade under Col. Douglas, and by Major Gen. Pack's brigade, of which the 79th regt. was required to form column, and afterwards square, to check a body of the enemy's cavalry, which menaced the right flank of our brigades on the advance up the hill; the resolute charge made by the 61st regt., in which, though completely successful, its excellent and gallant leader, Lieut. Col. Coghlan, lost his life; and, subsequently to these, the attacks made by the Highland brigade, under Major Gen. Pack, upon the redoubts of the Mas des Augustins, to which the Portuguese brigade again formed a useful support. In this service Col. Douglas, who had previously been wounded, but had remained at the head of his brigade, lost his leg; and I have to lament the death of another valuable officer in Lieut. Col. Birmingham, of the 8th Portuguese regt. Major Gen. Pack was also wounded, but did not quit the field. I have also to notice the same meritorious conduct in Lieut. Col. Cuyler, of the 11th regt., who was wounded in the first attack, but did not for a moment leave the command of his regiment.

It is quite unnecessary for me to make any general report of our proceedings, as they took place under your immediate direction and observation: I have only, therefore, to add, that I received every assistance from Capt. Obins, of the 20th regt., the Acting A. A. G., who is a very zealous and deserving officer; from Lieut. Col. Woodford, the A. Q. M. G. Capt. Boteler, of the Royal engineers; and from my personal staff.

in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Picton likewise, with the 3d division, drove the enemy within the *tête de pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major Gen. Brisbane was wounded, but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieut. Col. Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remained to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands Gen. Harispe, Gen. Baurot, Gen. St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken on the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear Adm. Penrose of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Adm. Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under Gen. Lhuillier beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. André de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Blaye. His Lordship found Gen. Lhuillier and Gen. Desbareaux posted near Etauliers, and made his disposition to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 300 prisoners in his hands. I enclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.*

In the operations which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter Master and Adjutant General, and the officers of those departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen and the officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Mariscal de Campo Don M. de Alava; from Col. Dickson, commanding the allied artillery; and from Lieut. Col. Lord FitzRoy Somerset and the officers of my personal Staff.

* Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

On the heights near Blaye, 6th April, 1814.

On the 4th I crossed the Dordogne at St. André de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my 2d brigade, my *caçadores*, and the 7th Portuguese regt., 4 guns, and one squadron of the 12th light dragoons.

I learned that Gens. Lhuillier and Desbareaux, with 300 cavalry and 1200 infantry, had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again on Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Saintes. Gen. Lhuillier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and drew out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired through Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about 80 men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about 30 officers and 250 or 300 men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and in a short time, it is thought, the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.

I send this dispatch by my aide de camp, Major Lord W. Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

P.S. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

* Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the battle of Toulouse, 10th April, 1814.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. and F.	British.	Spanish.	Portuguese.	Horses.
Killed .	31	21	543	595	312	205	78	62
Wounded	248	123	3675	4046	1795	1722	529	59
Missing .	3	—	15	18	17	1	—	2

† Memorandum on 'Considérations Militaires sur les Mémoires du Maréchal Suchet, et sur la Bataille de Toulouse : par T. Choumara, ancien capitaine du Génie.'

1. The object is to maintain the character of Marshal Soult: 1st; in relation to his communications with Marshal Suchet during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, and to the publication, by the latter, of parts of the correspondence between the Marshals, and of the correspondence of the latter with the Ministre de la Guerre, in the history of his life: 2dly; in relation to the battle of Toulouse.

2. It is on the last point only that this publication would be interesting to the mass of English readers.

3. The work is, however, well worthy of attention, as showing the evils with which these great military establishments and systems are pregnant, and which must destroy them.

* There are several accounts of this campaign, written by French officers. One of them, by Gen. Guillaume, de Vaudoncourt, 'L'Histoire des Campagnes de 1814 et 1815,' after describing the battle of Toulouse, vol. iii. p. 128, contains the following note, alluding to the loss sustained by the Allies in the attack and capture of that position. '*On a porté la perte des coalisés à 4458 hommes, selon le rapport officiel Anglais. Mais nous, qui savons comment le Duc de Wellington modifie ses états de perte, et qui avons pu avoir des données plus exactes, nous portons sa perte à 10,000 hommes au moins. Il est ridicule de voir dans cet état que les Anglais ont plus perdu que leurs alliés, et que les attaques de la Pujade et de la porte de Muret n'aient coûté que 1700 hommes aux Espagnols.*'

The casualties of a British army, after a battle, are collected, in returns, by the serjeants of companies, under the direction of, and signed by, the officers commanding them, accounting for all the men of the company thus become non-effective, absent or present. The regimental returns made from those of companies, as well as those of the brigades and divisions, are transmitted to head quarters, and from them the general return is made out and signed by the Adjutant General, and laid before the General Commanding the Forces. They are transmitted to the Secretary of State, and published in the *London Gazette*, recapitulating the loss of each battalion. The returns of killed and wounded in this battle and those of all others printed in the *Gazettes* have since been compared with the returns signed by the Adjutant General, of which they are correct copies. No officer in command of a British army could venture to garble or alter a return. The loss so returned generally exceeds the actual loss, the officers and soldiers being interested, as their claims to pensions and rewards depend upon their names being included in the returns. This explanation is here given to refute the assertion of Gen. Guillaume, de Vaudoncourt, charging the Duke of Wellington with modifying the returns of killed and wounded.

† M. Choumara published, in 1837, '*Considérations Militaires sur la Bataille de Toulouse*,' in which he has endeavored to prove that battle to have been a French victory: Col. Gurwood laid it before the Duke of Wellington for his consideration, in May, 1838, when his Grace wrote this memorandum.

4. Here we find two republican Generals, with great titles and fortunes, and holding the highest military rank and exercising the greatest authority, quarrelling as did the sons, legitimate and illegitimate, and the Marshals in the service of Louis XIV.; neither party ever thinking of the public interest, excepting as connected with his own personal objects of ambition and aggrandizement; and each appealing to Buonaparte, as the others did heretofore to Louis XIV., and Buonaparte following the example of Louis XIV. in giving no answer.

5. But there are some curious details worthy of attention, as tending to show that but few of the publications are calculated to afford materials for history.

6. It will be seen (*letter, page 113**) that when Marshal Suchet wished to avoid engaging himself to carry on an operation proposed by Marshal Soult, he did not scruple to transmit a false statement of the amount of the disposable force under his command. This is clearly proved by M. Choumara (*Résumé et Conclusion, page 97**).

7. Then he exaggerates the force employed against him (*page 114**): '*Roland Hill avait rejoint Bentinck avec 24,000 hommes; que le Comte de La Bisbal arrivait de la Navarre avec 15,000 hommes Il suffit pour en être convaincu de savoir que les ennemis ont réunis plus de 200,000 hommes au-delà de l'Ebre. . . .*' All this is either false or exaggerated; and Marshal Soult's aide de camp, who saw the army which was employed against Suchet, says that there were never 25,000 or 30,000 men, of which 10,000 were English or Sicilians, the rest Spaniards. In truth, the Empeinado believed that after the corps under the Duque del Parque was sent away, the allied army did not amount to 30,000 men, of which two-thirds were Spaniards.

8. Then Marshal Soult, on his side, corrects the mistakes of Marshal Suchet, so far that he will not suffer the latter to take into the account a man from the amount of those employed against himself. Accordingly, he shows that Hill and Morillo, and La Bisbal, were in his front; but he, as well as the other, exaggerates the amount of that force. In his letter, 27th Sept., to the Ministre de la Guerre, he calls it 120,000, and, including other arms, 140,000 men. In a letter to Suchet, of the 14th Oct., he says that Lord Wellington has 115,000 infantry, a great quantity of artillery, and a numerous cavalry.

9. This matter is of no importance, excepting to show how little faith can be given to such details.

10. The allied army, opposed to the French army called '*L'Armée d'Espagne*,' consisted at the battle of Vitoria of 60,000 British and Portuguese, 20,000 Spaniards, 80,000 all included.

The British and Portuguese army never had afterwards more than 50,000 men under arms. They were joined at first by 5000 Spaniards, then 10,000 Spaniards, and afterwards another 10,000 Spaniards, which last came from Catalonia, and are mentioned as the corps under the Duque del Parque; making in the whole 45,000 Spaniards and 50,000 British and Portuguese employed in the operations in the western Pyrenees. It will be seen that these are called 140,000 men (*see page 132,* dispatch to the Ministre de la Guerre*).

* Choumara.

11. The force of British and Portuguese can be accurately ascertained at any given period.

12. Marshal Soult likewise talks of the Empecinado and Duran as being in his front. They were so, to be sure; so were the troops in Gibraltar and Africa. Both were at a great distance from the scene of operations. Mina, Longa, Morillo, and Don Carlos de España are reckoned in the number of 45,000 Spaniards.

13. It is not so easy to ascertain Soult's force in the army called 'L'Armée d'Espagne.' It appears that he intended and proposed to form in Aragon an army of 85,000 men, of which 32,000 were to come from Catalonia; 53,000 must have been from his own army. He was to leave 20,000 men in the intrenched camp at Bayonne, and 15,000 in the garrison of Bayonne, besides a garrison in St. Jean Pied de Port. This would give him an army of 73,000 men in the field, besides the Catalanian army. His last proposition was to go into Aragon with 45,000, which would give him an army of 65,000 men in the field, besides the garrisons and the Catalanian army. In this number Gen. Paris' division, say 5000 men, are not included, as they were to be sent into Catalonia to join Marshal Suchet. But when he came to the operations in Feb. 1814, he had not sent away Gen. Paris. He had, therefore, at that time an army of 70,000 or of 78,000 men: unless, indeed, he had sustained enormous losses between the month of November 1813, when he was in correspondence with Marshal Suchet and the Ministre de la Guerre, and the month of February 1814, when the allied army commenced its operations. The revision of all this will show that no reliance can be placed upon such details.

14. The question is then discussed, who won the battle of Toulouse? Toulouse is surrounded by an ancient wall with towers. It stands upon the Garonne, over which there is a bridge protected by an ancient *tête de pont*. The Canal de Languedoc joins the Garonne about a mile below the town. Its course is about 1000 yards distant from the river; and less than half that distance from the wall of the town from the point at which it approaches the town. The town then was protected not only by its walls, but by the river Garonne on one side, and by the canal on two others. It was protected by its wall only on the side of the Faubourg St. Michel and the road from Montpellier. The ground near the town was there more open. Thus situated, and occupied by an army called 'L'Armée d'Espagne,' the town of Toulouse might have been considered inexpugnable.

15. But to these defences of the town of Toulouse, which may be called permanent and natural, Marshal Soult added other works, described very minutely by M. Choumara. He augmented and extended the works of the *tête de pont* over the Garonne. He formed *têtes de pont* on all the bridges over the canal, within reach of fire from the wall of the town. He fortified convents and houses in the neighbourhood of these bridges. He formed a line of fortification, consisting of redoubts, connected by intrenchments, on the heights of Calvinet beyond the canal, of which the summit was about the same or little greater distance from the canal, as the canal was from the wall of the town.

16. It is obvious from his manœuvres, as reported by himself, that the

Commander in Chief of the allied army saw clearly that he could obtain possession of Toulouse only by becoming master of the approaches to the town from Montpellier. His first measure was to endeavor to form a bridge over the Garonne, above the town. The number of boats was not sufficient. He could not expect to supply the deficiency by *chevalets* or other means, and to secure the bridge prepared for passage and the troops across in time to resist the attack which might so easily have been made upon them from Toulouse. He then laid a bridge over the Garonne, above the junction of the Arriège with that river. A part of the army crossed the Garonne and the Arriège, and reached Ville Franche in the very country which it was wished to occupy. But the roads and country were found impracticable, owing to the fall of rain, and the detachment returned to the left of the Garonne.

17. It was then necessary to endeavor, by other means, to attain the same object, viz., access to the ground in the neighbourhood of the Faubourg St. Michel, between the canal and the Garonne.

18. It appears that Marshal Soult was aware of the importance of the position on Mont Calvinet. He ordered it to be fortified on the 2d April. As soon as he heard that that part of the army which had passed the Garonne and Arriège had returned, he was sensible of the probability that an attempt would be made to pass the river below the town. It was obvious that he was aware that Mont Calvinet was the key of the position. He stationed upon it for its defence three-fourths of his army, leaving but few to defend the *tête de pont* of the Garonne, and the bridges and fortified houses of the canal, and he ordered that all should be brought eventually to the defence of that position. He conceived that the attack would be made by the other side of the Ers; and he particularly ordered Gen. Soult, his brother, to defend that ground with his cavalry; and, above all, he instructed Gen. Taupin to attack the corps which should attempt to gain the heights, by turning his right flank. In his letter to the Ministre de la Guerre (*page 257**), after the battle, dated the 11th April,† Marshal Soult says, '*L'armée était en position la droite appuyée à l'Ers, et la gauche au canal de Languedoc jusqu'à son embouchure. La tête de pont du Faubourg St. Cyprien (that is upon the Garonne) était occupée.*' Considering that the principal attack would be made upon Mont Calvinet, he had fortified it.

19. The battle was fought on the 10th April: it ended by the allied army being in possession of all the works on Mont Calvinet, and (with the exception of the Faubourg Guillemerie and its fortified posts at Sacarin and Cambon) of all the ground on the right of the Canal de Languedoc, and their posts of cavalry on the bridges of the canal above the town.

20. On the 11th April Marshal Soult wrote a letter to the Ministre de la Guerre, and to Marshal Suchet, in which he clearly indicated what must be the result of the previous day's battle. He states the probability of his retiring from Toulouse. On the same day he made all the preparations, arrangements, and dispositions for the retreat which was made on that night.

21. The battle of the 10th had been a most desperate one. The position, naturally strong, was the strongest that could be formed by all the

* Choumara.

† See Appendix, No. XII.

additional defence that art could devise. The canal could not be attacked by main force, nor the bridge over the Garonne. The country beyond the Ers had been reconnoitred, and it was found impossible to manœuvre on it, for the purpose of repairing or forming new bridges, with a view to the passage of the river. It was necessary to march between Mont Calvinet and the river Ers, the distance not being greater from the works upon the summit anywhere than 2000 yards, diminishing to 1000 yards, and in some places to 500 yards. The distance marched was not less than 2 miles under the fire of the enemy's position. In the mean time the Spanish corps, which was to attack the enemy's position in front, while Marshal Beresford was marching along its front, made their attack, but failed, and gave way. The Marshal's corps was, therefore, exposed to the attack of all the enemy's troops on Mont Calvinet. They were attacked by Gen. Taupin, whose division they defeated, and then got possession of 'La Redoute Sypière,' the farthest on the enemy's right. The Light division was called to the support of the Spaniards; these were brought back, re-formed, and again ordered to attack the heights, which were at length carried, as originally intended, by the co-operation of an attack moving along the summit from the enemy's right of them, with the attack of them from the front.

22. These operations took up a great length of time. It was necessary to cover and protect, by a very heavy fire of artillery, the march of the troops to turn the flank; the advance, the retreat, the re-formation, and subsequent attack by the troops on the front of Mont Calvinet.

23. It happened also by mistake, that Gen. Picton, who had been ordered to make a false attack upon one of the bridges of the canal, and whose division it was intended to keep in reserve, as well as the Light division, was involved in a real attack upon the fortified convent 'Les Minimes,' which failed, and the Allies suffered much loss. This caused a heavy cannonade.

24. The consequence of this continued fire of artillery was the necessity of making a fresh distribution of gun and musket ammunition before the battle could be renewed; and the Commander in Chief crossed the Garonne to see the exact state of the *tête de pont* after the attack of its exterior works by the troops under Sir R. Hill on the 10th, and to make the arrangements for the ulterior movements of the army. He did not get back to Mont Calvinet till the evening of the 11th. All the dispositions were made for passing the canal above the town on the morning of the 12th, when it was found that the enemy had evacuated, having marched by the very road of which we must have had possession.

25. M. Choumara pretends that the position of Toulouse was the whole position, that is to say, the town, the *tête de pont* on the Garonne, the canal, its fortified bridges and houses, the works on Mont Calvinet. The last only were taken. Marshal Soult remained during the night of the 10th and the day of the 11th in possession of the remainder, therefore he won the battle. If Toulouse was to be considered as a fortress, of which possession was to be held till the body of the place should be entered, M. Choumara's idea would be correct. In that case Marshal Soult must have been prepared with means of all descriptions to enable him to remain

in the town. Even in that case the possession of Mont Calvinet would have given the Allies the means of a fire by enfilade upon the canal, very near to its junction with the Garonne. But Toulouse could not be considered as a fortress. It was a field of battle, of which the principal fortified position, most important in the view of those who attacked, as well as of those who defended it, was taken by the allied army after a desperate combat. The consequence of the battle was that the allied army took possession of the passages of the Canal de Languedoc above the town. In his letter to the Ministre de la Guerre (*page 265**), of the 12th April, † Marshal Soult says that the allied army occupied the heights of Baziège by which he was to retire. In his letter of the 11th, he had expressed to the same minister, and to Marshal Suchet, his apprehension that he should have to fight his way out of Toulouse, as he certainly would if he had not marched when he did.

26. But M. Choumara contends that Marshal Soult, having remained in Toulouse for 24 hours after the battle, won the battle of Toulouse, as the Allies had, in 1810, won the battle of Busaco, their position having been turned by Marshal Massena after his army had been repulsed, and the Allies having abandoned Coimbra. There is this difference in the two cases. The battle of Busaco was fought 15 miles from Coimbra. The French army gained no part of the position of the Allies in the battle of Busaco, not even a *mamelon*. They were totally and entirely defeated and repulsed at all points. The result of the battle gave Marshal Massena no facility in making his subsequent movement to turn the position of the Allies. In the battle of Toulouse the Allies carried, after a most desperate struggle, the key of the fortified position of the French army; the most important point in it, according to the opinion of Marshal Soult, the Commander in Chief of the Allies, and every officer concerned on either side. They held undisturbed possession of this position. From their ground they could, by their fire, prevent the occupation of the remainder of the position of their enemy. The possession of it gave them the means, of which advantage was taken, to cut off the retreat of their enemy; and their advanced troops were actually, on the night of the 11th, on the ground over which Marshal Soult was under the necessity of passing on the same night in his retreat. Marshal Soult left in Toulouse about 1600 prisoners, 3 General officers, and several pieces of cannon. None were in Coimbra, in 1810, after Busaco. But there is another remarkable difference between the affairs at Toulouse and at Busaco. The French army left at Coimbra, when they passed that town after the battle, not less than 6000 sick and wounded, who were captured in the town in little more than a week by Gen Trant. The battle of Toulouse had no resemblance to the battle of Busaco. M. Choumara's readers will judge which party won it.

27. As usual in all such works, this one contains much more misrepresentation respecting the numbers engaged on each side. The allied army at Toulouse consisted of Freyre's Spanish corps, about 10,000; Morillo's Spanish division, about 5000; Le Cor's Portuguese division, about 5000; the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, and Light divisions of the British and

* Choumara, *op. cit.* † See Appendix, No. XII.

Portuguese army, about 25,000: total 45,000 men. There were besides 4 brigades of cavalry, each from 1000 to 1200 or 1500 men, and a sufficient artillery. Gen. Giron's reserve, as it is called, was in Spain. It is stated in M. Choumara's work that the French army consisted of 32,288 infantry and 2583 cavalry; but it does not appear that Gen. Paris' division, which certainly was at Toulouse, is included. This division would add 5000 to the number.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that, upon my arrival in this town this morning, I found the white flag flying, and all the authorities, and a large proportion of the inhabitants, with white cockades and scarfs.

The *adjoint* of the mayor, the mayor having quitted the town with the French army, read me the address of which I enclose the copy; and I read them the answer, of which I enclose the draft, which I trust will be approved by your Lordship.*

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

Après que j'ai écrit à votre Altesse Royale hier le Colonel Cooke arriva, et j'ai reçu la lettre de votre Altesse Royale du 10 ce matin; et j'espère que votre Altesse Royale croira qu'il n'y a personne qui le félicite plus cordialement que moi sur tout ce qui est arrivé.

J'allais répondre à votre Altesse Royale sur le sujet des douanes à Bordeaux, et pour vous dire que je ne voyais aucun inconvénient au tarif qui avait été proposé à votre Altesse Royale; mais, comme je vois que les

* See p. 424.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Launaguet, 12th April, 1814.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as move the troops under his orders through Toulouse with as little delay as possible, and continue his march along the Carcassonne road. He will march to Mongiscard, unless circumstances should occur to render it necessary to halt sooner. And the cavalry of the column will follow the enemy so far as may be requisite to ascertain the position he has taken up.

This order is given upon the supposition that the bridge of Toulouse has not been destroyed, or that it can be speedily rendered passable.

Q.M.G. to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford, K.B.

Launaguet, 12th April, 1814.

Col. Arentschildt's brigade of cavalry will continue to move forward, without delay, as already ordered, upon La Bastide.

The 4th division will follow Col. Arentschildt's brigade, and the 6th division will follow the 4th.

The object of this movement is to deter the enemy from halting any part of his force between Toulouse and Baziège, or at the latter place, in opposition to the advance of Sir R. Hill's column by the Carcassonne road. Should the enemy have taken up any position, however, in strength, the troops ordered to move on La Bastide will not attack him except in concert with Sir R. Hill's column.

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Toulouse, 12th April, 1814.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as continue his movements to-morrow by the Carcassonne road, but will make only a short march.

The 4th and 6th divisions and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry (*then under the command of Col. Arentschildt*) will halt to-morrow.

Sir S. Cotton will be so good as order the hussar brigade to continue towards Caraman, and upon the road to Alby, according to the instructions of yesterday and of this morning.

choses vont se rétablir, il est probable que votre Altesse Royale aura à prendre une vue plus étendue de toutes ces affaires là, et que son arrangement ne sera plus que provisoire, il me paraît inutile de donner mon opinion.

Pour ce qui regarde le sel, le tabac, et les denrées coloniales appartenant au gouvernement, il est plus difficile de donner réponse. L'armée a des réclamations à faire sur ces articles comme *prises*; et, sans leur faire une injustice, je ne peux pas consentir à les rendre sans le consentement et les ordres du gouvernement.

La cause de la différence entre votre Altesse Royale et moi a été la proclamation du Maire de Bordeaux, qui me compromettait envers les gouvernemens qui m'employent, me mettait un mensonge dans la bouche, et compromettait beaucoup de provinces par où l'armée avait passé. Je vous dirai aussi que cette proclamation, et une proclamation fautive émise sous mon nom du 2 Février, ont eu un bien mauvais effet à Paris dans les dernières transactions.

Votre Altesse Royale aura vu ce que j'ai dit hier à cette ville; et je vous assure qu'après cette énonciation de mes opinions et ma conduite, je n'avais nulle intention de faire plus. J'étais satisfait de la contradiction que j'y donnais au Maire de Bordeaux, et je n'y pensais plus. Votre Altesse Royale peut s'assurer aussi que je n'y pense plus à présent; et que je regrette infiniment qu'aucune circonstance ait troublé pour un instant la bonne intelligence qui jusqu'alors avait régné.

Je porte la cocarde blanche à présent, comme tout le monde.

To His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain.

Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving the letter which your Majesty was graciously pleased to write to me from Gerona on the 27th March; and if any thing could increase the interest which I have always felt for the cause of your Majesty, and of the Spanish nation, the honor which your Majesty has conferred upon me, by recollecting and noticing the services which it has fallen to my lot to render to your Majesty and your Kingdom at so early a period after your Majesty's auspicious return, would have had that effect.

I beg your Majesty will accept my most grateful acknowledgments; and that your Majesty will be assured of my sincere devotion to your Majesty's interests, and of my anxious desire by every means in my power to promote your Majesty's views for the prosperity and happiness of your Kingdom.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter, enclosing

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

It is impossible to say, until Col. Cooke's return, whether we are to be at war or at peace with Marshal Soult. In the mean time, Lord Wellington desires that you will be so good as make your cavalry keep sight of the French army; but it will not be necessary to move forward your infantry to-morrow, unless the cavalry should require its support.

I beg you will let me know the exact situations in which you have placed your troops; and I should wish you to be good enough to order a letter party of your cavalry to be stationed at the village of Castanet, that I may be able to communicate promptly with you by that means.

one from His Majesty, for which I am much obliged to you; and I enclose my acknowledgments, which I beg your Excellency to deliver to His Majesty. I beg leave at the same time to return your Excellency my best thanks for the honor your Excellency has done me by your approbation as expressed in your letter.

Au Comte de Viel Castel.

Toulouse, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir hier votre lettre du 11. Vous verrez par le papier que je vous envoie de quelle manière les affaires vont à Paris. Outre ce qui y est, j'ai reçu des nouvelles du 7, qui me disent que Napoléon avait abdiqué et pris une pension de 6 millions de francs, 3 pour lui et 3 pour sa famille; et qu'il allait résider à l'île d'Elbe.

Deux officiers, un Anglais et un Français, sont arrivés hier de Paris. Je les ai envoyés dans la nuit à M. le Maréchal Soult, pour lui faire savoir ce qui était arrivé; et s'il se soumet au gouvernement Provisionnel, je lui proposerai une suspension d'armes. Vous verrez donc que dans ce moment-ci toutes les mesures pour faire des nouvelles levées dans les départemens seraient déplacées, et en tout cas je ne peux avoir rien à faire avec elles. Si le Maréchal ne se soumet pas, je le poursuivrai comme rebelle.

Pour ce qui regarde les avances de la caisse Anglaise, il faut que je vous dise que je suis tenu fortement responsable pour toutes les avances que je puis faire; que celles que je vous ai déjà faites sont sur mon compte; et j'avais l'intention de vous en écrire pour vous demander si vous aviez des objections à ce que je les fasse mettre au compte des avances faites à vous pour le compte du Prince Royal de Suède. Je vous prie de me répondre là-dessus avant que j'en fasse une autre.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 13th April, 1814.

Since the army crossed the Adour, several magazines belonging to the enemy have been taken by the troops, and at Bordeaux several vessels and stores of tobacco and salt belonging to the Imperial government, and others of colonial produce, held by the Imperial government in deposit for the payment of duties. It has in general been usual to give such articles, or the value of them, as prize to the army; and I beg leave to recommend the army under my command to your Lordship on this occasion.

I am not able at present to report the value of the magazines of provisions taken, the principal of which was at Mont de Marsan; but I should not think it considerable. In regard to the public property at Bordeaux, I enclose letters from Mr. Ogilvie, the Deputy Commissary Gen., regarding it, and certain notes which I have received from the Duc d'Angoulême upon the subject of the tobacco, salt, and colonial produce.

I beg your Lordship likewise to observe, that when our troops entered Bordeaux, the authorities and people having declared for Louis XVIII., the government has always been administered by the Duc d'Angoulême under my directions.

As I am one of the persons who would be most benefited by the de-

cision on the disposal of all the property at Bordeaux, I beg His Majesty's government to decide upon it without any reference to my opinion.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Toulouse, ce 14 Avril, 1814.

Je vous envoie une plainte, et j'en reçois une pareille à chaque heure de la journée. Je vous prie de me faire dire s'il n'y a pas moyen de mettre fin à un mal qui détruira votre armée et la notre aussi.

Je sais que cela peut s'empêcher si les officiers en prennent la peine, et je vous prie d'y appeler leur attention, de leur ordonner de faire la recherche des sacs, &c., de leurs soldats, et de leur ôter tout ce qui n'y devrait pas être, et de faire l'appel des compagnies à chaque heure du jour et de la nuit.

Je serai bien fâché d'être obligé de prendre des mesures plus sévères, mais il faut arrêter ces désordres, coûte que coûte.

Je suis vraiment peiné sur ce sujet. Je fais tout en mon pouvoir pour l'armée Espagnole, et je ne peux pas faire conduire ses soldats comme les autres.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Toulouse, 14th April, 1814.

Upon my entrance into Toulouse, on the 12th inst., I found the statues of Buonaparte overturned, and the white flag flying, and every body wearing the white cockade. The *adjoint* of the mayor, the mayor having retired with the French, addressed me in the terms enclosed, to which I replied as in the terms likewise enclosed.

In the afternoon, Col. Cooke, of the service of His Britannic Majesty, and Col. St. Simon, of the French service, arrived from Paris, the former charged by His Britannic Majesty's minister with the King of Prussia, and the latter by the Provisional government of France, to make Marshal Soult and me acquainted with the state of affairs at Paris, when they left it at midnight on the 7th.

It appears by the reports which these officers have made, and by various documents which they produced, that the Allies having entered Paris on the 31st March, the Emperor Alexander shortly afterwards issued a proclamation, stating that the Allies would never make peace with Napoleon or his dynasty.

The Senate met shortly afterwards, and appointed five persons, of whom the Prince de Bénévent was one, to be the Provisional government of France. They then declared, for certain motives alleged, that Napoleon Buonaparte had forfeited the government.

The Provisional government were directed to prepare a constitution, to be submitted to the Senate, which has been approved, under which Louis Stanislas Xavier XVIII. is acknowledged King of the French.

In the mean time, Marshal Marmont, on the 3d April, quitted Napoleon with his army, composed of 10,000 men. It appears that other Generals did the same.

Marshal Ney and Gen. Caulaincourt, having prevailed upon Napoleon to abdicate, had endeavored to induce the Allies to consent to the establishment of the government in his son, certain of the Marshals being Regents,

which was refused; and it appears that they have all declared their adherence to the Provisional government; Napoleon and his family having been provided for by a pension of 6,000,000 *livres* and an establishment in the island of Elba.

I enclose your Excellency a Proclamation which I have issued, which contains some of the documents regarding these important events.

Marshal Soult has not yet declared his adhesion to the Provisional government. As soon as he will do so, I propose to agree to a cessation of hostilities.

Au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Au Quartier Général, ce 14 Avril, 1814, à 6 heures du matin.

M. le Colonel Cooke m'a donné dans la nuit la lettre de votre Excellence d'hier.*

Il me semble que M. le Colonel St. Simon avait été envoyé à votre Excellence par le gouvernement Provisoire de la France pour vous faire connaître les événemens arrivés à Paris, comme M. le Colonel Cooke m'avait été envoyé par le Ministre de Sa Majesté auprès du Roi de Prusse pour me faire connaître ces mêmes événemens; que ces officiers ont quitté Paris le 7 à minuit; et si je ne me trompe pas, M. le Colonel St. Simon m'a dit qu'il portait à votre Excellence des lettres du gouvernement Provisoire de la France. Donc les événemens qui sont arrivés ne manquent pas d'authenticité; ils ne peuvent être mieux constatés; et je crains que votre Excellence n'attende en vain l'avis officiel de la part du gouvernement prononcé déchu.

Je n'ai aucun désir de presser votre Excellence à une décision sur le parti qu'elle doit prendre, ni de me départir de l'exemple que m'ont tracé les Souverains Alliés en leurs négociations à Paris; mais il me paraît que, si je consentais à un armistice avant que votre Excellence eut suivi l'exemple de ses frères de l'armée, et eut déclaré son adhésion au gouvernement Provisoire de la France, je sacrifierais les intérêts non seulement des alliés, mais de la France même, qui est si intéressée à éviter la guerre civile.

Je prie donc votre Excellence de former et de me signifier sa décision, en lui assurant que je ne peux consentir à aucun armistice avant cette époque à moins que j'apprenne que je n'ai été trompé sur les communications qu'a porté à votre Excellence le Colonel St. Simon.

J'envoie à votre Excellence des lettres qui me sont venues dans la nuit, et les '*Moniteurs*' jusqu'au 8, inclus dans la lettre du Préfet de Tarn et Garonne. Ces sont les seuls qui y étaient.

Proclamation, No. 40.

Au Quartier Général, ce 14 Avril, 1814.

Les autorités sont appelées à faire publier partout les extraits suivans des nouvelles officielles arrivées de Paris, qui, en même temps qu'elles promettent la restauration de l'ancienne dynastie, et le rétablissement de la paix générale, donnent les espérances d'un bonheur permanent à la France.

* See Appendix, No. XIV.

The A.G. to Major Gen. C. Baron Allen, Light division.

14th April, 1814.

I am directed to refer to you the enclosed complaint, preferred by an inhabitant of Toulouse, of the destruction of his property, in a house belonging to him, situated in the environs of the town, by troops belonging to the Light division; and I have received the commands of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces to desire that you will cause the corps concerned to be immediately placed in bivouac, where they must remain until further orders; and also to pay the amount of the damage which they have committed. I request you will be so good to return the enclosure with your report upon it.

The A.G. to Major Gen. O'Loughlin, Household cavalry.

14th April, 1814.

I have laid before the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 12th inst., and the enclosures from Major —, of the — Life Guards, intended as a justification of his conduct in releasing a prisoner from Pamplona without authority, which has proved very unsatisfactory, as more minutely explaining the extent of the Major's indiscretion. I have his Excellency's commands, in consequence, to require you to call on Major — for a written apology, to be addressed to the Governor of Pamplona, expressive of his regret at having, in the instance of the release of Francisco Santiago Gaviot, interfered in the Governor's authority and command. The apology thus required is to be sent to me, for the Field Marshal's perusal, and, if approved, for further transmission to Pamplona.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hope, A.A.G. with Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford.

14th April, 1814.

I have had the honor to receive and submit your letter of the 9th inst., together with its enclosures, to the Commander of the Forces.

My Lord Wellington has observed, that the orders of the army are clear, with reference to the point in which Lieut. Col. — has overstepped his authority. An A.A.G. has no right to order a punishment; it is the Provost who is to punish those disobeying orders.

His Lordship considers the serjeant should not have been punished, although taken in the fact, if it had been known that he was a serjeant. Had such an event ever occurred before, his Lordship would have thought there would have been grounds for making it matter of serious inquiry; but, under the apparent circumstances of the case, his Excellency does not see what can be done, unless it be to direct that no Portuguese whatever may be punished for any crime by British discipline, and leave to the Portuguese authorities to keep their troops in order.

You will further report to Marshal Sir W. Beresford, that I have cautioned Lieut. Col. — to be more careful in avoiding any interference that can be dispensed with in his public duties, as regards the corps of the Portuguese army.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K.B., Paris. Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

Col. Cooke delivered to me in this town, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., your letters and dispatches of the 7th, for which I am much obliged; and I sincerely congratulate you upon the events to which they relate.

I now enclose you copies of my dispatches to the Sec. of State of the 12th inst., which will apprise you of the military events which preceded, and of the political events which attended and followed, my entry into this city; and you will readily judge how satisfactory the accounts brought by Col. Cooke were to all ranks and descriptions of persons.

I immediately sent him and Col. St. Simon forward to Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet, with a letter to the former, of which I enclose a copy, and Marshal Soult's answer, which Col. Cooke brought back in the following night of the 13th.

Col. Cooke will inform you that Col. St. Simon was sent forward to Marshal Suchet, and of what passed at Marshal Soult's head quarters.

I thought proper to decline the offer which was made of a suspension of hostilities by Marshal Soult, in order to afford him time to gain information of the events recently passed at Paris; and I did so, 1st; For the reasons stated in the enclosed copy of the letter which I wrote to him on the 14th, and sent to him by my aide de camp, Col. Gordon. 2dly; Because, although I had seen in the *Moniteur* of the 7th a report from Marshal Ney, dated the 5th, that he had prevailed upon Napoleon to consent to abdicate, and he expected to receive the written instrument of his abdication in the morning;* and Col. Cooke says that the written instrument had been received, and Napoleon had consented to retire to the island of Elba, I have not seen any official statement of this transaction; and any time given to Marshal Soult and any appearance of an understanding between him and me, before he should have declared his submission to the Provisional government, would have had the effect of keeping his army united, and would have afforded scope and opportunity for all the intrigues for the formation of a party, of which Soult's army would be the *noyau*, for the support of Napoleon's pretensions. I therefore sent Col. Gordon, with the letter of the 14th, yesterday, to which I received in the night the answer of which I enclose the copy.

The principal reasons which Marshal Soult gave verbally to Col. Gordon for his refusal to submit immediately, were — —; the proclamation of the Empress from Blois, of the 3d inst., in which all persons are forbid to give credit to the reports they receive from Paris; and his desire to learn what has passed either from a person sent by himself, or from one of the ministers or persons in the confidence of Napoleon.

I beg you to make the Provisional government acquainted with the circumstances which I have above related.

I wait only to give the troops some shoes, of which they are much in want, to continue my movement forward; and I propose to do every thing in my power to make the officers and troops of Soult's army acquainted with the real situation of affairs. It appears to me, however, that it will be very desirable that the Provisional government should send here without loss of time a Commander, charged to communicate with Marshal Soult and his officers, to recall the whole to their duty, and to take such measures against them as may be necessary in case they should continue in opposition to the Provisional government.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary

Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 31st ult., regarding the pardon of the German soldiers tried for a robbery. Whenever a sentence of a General Court Martial comes before me, the execution of which depends in any manner upon the pleasure of the Prince Regent, I refer the whole matter for His Royal Highness' pleasure.

I have no power to commute transportation or service for life for a sentence of death; the Prince Regent alone has that power; and therefore I referred the subject for His Royal Highness' decision.

I don't know that an example is now required in the 1st division. I have referred the case for Sir J. Hope's decision, either to order the men

* See Appendix, No. XIII.

for execution, or that they may be sent home to be transported, according to his notion of the necessity of an example at present.

Au Gén. Loverdo, à Montauban.

Toulouse, ce 15 Avril, 1814.

J'ai reçu hier au soir votre lettre des mains de M. d'Ayral. Comme il n'y a rien que je désire tant que le retour de la paix, et en attendant de diminuer autant qu'il m'est possible les maux de la guerre, je consens volontiers à la suspension d'armes que vous me proposez, et j'envoie le Colonel Dundas pour l'arranger avec vous.*

Au Maire de Toulouse.

Toulouse, ce 15 Avril, 1814.

On me dit qu'il y a dans la ville et les environs beaucoup de déserteurs et transfuges de l'armée Française; et il serait fort à désirer que ces personnes fussent rassemblées et menées à l'Adjudant Général de l'armée de Sa Majesté, qui demeure à l'archevêché, enfin qu'il puisse donner l'ordre pour leur subsistance jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse en disposer autrement.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

15th April, 1814.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., detailing the circumstances of a robbery committed by 3 soldiers of the — regt. of Portuguese artillery, I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, that those documents have been referred by his Excellency's command to Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with a view to the immediate trial of the offenders, and which I have not failed to represent can be most conveniently held at St. Jean de Luz.

* On the 14th April proposals for an armistice were received by Lord Wellington from the General commanding the French troops at Montauban, and Lieut. Col. Dundas of the Staff corps was appointed to settle the terms upon which hostilities were to be suspended in that quarter, agreeably to the following terms. But as no satisfactory communication was brought back from Marshal Soult by the officers who had been commissioned to inform him of the events that had recently occurred at Paris and at Fontainebleau, instructions were issued for the further advance of the allied troops towards the French army under his orders.

Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

Conditions upon which Lieut. Col. Dundas is authorised to conclude a suspension of hostilities between the allied forces under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the French troops under the orders of Gen. Loverdo.

1st; The country occupied by the troops under the orders of Gen. Loverdo is to have for its present boundary the course of the river Tarn from Villebrunnier to the junction of the Tarn with the Garonne.

2d; The only deviation from this line is to be at the town of Montauban, where Gen. Loverdo's posts may be extended on the left bank of the Tarn to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban.

3d; Above the town of Villebrunnier the boundary is to follow the limits of the department of Tarn et Garonne on the right bank of the Tarn.

4th; Below the junction of the river Tarn with the Garonne, the boundary is, in like manner, to follow the department of Tarn et Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne.

5th; Although this boundary touches the right bank of the Garonne, the navigation of that river is to be perfectly free to the allied army, and every facility and security is to be afforded to the boats employed in the service of the allied army upon that river.

6th; The passage of couriers by the great roads to and from Paris and Bordeaux is to be free and secure through the country occupied by the troops under Gen. Loverdo's orders.

7th; The passage of couriers is also to be free and secure through the country occupied by the allied army, except to such parts of France or to such armies as have not acknowledged and accepted the Constitution of the 6th April, 1814.

8th; The suspension of hostilities is to commence from the signature of the conditions by the officers appointed to settle them.

9th; In the event of unforeseen circumstances leading to a rupture of the armistice, six days' notice is to be given to the Marquis of Wellington, at his head quarters, and to Gen. Loverdo, at Montauban, before hostilities are commenced.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Scovell, Cavalry Staff corps.

15th April, 1814.

I beg you will send out immediately an officer to the cantonment of the Germans alluded to in the enclosure No. 1, and enable me to act according to the directions contained in his Excellency's note.

You will observe that the Germans are extremely loose, and I should wish you to ascertain therefore the grounds for No. 2.

Pray also send to No. 3 habitation, and ascertain both the period and circumstances of the fire, of which the man complains, and for which he desires compensation.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Hervey, Portuguese Staff.

15th April, 1814.

I have to request you will lay before Marshal Sir W. Beresford the annexed reports of the arrest of 3 Portuguese soldiers of the — regt. of artillery, who have been taken in the act of robbing the alcalde of Lesaca on the highway between St. Jean de Luz and that place; these offenders having in the course of the robbery shot the alcalde through the body. The numerous outrages that have been committed in the rear of the army, and particularly in the neighbourhood alluded to, induces the Field Marshal to hope that his Excellency Sir W. Beresford will cause these offenders to be brought to an early trial; and you will mention to the Marshal, that Sir J. Hope solicits it may take place at St. Jean de Luz, for the convenience of the evidences.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

15th April, 1814.

You will report to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope that I have duly submitted to the Commander of the Forces your letter of the 10th inst., covering the favorable statement of Ensign —'s case, by the officer commanding the — regt., and consequent intercession of Gens. Robinson and Colville in behalf of that officer. I am directed, however, to acquaint you, that, under the circumstances of the breach of discipline committed by Ensign —, it cannot be passed over, as example is required to meet this serious disobedience of military order, which has frequently shown itself within these last few months; and I have, in consequence, directed the Judge Advocate to prepare charges for the trial of Ensign —, on which the Field Marshal has finally decided.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Burton, St. Jean de Luz.

15th April, 1814.

I am directed to acquaint you, that Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope has forwarded for the Field Marshal's consideration, a complaint made by Lieut. Debenham, the officer of the Royal Navy stationed at Socoa, of the inattention of masters of vessels to his instructions issued for the regulation of that port. Lieut. Debenham has particularly named Mr. —, master of the schooner —, of Plymouth, as a most refractory character. You will inform Mr. —, that he must either submit to the orders of the officers appointed by his Excellency to conduct the business of the port, or leave it at an hour's notice; and you will in future oblige all masters of vessels to attend to the regulations established in the ports of Socoa and St. Jean de Luz, or proceed against them in the manner directed. With this view you will put yourself in communication with the officer of the Royal Navy, and officers of Customs, at the ports.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

I have been so much occupied since I entered this town on the 12th inst., that I have not had leisure to write to you; and I am apprehensive that you will not have heard of the great events that have occurred. I will therefore give you an account of them in the order of their occurrence.

We beat Marshal Soult on the 10th, in the strong position which he took to maintain Toulouse. The 11th was spent in reconnaissances towards the road of Carcassonne, and in the arrangements to be adopted

for shutting him in Toulouse entirely. The 11th at night he evacuated the town, and marched by the road of Carcassonne.

I entered the town about noon, and found the white flag flying, every body wearing white cockades, Buonaparte's statue thrown out of the window of the Capitol, and the eagles pulled down, &c. The *adjoint* of the mayor addressed me as in the enclosed paper (No. 1), which I answered as in the enclosed (No. 2*).

In the afternoon Col. Cooke and Col. St. Simon arrived from Paris; the former sent by His Majesty's minister with the King of Prussia to apprise me, and the latter sent by the Provisional government of France to apprise Marshal Soult, of the events which had occurred in the capital to the night of the 7th, when they quitted it.

Shortly after the entry of the Allies, the Emperor Alexander published a proclamation, in which he declared the determination of the Allies not to make peace with Buonaparte. The Senate immediately assembled, and decreed *la Déchéance de Buonaparte*; a Provisional government has been appointed; and a constitution has been framed, under which Louis XVIII. is called to the throne of his ancestors; and Buonaparte has abdicated, accepting an establishment in the island of Elba and a pension of 6,000,000 *livres*, of which half for himself and the remainder for his family.

These are the principal events which have occurred, of which you will find the details in the enclosed newspapers.

In consequence of these events, and finding that the Allies had agreed with the Provisional government for a suspension of hostilities, I have had a correspondence with Marshal Soult, of which I enclose you the copies, intending, if he should declare his submission to the Provisional

* See p. 424.

G. O.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

1. The General commanding the French troops at Montauban having announced his submission to the Provisional government established at Paris, till the arrival of His Majesty Louis XVIII., the Commander of the Forces has agreed to suspend hostilities with the said General; the allied troops, therefore, are not to pass the Tarn below Villebrunier, or to approach nearer to Montauban than that place, or than three quarters of a league from Montauban on the road to Toulouse.

2. The communication through Montauban is, however, open for couriers, &c. &c., to Paris and Bordeaux.

3. The Commander of the Forces, in publishing in the G. O. of the army the following letter from H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, written in consequence of the complaints which the Commander of the Forces forwarded of the conduct of Col. —, and of Col. —, takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the conduct of the army in general, since the troops have passed the French frontier, and of returning his thanks to the General officers of the army in particular, and to the officers, for the attention they have paid to the discipline of the troops.

4. There have been some exceptions, certainly, which the Commander of the Forces has been obliged to notice; but they are principally among those whose experience of the evils to be apprehended from allowing the troops to ill treat and plunder the inhabitants, and from want of attention to the orders of the army, is more limited than that of others.

5. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the officers of the army are aware of the advantages which have been derived from the good conduct of the troops; and that they will never forget that it is as much their duty towards their own country, and the troops under their command, to prevent them from injuring and ill treating the people inhabiting the country become the theatre of the operations of the war, as it is to set them the example of courage and conduct, to lead, animate, and direct them when opposed to the enemy in the field.

government, and to the constitution of the 6th April, to agree to a suspension of hostilities with him. But you will see, from his last letter, that he does not submit to that government; the reason for which he stated to Col. Gordon to be, that he could not give entire credit to Col. St. Simon; and that he wished to have time to receive from some of the ministers of Napoleon an account of the events which had occurred. He was informed, however, both by Col. Cooke and Col. St. Simon, that they had been stopped at Blois by the gendarmerie attending the court of the Empress; and that, having been brought before the Minister at War, the Duc de Feltre, this person had backed their passports in order that their mission might not be interrupted; at the same time declaring that his functions had ceased with the government of his late Sovereign. The conduct of Marshal Soult, therefore, can be considered in no other light than as prolonging the miseries of war without an object, excepting that of promoting a civil war in the country.

The garrison and corps of troops posted at Montauban, under the command of Gen. Loverdo, having submitted to the Provisional government, I have concluded a treaty to suspend hostilities with them; and I march to-morrow to follow Marshal Soult, and to prevent his army from becoming the *noyau* of a civil war in France.

I recommend to you to send this letter and all its enclosures to the Governor of Bayonne, in order that he may be made acquainted with the state of affairs at Paris and elsewhere in France; and that he may choose the line he will adopt. If he will acknowledge the Provisional government, I have no objection to allow of a suspension of hostilities at Bayonne.

To Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

I have just received your letter of the 14th, and I am very sorry in-

Instructions from the Q. M. G. for the 17th April :

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

Sir R. Hill will be so good as move up the troops under his immediate orders towards the front, into a more concentrated position, and he will cause the British infantry under his orders to encamp.

The 2d division of pontoons will move forward and join Sir R. Hill.

The 4th and 6th divisions and Col. Vivian's brigade of cavalry will move upon St. Felix, and encamp in the most convenient situation in that neighbourhood; and these troops will establish a direct communication, on their right, with the troops under Sir R. Hill.

Marshal Beresford will send patrols from St. Felix towards Castelnau, and also to Revel.

The hussar brigade will move upon Puy Laurens, and communicate on its right with the troops under Marshal Beresford at St. Felix. This brigade will send patrols to Castres and to Revel.

Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade will move to Caraman.

The brigade of German light dragoons will move to Escopon. It will send a detachment of observation to St. Sulpice.

Head quarters will be at Baziège.

The Light division will move at 5 A.M. by the road of Carcassonne, and will encamp beyond Baziège, between that place and Ville Franche.

The 3d division will move at 7 A.M., and will encamp also in front of Baziège.

The brigade of Household cavalry will move from its cantonments at 9 A.M., and will proceed by the great road of Carcassonne to Mongiscard. The brigade will canton in the villages between Mongiscard and Castanet, but will not occupy Mongiscard.

The Spanish troops under Gen. Freyre will march to-morrow by Fourquevaux to La Bastide de Beauvoir, and will canton at these two villages, and in their vicinity.

deed for the misfortune which has occurred to Sir J. Hope, from which, however, I trust, from the circumstances detailed in the enclosed letter, which I beg you to peruse, he will not long suffer.

I think you will do well to send in the enclosed letter to Sir J. Hope, and desire him to give it to the Governor; and if he should declare his submission to the Provisional government, you will consent to a suspension of hostilities, referring to me the conditions.

To Capt. Burdett, Tarbes.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

Upon the receipt of this letter, you will give directions that the person named François La Tour may be hanged, as being chief of a band of brigands.

Proclamation, No. 43.

Toulouse, ce 16 Avril, 1814.

Le Général commandant les troupes Françaises à Montauban ayant déclaré son adhésion au gouvernement Provisoire de la France, comme établi à Paris jusqu'à l'arrivée du Roi Louis XVIII., le Commandant en Chef notifie qu'il a conclu une convention pour une suspension d'hostilités avec le dit Général, et que les communications entre Montauban et le pays occupé par l'armée alliée peuvent se faire comme à l'ordinaire.

Proclamation, No. 46.

Au Quartier Général, ce 16 Avril, 1814.

Le gouvernement Provisoire de la France ayant décrété, par son décret du 7 Avril, que jusqu'à l'arrivée de Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. la justice s'administrerait au nom du gouvernement Provisoire de la France, ce décret doit être mis à exécution par les autorités dans les départemens occupés par l'armée alliée sous les ordres du Commandant en Chef.

To E. Cooke, Esq., Under Secretary of State.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 23d March, and you will have seen that matters have galloped in France, exactly as I said they would, if the Allies would declare in favor of the Bourbons.

In regard to my proceedings here, I was bound by my instructions, and cramped by the total ignorance in which I was of the state of the negotiations at Châtillon. You in England gallop very fast, and you think that every thing ought to go on as it appears to you. You forget, however, now and then, that your officers are very strictly instructed, and that those who mean to serve their country well must obey their instructions, however fearless they may be of responsibility. Indeed, I attribute this fearlessness very much to the determination never to disobey, as long as the circumstances exist under which an order is given.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

16th April, 1814.

I transmit to you an estimate of property plundered or destroyed in the farm house which adjoined the church, situated in the redoubt carried by the 6th division in the enemy's last position, and occupied till the complaint was made to me. I am personally aware that the irregularity was committed by your troops, as I placed double sentries over the wine, but, notwithstanding, in half an hour after, I found the cellar full of British soldiers. The sentinels were of the 8th Portuguese regt., and I represented, at the time, the neglect of duty, on their part, to a Field

officer of that regiment. The sacks taken, I rather imagine, were for the purpose of making bearers for the wounded. The corn, &c., was given to every animal belonging to the division that accidentally had to rendezvous in the redoubt. You will, therefore, see the propriety of remitting to me forthwith the amount of estimated loss, viz. 450 *francs*, recovering the same from such stoppages as you may conceive most just, and calculated to discourage the recurrence of a disorder which the circumstances of action, &c., alone produced among the troops under your command.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Stovin, A.A.G., 3d division.

16th April, 1814.

In requesting you to enclose the accompanying letter to the officer commanding the — regt., I am directed to inform you, that the serjeant major of that regiment should be made sensible of the impropriety of his application to the Commander of the Forces. Although his Excellency will be ever most willing to attend to the reasonable representations of those under his command, it is necessary that all ranks should be made fully aware that no abuse of this allowed reference will ever be suffered to pass unnoticed; and the Commander of the Forces is desirous of checking any tendency and ill consequence possible to arise, either from misrepresentation or misuse of the privilege.

Au Préfet du département du Tarn.

Toulouse, ce 17 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 15, et cela m'a fait le plus grand plaisir de savoir que le département du Tarn avait déclaré son adhésion au gouvernement Provisoire.

Je souhaite qu'une déclaration pareille de la part de M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie me permette de suspendre les hostilités avec lui, et d'arrêter la marche de mon armée; mais vous pouvez être sûr que, si je suis obligé d'entrer dans le département du Tarn, j'y ferai le moins de mal possible.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 18th April, 1814.

In reference to my dispatch to your Lordship of the 31st Dec. (No. 138), on the subject of the Dep. Paymaster Gen. acting as banker to Captains of companies; I have the honor to transmit for your Lordship's consideration a letter which has been received from the officer at the head of the Pay department in this country, enclosing one from Mr. Accountant

Instructions communicated by the Q.M.G.

Toulouse, 17th April, 1814.

The troops are to hold themselves in readiness to march to-morrow forenoon; and if any movement is to be actually made, the instructions for it will be given at Ville Franche, to which place the Commander of the Forces will in that case proceed at an early hour in the morning.

Officers are to be in waiting, therefore, at Ville Franche, from the following corps to receive orders, viz.,

From the troops under Sir R. Hill.

From the General officers in command of the 4th and 6th divisions.

From Major Gen. Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry.

From the Light division and from the 3d division.

The other troops not mentioned above will be in communication with the corps nearest to them of those above mentioned, that they may receive their orders through that channel.

Sir S. Cotton, also, is requested to send an officer to Ville Franche.

The orders for the Spanish troops will be sent direct to Gen. Freyre.

Q.M.G. à S. E. le Gén. Freyre, à Fourquevaux.

Toulouse, ce 18 Avril, 1814.

Le général Freyre aura la bonté de mettre le corps d'armée sous ses ordres en marche demain matin pour passer à la rive gauche de la Garonne par le pont de Toulouse. Les troupes Espagnoles doivent être logées demain au soir dans les villages de Porter et de St. Simon; et le général Freyre voudra bien leur faire continuer leur marche le jour après, à Muret et Noé, et aux villages qui se trouvent entre ces deux endroits.

Bradshaw, and suggesting an arrangement to prevent the necessity of Regimental Paymasters drawing more money at each period from the military chest than might be absolutely required by the Captains of companies.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

18th April, 1814.

By command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, I transmit to you several complaints made against the cavalry; and I am directed to request you will, with the concurrence of Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Cotton, take immediate steps to cause the commanding officers of the regiments concerned to satisfy the claimants. You will afterwards be pleased to return the enclosures, with the necessary reports.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 19 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ce matin la lettre de votre Excellence du 17, et le duplicata de celle du 14; et, malgré que j'eusse conclu et ratifié hier un traité avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie pour la suspension des hostilités avec l'armée Française sous les ordres de votre Excellence, j'en ai fait conclure un autre aujourd'hui avec le Colonel Ricard, que je vais ratifier afin de ne pas perdre de temps.

Comme ce traité embrasse tous les objets que votre Excellence avait en vue, et que je compte que votre Excellence le ratifiera, j'envoie avec le Colonel Ricard un officier chargé d'ordres pour les Lieuts. Généraux Don F. Copons y Navia, et Don X. Elío, de le mettre à exécution sans délai, dès que votre Excellence enverra au Général Copons une copie du traité ratifié par vous.

Le Colonel Ricard porte donc trois copies du traité ratifiées par moi; une pour votre Excellence, une pour m'être renvoyée, et une pour être envoyée au Général Copons, afin de ne pas perdre de temps pour l'évacuation de Tortosa.

Je souhaite que tout ce que j'ai fait soit agréable à votre Excellence.

Au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Toulouse, ce 19 Avril, 1814, à midi.

Je viens de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence d'hier.*

Je prie votre Excellence de faire l'usage que vous trouverez à propos de la route qui passe à Revel. Je n'aurai aucune troupe de ce côté-là.

Je crois qu'il serait mieux de laisser la convention comme elle est.

Je désire beaucoup recevoir la ratification formelle de votre Excellence, afin de l'envoyer à Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, et Navarreins.

Il s'arrange à présent une convention séparée avec le Colonel Ricard, employé par M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera, qui aura les mêmes conditions regardant son armée que celle arrangée avec M. le Général Comte Gazan.

Il est ainsi inutile d'attendre la ratification de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

To Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a convention for the suspension of hostilities, into which I have entered with Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie; and an extract of a letter from the Marshal, ratifying the

* See Appendix, No. XIV.

convention, although not in so formal a manner as is necessary, owing to his waiting for the ratification of Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

I beg that on the receipt of this letter, you will communicate the convention to the Governor of Bayonne, and call upon him to suspend hostilities.

You will appoint an officer to settle with him the number of rations of provisions and forage which will be required daily by the garrison from the villages and towns of the country from which those rations are to be drawn, and from which, of course, you will draw nothing.

You will maintain your fortified posts in the neighbourhood of the garrison, giving at the same time free ingress to the provisions which it will be settled shall enter, and egress to whatever it may be wished to send out; and you will canton or encamp the troops in such situations as may be most convenient to you till I shall send you further orders.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th inst., and I have now the pleasure to inform you that, Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie and Marshal the Duc d'Albufera having acknowledged the Provisional government of France, I have concluded conventions with these officers for the suspension of hostilities.

I enclose the copy of the convention with the Duc d'Albufera; and I beg that, in case you should still be in Catalonia when this letter shall reach you, you will facilitate, as far as may be in your power, the execution of it.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

Your Excellency will have observed, by my report of this day, that I have consented to the evacuation of the garrisons in Valencia and Catalonia.

The state of affairs in France, political as well as military, and the consent of the French Generals to evacuate Figueras and Rosas, as well as the others, and to take the line of the frontier as the line of demarcation

Q.M.G. to Brig. Gen. D'Urban, or officer commanding a brigade of Portuguese cavalry.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

I am to request that you will be so good as withdraw, in the course of to-morrow and the following day, all the posts which the Portuguese cavalry have at present on the right bank of the Garonne.

Lord Wellington desires you will arrange the cantonments of the brigade entirely upon the left bank of the Garonne, occupying the towns and villages upon the great road between Toulouse and Tarbes, from Carbonne to Tournay, inclusive of these two places.

You will be so good as take up these cantonments in such manner as may be most for the mutual convenience of the troops and of the inhabitants of the country; having in view at the same time the giving such protection to the great road as circumstances may render necessary; and taking care to have parties stationed at proper intervals for the conveyance of letters and orders. You will be so good as be in connexion on the left flank with the British posts that will be established at Muret, and in communication on the right with the British Commandant who is stationed at Tarbes.

I beg you will transmit to me a return of the cantonments of the brigade as soon as they are arranged. But as the Spanish corps of Gen. Freyre is ordered to march from Toulouse to Tarbes, by the route of St. Gaudens, I am to request that in making your arrangements you will leave open for the accommodation of the Spanish troops, on the days specified, the places named in the route of that corps, a copy of which is enclosed for your information and guidance.

on that side, have enabled me to consent to this arrangement, which I was certain would be highly agreeable to the Spanish government. It is not the less so to me; and I assure you that it was with the utmost regret that I found myself before under the necessity of urging the government to continue, although only for a limited period, the miseries suffered by the inhabitants of those towns.

I beg leave now to congratulate the government upon the total evacuation of Spain by the French armies.

To H. S.H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

Your Highness will have heard with satisfaction of the events at Paris and here, and of the results as related in my dispatches which I send home by Lieut. Lord G. Lennox.

Every body is looking to peace; and Alava has desired me to write to your Highness to request that you would have it suggested to the Court of Madrid that he should be sent as Spanish Minister to the Hague. Your Highness knows him as well as I do, and I have no doubt that you will be of opinion, as I am, that no arrangement could be made more advantageous to the Spanish government, or more likely to prove agreeable to the Sovereign of Holland.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

As it is probable that the army will soon be recalled from this country, I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to the expense, difficulty, and delay of embarking all the horses belonging to it.

Some, probably one half of each regiment, might be disposed of in this country or in Spain, or to the Spanish or Portuguese cavalry, with advantage; but I calculate that there will still be not less than 9000 horses belonging to the cavalry, the artillery, and the Staff and Field officers of the infantry, to be embarked.

It might be possible to march the cavalry at least across France with the permission of the French government, which I beg leave to suggest for your Lordship's consideration.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 19th April, 1814.

On the evening of the 12th inst. Col. Cooke arrived from Paris to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th inst. He was accompanied by Col. St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional government of France to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events.

Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional government, and he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I enclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion.

In the mean time I concluded on the 15th a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General officer commanding at Montauban, of which I enclose a copy; and the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 16th and the 17th towards Castelnau-dary.

I sent forward on the 16th another officer who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I enclose the copy, brought by the General of Division, Comte Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional government of France.

I therefore authorised Major Gen. Sir G. Murray and Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen to arrange with Gen. Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I enclose a copy.

This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the final ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangement of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Col. Ricard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major Gen. Sir G. Murray and the Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen to agree to the same articles with this officer to which I had before agreed, as relating to the army under Marshal Suchet, with Comte Gazan.

No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report.

It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship the enclosed reports * from Major Gen. Colville and Major Gen. Howard of a

* Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G. Boucaut, 14th April, 1814.

It is to my infinite regret that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, the duty devolves on me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning at 3 o'clock from the intrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the 5th division, &c., at Auglet and Bellevue.

I am happy to say that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the piquets reposted on their original points, by 7 o'clock.

The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most; on a rough guess Lieut. Col. Macdonald estimates them at 400 men.

I much lament to have to mention the death of Major Gen. Hay, General officer of the day. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a fortified house adjoining, to the last extremity.

Major Gen. Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieut. Col. Sir H. Sullivan and Capt. Crofton of the Guards; Lieut. Col. Townsend is prisoner, as are also Capt. Herries, D. A. Q. M. G., and Lieut. Moore, aide de camp to Sir J. Hope.

Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major Gen. Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the 5th division.

Sir J. Hope's horse was shot and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse.

To a flag of truce the proposal was rejected of Lieut. Col. Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Capt. Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him upon the condition of their not returning.

The arrival of the 62d and 84th regts. on the other side from Vera this day will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet.

sortie from the citadel of Bayonne on the morning of the 14th inst., in which Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner.

I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe; but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honorable termination of their labors should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all.

I sincerely regret the fall of Major Gen. Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice.

By a letter from Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th March to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in that province of the force under Marshal Suchet.

Upon the breaking up of this army I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merits of Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton and of the troops under his command, since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula: but they have

Major Gen. Howard to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Camp near Bayonne, 15th April, 1814.

In consequence of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot, to have the honor to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne on the 14th inst.

Yesterday morning, a considerable time before daybreak, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by piquets of Major Gen. Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Boucaut, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre by piquets of the 2d brigade of Guards, and the right by piquets of the 1st brigade of Guards. Major Gen. Hay was the General officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and, I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a piquet of the 38th regt., under Capt. Foster of that corps, who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major Gen. Hinuber, with the 2d line batt. K. G. L., under the command of Lieut. Col. Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our piquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of piquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other piquets of the 2d brigade of Guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts reoccupied as before. Major Gen. Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the piquets of the centre of the position, Col. Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d batt. 1st Guards, commanded by Lieut. Col. the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads; and Lieut. Col. Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and reoccupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged he did not show the least disposition to renew the attack. Col. Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his

not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General officers commanding and with them.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

I send this dispatch by my aide de camp Lieut. Lord G. Lennox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, Portuguese loss included, in a sortie made by the garrison of Bayonne, on the 14th April, 1814.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	R. and F.	Horses.	Total loss of officers, non-commissioned officers, and R. & F.
Killed	8	3	139	—	150
Wounded	36	23	393	1	457
Missing	6	7	223	—	236

officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieut. Col. Woodford for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope was taken. In endeavoring to bring up some troops to the support of the piquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and, not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say that, from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously. You will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieut. General's misfortune.

The enemy having commenced their attack between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers; but, whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position, which, from being within 300 yards of their guns, they had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they chose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major Gen. Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works.

To Major Gens. Hinuber and Stopford, and Col. Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Col. Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of Guards after Major Gen. Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Upton, A. Q. M. G., and to Lieut. Col. Dashwood, A. A. G. of the division, from both of whom I received every assistance, and also from Capt. Battersby, my aide de camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A. A. G. of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops throughout the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.

P.S. I omitted to mention that Major Gen. Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regt. of his brigade, in support of the brigade of the K. G. L., when Major Gen. Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne in the early part of the morning. Col. Maitland also reports to me that he received great assistance from Lieut. Col. Burgoyne of the Royal Engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

The A. G. to Col. Arentschildt, cavalry.

19th April, 1814.

The bearer of this letter, J. Albert, had a mare taken from his cart on the 8th inst., during an affair which took place between the hussars and the enemy's cavalry, at the Port de Croix. He has ascertained that a soldier of the — hussars has the mare at Bastide; and I find from Col. Elley, to whom I have referred, that he censured the hussar at the moment he was taking this horse, as interfering with private property. Under these circumstances, I am directed to desire that on the delivery of this note, J. Albert may have his mare delivered to him, whatever may have been the manner in which the animal has been disposed of; and you will transmit to me the certificate of the officer commanding the — hussars, that this order has been obeyed.

The Commander of the Forces submits to you the propriety of censuring or punishing the hussar concerned in this affair, for his inattention to the observations of the A. A. G. of cavalry.

The A. G. to Lieut. Col. —.

19th April, 1814.

I regret having to enclose to you a representation submitted to the Field Marshal, in the details of which you seem rather intimately concerned.

His Excellency is disposed to make every allowance for the weakness of our natures, but, as Commander in Chief, he must do justice; and I am, under this view of the case, commanded to express to you his Lordship's hope, that you will come to an arrangement with the friends of the young lady in question, otherwise he must permit the civil law to take its course.

I am pretty well aware of the difficulties attending such circumstances; and should it be true that you have fallen into the vices or follies of Solomon, it is hoped that you will make an exertion to bring matters to a conclusion in a manner that becomes your manly character.

Au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 19 au soir.*

J'ai déjà fait passer le Colonel Choiseul muni de passeports, qui lui faciliteront le passage de tous les postes des armées alliées; et je donnerai des passeports pareils à tous les officiers que vous pourrez désirer faire passer par ici.

To Gen. the Comde de la Bisbal.

Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 15th inst., expressing your earnest wish that the troops under your command should be moved forward to co-operate in the field against the enemy.

Your Excellency will have heard of the various events, political as well as military, which have occurred in this country, which promise to restore the blessings of peace permanently to the world, and in the mean time have induced me to agree to conventions for the cessation of hostilities with the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet respectively, of which I enclose copies to your Excellency.

Nothing would have been more satisfactory to me than to have the able assistance of your Excellency, and that of the gallant officers and troops under your command, if the war had continued; and the experience which I have of the value of that assistance would have induced me to call upon you before now, if, as your Excellency has been confidentially informed by me, it had not been matter of doubt, and still in discussion between

* See Appendix, No. XIV.

the government and me, in what quarter your services could be most usefully employed.

Your Excellency, however, has the satisfaction of reflecting that you have not allowed the war to be concluded without distinguishing yourself, and having raised your reputation to the highest rank among the Generals of your nation.

Proclamation, No. 47.

Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

Le Commandant en Chef étant convenu d'une suspension d'hostilités avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, dont les détails sont ci-dessous donnés, tous ceux à qui il appartient doivent en prendre connaissance; et les communications peuvent se faire comme ci-devant entre le pays occupé par l'armée alliée et les autres parties de la France.

Proclamation.

Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, &c., having concluded a convention with Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, for the evacuation of the strong places in Catalonia and Valencia by the French troops, and for a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under the command of

G. O.

Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the pleasure to inform the army that he has agreed upon the following Convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under his command, and the French armies opposed to them, and hostilities are forthwith to be suspended accordingly.

2. In congratulating the army upon this prospect of an honorable termination of their labors, the Commander of the Forces avails himself of the opportunity of returning the General officers, officers, and troops, his best thanks for their uniform discipline and gallantry in the field, and for their conciliating conduct towards the inhabitants of the country, which, almost in an equal degree with their discipline and gallantry in the field, have produced the fortunate circumstances which now hold forth to the world the prospect of genuine and permanent peace.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that they will continue the same good conduct while it may be necessary to detain them in this country, and that they will leave it with a lasting reputation, not less creditable to their gallantry and spirit in the field, than to their regularity and good conduct in quarters and in camp.

4. Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the Marshals Duc de Dalmatie and Duc d'Albufera, being desirous of concluding a suspension of hostilities between the armies under their respective orders, and of agreeing upon a line of demarcation, have named the under-mentioned officers for that purpose, viz., on the part of the Marquis of Wellington, Major Gen. Sir G. Murray and Major Gen. Don Luis Wimpffen, and on the part of the Duc de Dalmatie and of the Duc d'Albufera, the General of division Comte Gazan.

5. These officers having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. From the date of the present Convention there shall be a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under the orders of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the armies of France under the orders of Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie and of Marshal the Duc d'Albufera.

Art. II. Hostilities shall not be recommenced on either part, without a previous notice being given of 5 days.

Art. III. The limits of the department of the Haute Garonne, with the departments of Arriège, Aude, and Tarn, shall be the line of demarcation between the armies as far as the town of Buzet, on the river Tarn: the line will then follow the course of the Tarn to its junction with the Garonne, making a circuit, however, on the left bank of the Tarn opposite Montauban, to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban; from the mouth of the river Tarn the line of demarcation will follow the right bank of the Garonne, as far as the limits of the department of the Lot and Garonne, with the department of La Gironde; it will then pass by La Réolle, Sauveterre, and Rauzan, to the Dordogne, and will follow the right bank of that river and of the Gironde to the sea. In the event, however, of a different line of demarcation having been already determined by Lieut.

Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, &c., and Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, respectively; and the Field Marshal having promised the Duc d'Albufera that all French vessels in the port of Barcelona should be allowed to return to the ports of France unmolested; the Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels, and the Commanders of the vessels of the Allied Powers in the Mediterranean, are hereby requested to allow those vessels to pass to those ports unmolested.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a convention into which I have entered with Marshal the Duc de Dalmatie for the suspension of hostilities between the armies under his and my command, respectively.

Your Lordship will observe that provision is made for any agreement which may have been entered into with Gen. Decaen, under your Lordship's authority; and that, if you should not have made any such agreement, the line of demarcation which your Lordship wished is settled by this convention, as well as that the navigation of the river Garonne shall be free to both parties.

Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie and Gen. Decaen, the line fixed upon by those officers shall be adhered to.

Art. IV. Hostilities shall cease also on both sides in regard to the places of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, Navarreins, Blaye, and the castle of Lourde.

The Governors of these places shall be allowed to provide for the daily subsistence of the garrisons in the adjacent country: the garrison of Bayonne, within a circuit of 8 leagues from Bayonne; and the garrisons of the other places named, within a circuit of 3 leagues round each place.

Officers shall be sent to the garrisons of the above places to communicate to them the terms of the present Convention.

Art. V. The town and forts of Santofia shall be evacuated by the French troops, and made over to the Spanish forces. The French garrison will remove with it all that properly belongs to it, together with such arms, artillery, and other military effects as have not been the property originally of the Spanish government.

The Marquis of Wellington will determine whether the French garrison of Santofia shall return to France by land or by sea; and in either case the passage of the garrison shall be secured, and it will be directed upon one of the places or ports most contiguous to the army of the Duc de Dalmatie.

The ships of war or other vessels now in the harbour of Santofia belonging to France, shall be allowed to proceed to Rochefort with passports for that purpose.

The Duc de Dalmatie will send an officer to communicate to the French General commanding in Santofia the terms of the present Convention, and cause them to be complied with.

Art. VI. The fort of Venasque shall be made over as soon as possible to the Spanish troops, and the French garrison shall proceed by the most direct route to the head quarters of the French army. The garrison will remove with it the arms and ammunition which were originally French.

Art. VII. The line of demarcation between the allied armies and the army of Marshal Suchet, shall be the line of the frontier of Spain and France, from the Mediterranean to the limits of the department of the Haute Garonne.

Art. VIII. The garrisons of all the places which are occupied by the troops of the army of the Duc d'Albufera, shall be allowed to return without delay into France. These garrisons shall remove with them all that properly belongs to them, as also all the arms and artillery which were originally French.

The garrisons of Murviedro and of Peñiscola shall join the garrison of Tortosa, and these troops will then proceed together by the great road, and enter France by Perpignan. The day of the arrival of these garrisons at Gerona, the fortresses of Figueira and of Rosas shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons of these places shall proceed to Perpignan.

As soon as information is received of the French garrisons of Murviedro, Peñiscola, and

I request you to communicate this letter and its enclosure to Rear Adm. Penrose.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 20 Avril, 1814.

Je viens d'avoir l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 19.

J'ai conclu avec M. le Colonel Ricard et ratifié hier une convention séparée pour suspendre les hostilités avec votre Excellence, qui renferme tous les objets que vous avez en vue, avec exception des bâtimens Français à Barcelone. J'envoie inclus un ordre au Général Copons de laisser sortir tous ces bâtimens, et un passeport maritime pour qu'on les laisse passer librement aux ports de la France.

Je ne crois pas pouvoir changer l'ordre de l'évacuation des places de la Catalogne et de la Valence; mais je suis garant qu'elle se fera comme elle est stipulée. La raison pour laquelle j'ai cru devoir insister sur l'ordre qui a été donné dans la convention est que j'avais vu que, dans la conversation qu'il y avait eue entre le Général St. Cyr Nugues et le Colonel Cabanes, le premier avait manifesté l'intention de tenir toujours les forteresses de Figueras et Rosas, ce qu'il fallait prévenir.

Tortosa having passed the French frontier, the place and forts of Barcelona shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons shall march immediately for Perpignan. The Spanish authorities will provide for the necessary means of transport being supplied to the French garrisons on their march to the frontier.

The sick or wounded of any of the French garrisons who are not in a state to move with the troops, shall remain and be cured in the hospitals where they are, and will be sent into France as soon as they have recovered.

Art. IX. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, there shall not be removed from Peñíscola, Murviedro, Tortosa, Barcelona, or any of the other places, any artillery, arms, ammunition, or any other military effects belonging to the Spanish government; and the provisions remaining at the evacuation of these places shall be made over to the Spanish authorities.

Art. X. The roads shall be free for the passage of couriers through the cantonments of both armies, provided they are furnished with regular passports.

Art. XI. During the continuance of the present Convention, deserters from either army shall be arrested, and shall be delivered up if demanded.

Art. XII. The navigation of the Garonne shall be free from Toulouse to the sea, and all boats in the service of either army employed in the river shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

Art. XIII. The cantonments of the troops shall be arranged so as to leave a space of 2 leagues, at least, between the quarters of the different armies.

Art. XIV. The movements of the troops, for the establishment of their cantonments, shall commence immediately after the ratification of the present Convention.

The ratification is to take place within 24 hours for the army of the Duc de Dalmatie and within 48 hours for the army of the Duc d'Albufera.

Done in triplicate at Toulouse, on the 18th April, 1814.

G. MURRAY, M.G. and Q.M.G.

LUIS WIMPFEN, Gefe de E. M. G.

(Confirmed)

WELLINGTON.

Le Lieut. Gén. GAZAN,

Chef d'Etat Major.

(Approuvé)

Le Maréchal Duc d'ALBUFERA.

Le Maréchal Duc de DALMATIE.

Additional Articles to the Conventions of the 18th and 19th April, 1814:

Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, commanding the allied armies in the Peninsula and in the south of France, and Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, commanding the French army of the South, desiring to conform themselves to the Convention concluded at

L'objet de tous est de mettre fin aux malheurs de la guerre de la manière la plus honorable à tous; et je crois que cet objet est accompli par la convention qui est faite, qui, vous pourrez en être convaincu, sera fidèlement mise à exécution.

To Dom M. Forjaz.

Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

I take the opportunity of the dispatch of _____ to Lisbon to inform your Excellency that Marshal Sir W. Beresford having proposed to take the opportunity of the suspension from hostilities to avail himself of the leave of absence given to him by the Portuguese government, I will conduct, during his absence, such details as it may be necessary to dispatch; and I trust the government will think it proper to refrain from making any alterations in a system which has answered all its objects so perfectly, and has tended so essentially to raise the glory of the Portuguese army and nation.

This arrangement will bring me more frequently in communication with your Excellency, and I hope that I shall conduct the business in a manner which will be satisfactory.

Paris on the 23d April, between the ministers of the allied Powers and those of the French government, in so far as their respective armies are concerned, have agreed upon the following Articles bearing reference to the Conventions concluded at Toulouse upon the 18th and upon the 19th of the present month:

Article 1. The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between the respective armies is rendered indefinite, and no longer subject to be broken on a previous notice of 5 days, as specified by Article 2 of the Convention of the 18th April, which Article is hereby cancelled.

Art. 2. The French army under the command of Marshal Suchet, named the Army of Aragon and Catalonia, and that under the command of Marshal Soult, named the Army of Spain and of the Pyrenees, being now united by order of the French government into one army, under the name of the Army of the South, and placed under the sole command of Marshal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera, the present Articles, and all those of the Convention of the 18th and of the 19th April, are hereby rendered applicable to the whole of the troops so united under the Duc d'Albufera's command, and to the whole of the territory occupied by these troops, as well as to the whole of the French territory occupied by the allied forces under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

Done in duplicate at Toulouse, on the 20th April, 1814.

G. MURRAY, Q.M.G.

Le Général de Brigade, le BARON DE ST
CYR NUGUES, Chef de l'Etat Major.

(Confirmed)

(Approuvé)

WELLINGTON.

Le Maréchal SUCHET, Duc d'Albufera.

(Circular from the Q.M.G.)

Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.

An armistice has been concluded between the allied army under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington and the French army under the orders of Marshal Soult, and the following line of demarcation between the two armies has been agreed upon, viz.,

The eastern boundary of the department of the Haute Garonne from the frontier of Spain until it meets the river Tarn near the village of Buzet. Then the line of the right bank of the Tarn to its junction with the Garonne, making a circuit, however, on the left bank of the Tarn, in front of Montauban, to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban. From the junction of the Tarn with the Garonne, the line of demarcation is to follow the right bank of the Garonne to La Réolles.

And it having been agreed that the cantonments of the two armies shall be at least two leagues asunder, the several General officers commanding in the vicinity of the line of demarcation will be so good as conform to that agreement, by placing their troops at the distance of one league, at least, from the line, unless where the breadth and depth of the rivers marking the line render a literal compliance with such arrangement unnecessary.

The A.G. to —, late of — regt.

20th April, 1814.

I have received and made known to the Commander of the Forces the nature of your communication of the 18th inst., which cannot be attended to, as you are no longer in His Majesty's service.

Although His Royal Highness has desired it to be notified to you that His Majesty has no further occasion for your services, and that decision was in consequence of a complaint forwarded by the Field Marshal, of your neglect and incompetence to command the — regt., yet, I am informed, it is in contemplation to allow you the regulation for commissions purchased. I must distinctly state to you, that I have not been authorised to communicate to you, officially, the indulgence alluded to, although I have every reason to believe it has been so determined.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

20th April, 1814.

Adverting to the purport of your letter of the 10th ult., covering Major Gen. Bock's explanation of the reasons which induced the Court of which he is President to desire the attendance of certain persons for examination, I am directed to acquaint you that, under existing circumstances, it is impossible that such persons can be brought together again, in any reasonable time, within the limits occupied by the British forces on the Continent.

Referring to the immediate subject under the consideration of the Court, I think it fit to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I was desired to address to the head of the Purveyor's department; by which you will observe that his Excellency proposes the irregularities of that branch of the service should be brought under the attention of His Majesty's government in a different shape.

You will relieve the Court from further labor on this subject, and cause the documents relating to it to be sent to this office.

To Visc. Castlereagh, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs. . . Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

Your brother Charles has just given me your letter of the 13th, and I am very much obliged and flattered by your thinking of me for a situation for which I should never have thought myself qualified.* I hope, however, that the Prince Regent, his government, and your Lordship are convinced that I am ready to serve him in any situation in which it may be thought that I can be of any service. Although I have been so long absent from England, I should have remained as much longer if it had been necessary; and I feel no objection to another absence in the public service, if it be necessary or desirable.

In regard to going now to Paris, your brother will inform you of the circumstances here, which would render my absence just now inconvenient, and possibly dangerous to the public service. I shall know more, however, of the state of affairs in a day or two. I will undertake the journey with pleasure, if I should find I can do so without public inconvenience.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

21st April, 1814.

I beg you will submit to the serious notice of Major Gen. Colville the circumstance of the Acting A. A. G. of the 5th division having caused the 4 soldiers of the Staff corps, named in margin, to be punished by the Provost Marshal, without any investigation of their misconduct. There can be little doubt of the soldiers having deserved correction; and the only difference to be expected to result from trial would have been increased punishment, and immediate removal of the offenders from the corps.

Under the general arrangements and spirit of the Field Marshal's instructions with reference to the Staff corps, the measure which is now complained of will no doubt appear the most injudicious, as calculated to lower the respectability of soldiers intrusted with the most confidential military duties; and it is evident that a soldier who requires correction should not be allowed to remain in such employment.

* The Embassy to Paris.

The circumstances of this irregular proceeding have been reported through the officer commanding the Staff corps, no report having been made from the 5th division.

Lieut. Col. Scovell has received instructions to remove the soldiers in question forthwith from the Staff corps, that as little injury may result from the interference as circumstances will allow; and I am directed to desire that the officer under whose order the punishment took place, may be cautioned not to assume such authority in future, and be informed, that an extraordinary occurrence of this nature should have been reported to this office.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Scovell, cavalry Staff corps.

21st April, 1814.

It is the pleasure of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that the soldiers of the Royal Staff corps named in margin should return to their original regiments, as unworthy of the present confidential duties necessarily intrusted to them. You will cause the soldiers' accounts thus to be disposed of to be settled to the 24th of the present month, and hand over the balances due on them to their regiments respectively, and state the causes of their services being dispensed with in the corps under your command. It will be desirable to retain the clothing and appointments issued to those soldiers, leaving their future equipment to the regiments to which they properly belong. The men of the — hussars, and — dragoon guards, to be given over to the Commandant at Pasages; the man of the — light dragoons to be embarked at Bordeaux.

The A.G. to Col. Dickson, Royal artillery.

21st April, 1814.

The enclosed papers relate to the foraging of the horses and mules attached to the 1st, 2d, and 3d brigades of Portuguese artillery. The proprietor of the ground on which the animals were grazed complains that great waste was committed, and that receipts were only passed for a proportion of what was consumed. The claim has been referred to the officers commanding the brigades, who promised to satisfy the man, notwithstanding which his claim remains quite unsettled. You are therefore desired to give orders that immediate steps may be taken to arrange the matter with the claimant. I must at the same time remark, that blame attaches to those officers in having allowed the irregularities complained of, and that they should have acquitted themselves of the promise made to the proprietor.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

21st April, 1814.

I have to request you will cause the whole of the buildings lately occupied by the hospital depôt at Abrantes, and referred to in the enclosure, as also those of Castello Branco, to be formally given over to the proprietors, through the civil authorities of those towns.

It is also desirable, so soon as you find the service will admit of the removal of detachment officers, that you should draw in all persons employed on that duty.

I must observe at the same time, that the object in leaving officers detached for such a length of time, after the necessity had ceased for the military communications, was to control the disposal of the stores likely to be disposed of under such circumstances in a proper manner. You will therefore, in reference to this check, be guided by whatever you may find best to answer the instructions of Sir R. Kennedy on the subject of stores; who will be quite as solicitous as we can be for their advantageous disposal, when the measure shall be decided on.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

21st April, 1814.

I transmit to you charges drawn up against the soldiers of the — light dragoons, accused of having committed outrages in the vicinity of Hasparren, accompanied by the Judge Advocate's opinion on those cases. You will, according to the facility or difficulty of getting the attendance of the evidences, cause these offenders to be arraigned before a General Court Martial in the first supposition; or, should circumstances impede that mode of process, by a Detachment Court Martial, under the rules of the new Act of 7th July, 1813, the officers composing which must be sent to Hasparren without delay, that every obstacle may be overcome. You are at liberty, should any further criminality appear on the additional statement Lieut. Stewart has promised you, to annex another charge to those now enclosed.

To Col. Maitland, 1st Foot Guards.

Toulouse, 22d April, 1814.

I beg to return the proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you were President, on the trial of private ———, of the K. G. L., as it is my opinion, and that of the Dep. Judge Advocate, that there is no proof of insanity, and no ground for the recommendation: if, however, the Court persists in recommending the prisoner to mercy, I will attend to it.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 20, avec la convention signée par M. le Colonel Ricard, ratifiée par votre Excellence. Je suis bien flatté de la confiance que votre Excellence a en moi, et qui j'espère sera justifiée.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 19, sur le Piémontais nommé Faucheron, qui s'est rendu coupable d'un vol à Narbonne; et j'en donne connaissance aux employés de la justice dans les départemens dans la ligne de démarcation pour que, s'il y entre, il soit arrêté.

Proclamation, No. 48.

Toulouse, ce 22 Avril, 1814.

Plusieurs personnes font des demandes au Commandant en Chef pour des emplois, des grâces du gouvernement, &c. Il leur est observé que

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Toulouse, 22d April, 1814.

This letter will be delivered to you by Lieut. Quillenau, 3d dragoon guards, who accompanies a French officer sent by Marshal Soult to communicate to the garrison of Bayonne the terms of the Convention agreed upon between the Marquis of Wellington and Marshal Soult, a copy of which has already been transmitted to you, together with Lord Wellington's instructions respecting the measures to be adopted by you in compliance with it. I am to request that you will let the French officer be accompanied to St. Jean Pied de Port by a British officer.

On his return from St. Jean Pied de Port, the same French officer is to proceed to Santofia, and you will be so good as give orders for his being accompanied to that place also by a British officer.

If there is a favorable opportunity for these officers going to Santofia by sea, they will proceed in that manner; but if not, they will go by land. In the latter case, the British officer will take means to apprise Lieut. Col. Waller, A. Q. M. G. at Santander, of the day when they expect to reach Santofia; and if they go by sea, he will also give Lieut. Col. Waller the earliest intimation of their arrival at their destination; Lieut. Col. Waller having been instructed to repair to Santofia on the arrival of these officers, to make the necessary arrangements respecting the evacuation of the place by the French garrison.

I beg you will be so good as acknowledge the receipt of this letter, and I request you will also let me be informed when the officers above alluded to have set out for Santofia.

Instructions for Lieut. Quillenau, of the 3d dragoon guards. Toulouse, 22d April, 1814.

Lieut. Quillenau will be so good as to proceed with Capt. Labrousse, by Auch to Tarbes, and from Tarbes to Bayonne, passing by the way of the Castle of Lourde and the Fort of Navarreins, to the Commandants of both which places Capt. Labrousse is charged to communicate the terms of the Convention of the 18th April for a suspension of hostilities.

A letter is enclosed for Gen. Freyre, commanding the 4th Spanish army at Tarbes, directing him to send a Spanish officer at the same time with the necessary instructions to the Spanish troops before Navarreins. A letter is likewise enclosed to Major Gen. Colville, which Lieut. Quillenau will be so good as deliver on his arrival before Bayonne.

Lieut. Quillenau's mission is to be considered to have terminated when he has presented Capt. Labrousse to Major Gen. Colville, or to the officer commanding the troops before Bayonne.

Lieut. Quillenau is authorised to proceed by post horses, and to charge the expense of the same in a contingent account.

l'occupation du territoire dans la ligne de démarcation fixée par la convention du 18 Avril faite avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, n'est que momentanée; que le Commandant en Chef n'a jusqu'à présent fait des nominations à des places vacantes dans l'administration du pays que pour celles nécessaires pour y conserver l'ordre.

Il est inutile donc de se donner la peine de lui faire pareilles demandes; et il prie tous ceux qui auront quelque grief à alléguer contre les armées alliées de faire leur plainte sur le champ à l'Officier Général ou autre Commandant sur les lieux, qui en rendra justice, sans rendre nécessaire une plainte au Commandant en Chef.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

22d April, 1814.

In consequence of the representation of Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —

Q.M.G. to Lieut. Col. Waller, A.Q.M.G., Santander.

Toulouse, 22d April, 1814.

Enclosed I send you extract of a Convention which has been agreed upon between Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington and Marshal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, and which has been ratified in due form.

A French officer, Capt. Labrousse, is sent by Marshal Soult to communicate the terms of the Convention to the officer commanding the French garrison of Santoña, and to convey to him the orders of the Marshal respecting their accomplishment; and Lord Wellington has directed me to give it in charge to you to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the stipulations of the Convention on the part of the allied army.

You will observe, that by the terms of the Convention it has been left to the determination of Lord Wellington whether the French garrison of Santoña shall proceed to France by sea or by land, after the evacuation of the place.

It is desirable that it should proceed by sea; and you will therefore communicate Lord Wellington's wishes on that head to the agent for transport service at Santander, and endeavor, with the assistance of the means of conveyance at his disposal, in aid of the vessels fit for such service which there may be in the harbour of Santoña, to make arrangements for the embarkation of the garrison. And in the event of the garrison being sent to France by sea, it is to proceed to the Garonne, and is to be disembarked at Blaye, or at whatever place may be found most convenient in that river.

In case arrangements cannot be made for the conveyance of the garrison to France by sea, it is to proceed to Vitoria, by the most convenient route, and from thence by the great road to St. Jean de Luz. It will be subsisted during the march by the British Commissariat, except in so far as the provisions remaining in the place of Santoña can be made applicable to its use. In like manner, if the garrison proceed by sea, such supplies as may be necessary for the voyage, beyond those the place can furnish, are to be provided by the British Commissariat.

The Commissary Gen. has been directed to give instructions accordingly to the officer of his department at Santander, with whom you will be pleased to communicate upon these arrangements, as well as with the agent for transport service.

You will be so good as give me the earliest information of the steps taken in compliance with this instruction; and in the event of the French garrison marching by land, you will make the necessary communication on the subject to the British Commandant at Vitoria, requesting that he will issue routes for its further march, sending to me, as usual, copies of the routes.

You will put yourself in communication respecting all these arrangements with the officer in command of the Spanish troops before Santoña, to whom I will take care that the necessary instructions are transmitted through the chief of the Staff of the Spanish army.

Q.M.G. to Capt. Staveley, D.A.Q.M.G.

Toulouse, 22d April, 1814.

You will proceed in the first instance to St. Gaudens, and from thence to the fort of Venasque in Spain, along with Capt. Desessarts of the Etat Major of Marshal Soult's army, who carries to the French Commandant of Venasque instructions for the evacuation of that place by the French troops, in conformity with the Convention agreed upon between the Marquis of Wellington and Marshal Soult.

Gen. Freyre has been directed to send a Spanish officer to St. Gaudens, who is to proceed also at the same time to Venasque, and who will be the bearer of instructions to the officer commanding the Spanish troops before the fort. A copy of the Articles of the Convention relating to the fort of Venasque is enclosed.

of the very improper conduct of Capt. —, of the — regt., when on detachment, as enclosed in your letter of the 12th inst., the Field Marshal decided that he should abide the judgment of a Court Martial, or make the utmost apology that should be made by one officer to another.

His Excellency desires Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. — to consider the enclosure an atonement of that description, Capt. — having signed it at once under that impression; and it is to be hoped, the lenity with which Capt. — has been treated may add to the caution he has received, and prevent similar conduct in future.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B., 7th division. 22d April, 1814.

In consequence of your Lordship's intercession in behalf of the 2 soldiers of the — regt., now under sentence of death, I am to acquaint you, the Field Marshal has commanded me to communicate his pardon, and grant of their forfeited lives. His Excellency trusts your Lordship will so notify this act of grace to the regiments under your command, that the lenity may at once act as a caution to the soldiery to avoid transgression, and as an acknowledgment on the part of the Commander of the Forces of the general good conduct of the 7th division whilst under your Lordship's command.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 23d April, 1814.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford has communicated to me your Lordship's offer to appoint him Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, which he informed me that he intended to decline to accept; and, as I have reason to believe that Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill has nothing excepting his regiment, I have consulted him whether this situation would be agreeable to him. He has told me that his elder brother has died lately, leaving a large family; and that, in consequence of the great age of his father, the family considered him as their head, and that he was afraid it might be very inconvenient and prejudicial to their interests if he was to be under the necessity of quitting England again at an early period, and of remaining long and constantly absent. I beg leave most earnestly to recommend Sir R. Hill's services and merits to your Lordship's attention.

So much of the success of this army has been owing to its being well supplied with provisions, and I have had so much reason to be satisfied with Sir R. Kennedy, that I think it proper to take this opportunity of

Q.M.G. à M. le Gén. Don Luis Wimpffen, Chef de l'Etat Major des troupes Espagnoles.

Toulouse, ce 23 Avril, 1814.

Je vous remets ci-jointe une feuille de route pour la marche à Irun du corps d'armée Espagnol, qui se trouve à présent à Orthez, sous les ordres du Prince d'Anglona. Des cantonnemens qui doivent être occupés par ces troupes en arrivant à Irun avaient déjà été désignés au Prince d'Anglona, mais puisque les troupes Anglaises venant de la Catalogne passeront par Lecumberri, Tolosa, et Oyarzun, pour se rendre en France par St. Jean de Luz, il est à désirer que le Prince d'Anglona veuille bien ne point mettre de troupes dans Lecumberri, Tolosa, et Oyarzun, ou bien qu'il ait la bonté de les retirer de ces endroits lors du passage des troupes Anglaises ci-dessus mentionnées. Je suis fâché de ne pas pouvoir vous prévenir exactement du jour quand les troupes venant de la Catalogne arriveront à Lecumberri en route pour Tolosa, mais ce doit être dans les premiers jours du mois de Mai.

La brigade de la division Morillo qui est venue jusqu'ici avec le corps d'armée du général Hill, commence sa marche aujourd'hui pour Orthez. Elle doit être à Tarbes le 28 de ce mois, et à Orthez le 3 Mai. Je vous prie, mon général, de vouloir bien transmettre les ordres nécessaires au général Freyre pour qu'il fasse relever, par des troupes de la 4^e armée, la brigade de la division Morillo qui est restée auprès de Navarreins, afin que cette brigade puisse se rendre aussi à Orthez; et quand je serai informé du jour de l'arrivée de cette dernière brigade à Orthez, je vous enverrai des feuilles de route pour la marche de la division entière de là à Ascain.

informing your Lordship that he has expressed a desire to be made a Baronet, and that I should urge this suit upon His Majesty's government. I ought to apologise for doing more than to acquaint your Lordship with my opinion of his merits; and I hope your Lordship will attribute my doing so to my desire to inform you in what manner a deserving public servant could be rewarded.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. —, — regt., Light division.

23d April, 1814.

The enclosed letter has been referred to me by the Military Secretary, with a view to a decision on the grounds of Lieut. —'s representation of the length of his arrest, as also the causes of that restraint being placed on him as an officer, during a period of such active operations. It appears to the Commander of the Forces that you have taken an incorrect view, throughout, of the case of Lieut. —. In the first place, when any junior regimental officer conducts himself with impropriety, the Commanding officer is to decide on the expediency of noticing such impropriety, though his decision may be influenced by the report of officers authorised to examine the circumstances attending the misconduct. In the second place, no officer left in the rear, on duty, has a right to complain of the hardship of such arrangement, as nothing the service requires should be considered a hardship; and although it is most desirable to encourage an *esprit de corps*, it is not to be effected by a spirit of complaint. The Commanding officer ought to have suggested such arrangement to the A. G. as might have best enabled the relief of Lieut. —; and, under the circumstances of the case as it stands, some more specific report must be transmitted to me on this subject, to enable his Excellency's further consideration of it, and the measures most proper to be adopted on the occasion.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

Toulouse, 24th April, 1814.

Major Sewell, Marshal Sir W. Beresford's aide de camp, will have the honor of delivering this letter to you; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you can give him any assistance in getting a passage to England.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, 24th April, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 16th; and M. de Ravez has put into my hands your Royal Highness' commission to him of the 8th, but which he informed me had been confirmed by your Royal Highness on the 16th. I sincerely wish that in neither had there been any further mention of the Mayor of St. Sever, who has proclaimed your Royal Highness' family.

I have already explained myself very fully with M. de Ravez upon various points for your Royal Highness' information; but as I have not the power of expressing myself in French with the accuracy which I wish,

Q.M.G. to the officer commanding the British troops on the march from Catalonia.

Toulouse, 23d April, 1814.

Lord Wellington directs that the 2 brigades moving from Catalonia to join this part of the allied army will continue their march by brigades, after a halt of one day at Tudela, according to the route which is herewith transmitted. It not being at present known on what days the brigades will set out from Tudela, I am to request that, on acknowledging the receipt of this letter, you will be so good as enclose to me a copy of the route, with the dates of the further march of the brigades filled up.

You will be so good also as send forward an officer to report to the Governor of Pamplona on what day each brigade will arrive at that place, and to beg to be informed whether the troops are to halt in the place or in the adjacent villages.

You will be so good also as to send forward an officer to apprise the Prince of Anglona, or Spanish General commanding in the neighbourhood of Tolosa, of the days on which the troops will be there, as the Prince has been requested to leave Lecumberri, Tolosa, and Oyarzun open for their accommodation on the march.

I take the liberty of bringing them under your Royal Highness' consideration in English, and in the form of a letter.

A great change has taken place in France since the end of last month, which has come to our knowledge only by degrees since the 12th inst. It has entirely altered the relation of your Royal Highness, both towards France, and towards the allied army under my command; but it appears that it has not attracted the notice of your Royal Highness, or of your council.

The government *de facto* of France has recognised the rights of your Royal Highness' family; the Provisional government has been placed by the Senate in the hands of your Royal Highness' august father, as Lieut. General of the Kingdom, till the arrival of His Majesty Louis XVIII.; and your Royal Highness' father has recognised the basis of the constitution of France, under which all laws are to be framed, and particularly all taxes are to be laid on the subject, by the concurrence of the King, the Senate, and the Legislative body.

In the mean time I, the Commander in Chief of an enemy's army in France, have made conventions for the suspension of hostilities with Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet, by which conventions a certain line of demarcation has been fixed for the two armies; and it must be observed that, before I would consent even to discuss such a convention, Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet had acknowledged the Provisional government of France, and were therefore acting on the part, and the former under the immediate directions, of the Provisional government.

The territory which, under this convention, is allotted to me, is occupied in a military manner by the army under my command, and it rests with me to make such arrangements for its government as I may think proper. The arrangements which I have thought proper to make are those directed by the Provisional government of France, as far as they may have come to my knowledge; and, above all, I have endeavored to make no alteration which might embarrass or distress the government of Monsieur, or of the King, when His Majesty shall resume his authority.

I would now beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness to consider how far it is proper or right, under these circumstances, for your Royal Highness to exercise any authority within this same line of demarcation. According to the laws of war, your Royal Highness can exercise such authority only with the sanction of the General officer commanding an army, which must, in this view of the case, be deemed that of an enemy; and it certainly appears to me that the relations of your Royal Highness, both in regard to the government of France *de facto*, and to this army, are so changed, that you ought not to exercise any at all.

I would also request your Royal Highness to consider whether, if you do exercise any authority, you ought not to take care to confine yourself entirely to carry into execution the orders and instructions of the Provisional government, as conveyed through the ordinary channels. If your Royal Highness should agree with me upon this last point, I would then beg leave to suggest to your Royal Highness to consider again whether you ought to make any alteration in the customs at Bordeaux, or in any other tax or law of the country which, according to the constitution,

the bases of which have been agreed to by your Royal Highness' father, could be made only by the combined authority of the King, Senate, and Legislative Assembly.

By the laws and customs of war, I have at present, and your Royal Highness, before the acts at Paris from the 30th of last month to the 15th of this month, had, the right to make such alteration as either might deem expedient; but any alteration which your Royal Highness might make at present, without the consent of the Legislature, would be liable to produce inconvenient consequences; and any such alteration, and any interference on the part of your Royal Highness in the government, would always be liable to the evil of the misrepresentations of the ill designed. I therefore earnestly recommend to your Royal Highness to confine your measures entirely to carrying into execution the directions which your Royal Highness may receive from Paris, and to make no alteration at all which may not be directed from thence.

In submitting these suggestions for your Royal Highness' consideration, I beg your Royal Highness to believe that I do so from views for your Royal Highness' honor and advantage.

A. M. Rousignières, Avocat.

Toulouse, ce 24 Avril, 1814.

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 22 ce matin, et je suis bien fâché que vous ressentiez l'inconvénient d'un acte de la police de Toulouse.

Quoique cette police soit sous ma protection, et que ses actes soient faits par mon autorité, vous pouvez aisément croire que je n'en connais pas tous les détails; et je ne me souviens pas d'avoir connu l'intention de vous arrêter, ou la conduite qui a occasionné cette intention.

Vous avouerez que c'était au moins une imprudence de haranguer sur la Place le jour de l'entrée d'une troupe ennemie dans une grande ville; surtout quand cette entrée a été accompagnée, comme la notre à Toulouse, par une révolution en faveur de la famille Royale exilée. Les circonstances du moment décideront s'il était nécessaire de faire attention à cette conduite, et le genre et le degré de l'attention que la police devrait y donner, parmi ceux qui voudraient former un jugement sain sur la conduite de la police; et je crois qu'il ne serait pas difficile de justifier ceux qui avaient l'intention de vous faire arrêter pour cette conduite, au moins aux yeux d'un qui se dit être l'admirateur de l'Empereur déchu.

Il est vrai que les circonstances ont beaucoup changé depuis le 12 de ce mois; et je désire ardemment que le gouvernement qu'on va établir en France fasse le bonheur des Français. Je ne ferais pas mon devoir envers les Puissances Alliées que je sers, ni envers la France, si je ne faisais pas tout ce qui est en mon pouvoir pour prévenir les mécontentemens, surtout de la part d'une personne de talens et de réputation comme vous; et si je n'empêchais pas la police, agissant sous ma protection et mon autorité, de pousser ses mesures de précaution plus loin que les circonstances ne l'exigeaient.

Je renvoie donc votre lettre à M. le Maire de Toulouse; et je le prie de communiquer avec votre famille, et de vous permettre de retourner dans vos foyers en sûreté, s'il lui paraît qu'il puisse le faire sans danger pour la tranquillité de la ville.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B., 6th division.

24th April, 1814.

The person who prefers the enclosed complaint is a poor man, with a large family; he estimates his losses at 1800 francs, of which sum he has received 400 francs, or thereabouts, from a Portuguese or Artillery Commissary. If the Commissariat of the 6th division can give him receipts or payment for what was consumed as rations by the animals of that division, it is desirable that such should be done. The man says the animals belonged to that division. I am directed to request you to cause the necessary steps to be taken at your earliest convenience; and afterwards to return the enclosures.

The A.G. to Major Gen. C. Baron Alten, Light division.

24th April, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to you a receipt for 800 francs, paid, by the authority of the Commander of the Forces, to the proprietor of the house accidentally burned by officers' servants of the — Portuguese regt., at the village of St. Simon. You will fully let it be understood by the troops under your command, that his Excellency has been induced to decide on this arrangement of indemnification (with which the claimant has been perfectly satisfied) from the damage being evidently accidental; and from a sense of the very handsome manner in which the — Portuguese regt. has been willing to meet the misfortune, with a view to the relief of the sufferers, and the removal of any reflection which such accident might cast on the army, without reasonable compensation being made to them. The enclosures to be returned.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

24th April, 1814.

Having submitted to the Field Marshal your letter of the 21st inst., reporting the confinement of the 3 privates, — regt., named in the margin, for having disgracefully submitted to serve in the enemy's ranks, whilst in captivity, rather than undergo the privations to which all prisoners of war are subject, I have received his Excellency's commands to desire you will cause them to be embarked for England, as prisoners, under charge of a non-commissioned officer, accompanied by a statement of their conduct from the officer commanding the battalion to which they belong. You are requested to instruct the Commanding officer to take such steps as will insure the case of those men being made the subject of a special report to H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, with a view to their being removed forthwith from a corps in which they have proved themselves unworthy to serve.

Capt. Stewart will provide a passage and the necessary escort for these men, upon your sending him an extract from this letter.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Sir G. Murray, K.B., Q.M.G.

25th April, 1814.

I am directed to report that Lieut. Col. —, A.A.G., has satisfactorily accounted for his absence, and his Excellency the Commander of the Forces has, in consequence, been pleased to authorise the issue of his Staff pay from the 24th June till the period to which the army has received subsistence. May I solicit you to direct a warrant to be made out for the stated period, to enable the Lieut. Colonel's receipt of the amount the Field Marshal has allowed.

The A.G. to General Officers, A.A.Gs., and Commandants.

26th April, 1814.

The embarkation of the British army being one of the first consequences to be expected from the result of the successful campaign, I am desired by the Commander of the Forces to suggest to you the expediency of attempting an arrangement in behalf of the Portuguese and Spanish women, followers of the army, to enable them to return to their respective homes. It is natural that this description of women should not determine on separating from those with whom they have lived till urged to do so; yet timely decision seems to be the only means of avoiding eventual distress.

Although the Field Marshal foresees the necessity of leaving the greater part of the foreign women behind, who with reasonable provision may accompany the Portuguese troops to the rear, yet I am directed to observe, there will be no objection to a few of those, who have proved themselves useful and regular, accompanying the soldiers to whom they are attached, with a view to their being ultimately married.

It will appear evident to you, however, that from the unsettled life and habits of followers of the army, such selection should be made with the greatest caution.

I request you will inform me what may be the plan you propose adopting, and the number of women who are to come under its influence; and also to mention if you conceive that any other general arrangement will answer better than that to which I have alluded.

Officers commanding regiments, who have allowed women to follow their corps, with the power to limit that indulgence, should certainly take an interest in providing for their decent departure.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope, K.B.

Toulouse, 27th April, 1814.

I have received from Gen. Colville the accounts of your misfortune, and you will conceive more easily than I can express the concern I feel upon the occasion. The events, however, which have lately occurred will, I hope, soon restore you to your friends; and I wish that I was equally certain of shortening the duration of the pain you are likely to suffer.

It appears that all prisoners are released on both sides; and I am now releasing all those I have. Probably the Governor of Bayonne will do the same, when he shall think proper to act as the rest of the world. I will then write to you fully upon all points.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Toulouse, ce 27 Avril, 1814.

Je viens de recevoir votre lettre du 25. Quand je recevrai la nouvelle de l'arrivée du Roi à Madrid je compte lui envoyer un officier de l'Etat Major Général pour le féliciter; et je vous recommande de faire la même chose.

Un Général est posté par le gouvernement uniquement pour commander une troupe quelconque, et on ne peut pas l'envoyer en mission pareille.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Toulouse, 27th April, 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that the Allied Powers now assembled at Paris being determined to complete and consolidate the great work of which they have laid the foundation, and to secure the peace and tranquillity of Europe, His Majesty's Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs has expressed a desire to confer with me at Paris; and as I have cantoned the army, and have made all the arrangements for the evacuation of the garrisons in Spain, and for putting an end to hostilities with those in France, I am about to proceed to Paris, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Spanish government.

I hope to be back here by the time I can receive your Excellency's answer to this letter; and, in the mean time, I have to inform you that I have made arrangements that the reports, &c., from the army may be sent to me every day, so that there will be but little delay in the execution of any orders your Excellency may send me.

Au Lieut. Gén. Comte Decaen.

Toulouse, ce 28 Avril, 1814.

Le Lieut. Général Lord Dalhousie vient de m'envoyer les détails de la

G. O.

Toulouse, 25th April, 1814.

The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in publishing the following resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, expressing their approbation of the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the army in the late battle at Orthez.

* * * * *

communication qu'il a eue avec vous sur la navigation libre de la Garonne; et je regrette que vous vous soyez cru obligé de vous refuser à l'article convenu entre le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et moi sur ce point-là dont je vous envoie copie.

Le fait est, M. le Général, qu'on peut compter la paix rétablie entre la France et les Puissances Alliées dont je commande les armées. Il ne reste qu'à fixer, d'une manière formelle, les limites des territoires qui doivent appartenir à chacun désormais; et comme les Souverains dont je commande les armées n'ont rien à demander à la France, je ne peux pas croire que les termes de la paix soient bien difficiles à arranger.

Les limites démarquées donc pour chaque armée, jusqu'à ce que les formes de la paix soient remplies, me paraissent être arrangées seulement pour leur convenance mutuelle pendant cet interval. C'est sur ce principe que M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et moi les avons arrangées; et même depuis la convention j'ai consenti à ce que M. le Maréchal se serve de la route de Revel, qui lui convenait, malgré que cette route fut dans le pays inclu dans la ligne de démarcation des armées alliées.

Je crois que j'ai le droit de réclamer la navigation libre de la Garonne par les termes de la convention avec M. le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie; mais j'y ajoute que je crois très probable qu'il conviendrait de faire embarquer les troupes Anglaises dans la Garonne dans les bâtimens de guerre, et qu'on y ressentirait beaucoup d'inconvéniens si vous insistiez pour que les bâtimens de guerre ne remontassent pas plus haut que Pauillac.

Si vous ne vous trouvez pas autorisé à faire la concession que je vous propose, je vous prie de me le faire dire sans perte de temps, afin que je remette copie de cette lettre au gouvernement Provisoire de la France; et qu'il puisse donner l'ordre que des retards et des entraves tout à fait inutiles ne soient mis à l'évacuation, également souhaitée par nous et par vous, du territoire Français par les armées sous mes ordres.

En attendant, comme je désire épargner l'effusion de sang quand c'est inutile, je donne ordre au Lieut. Gén. Lord Dalhousie de continuer dans les postes qu'il occupe, et de ne faire aucun acte d'hostilité, sans qu'il soit commencé par vous, jusqu'à nouvel ordre de ma part.

A S. A. R. le Prince Royal de Suède.

Toulouse, ce 28 Avril, 1814.

M. Thornton m'a transmis la lettre que votre Altesse Royale m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 26 Fév.,* en m'envoyant les distinctions de l'Ordre Militaire de l'Epée de Suède de la part de Sa Majesté; et, malgré que je l'avais déjà prié de faire agréer mes remerciemens à votre Altesse Royale pour l'honneur qu'elle m'avait fait en me recommandant à Sa Majesté, je la prie encore de les accepter pour cette nouvelle marque de sa bienveillance et de son estime.

To the Duke de Soto-mayor.

Toulouse, ce 29 Avril, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de V. E. Il ne m'est pas possible de recommander quelque chose à Sa Majesté qui soit contraire aux lois d'Espagne. Si je ne me trompe pas, V. E. est un de ceux qui ont prêté *juramento de lealdad* au récent gouvernement usurpatoire, et qui ont même servi le prétendu Roi. Selon les lois d'Espagne, vous ne pouvez pas

* See Appendix, No. XV.

y entrer, sans vous soumettre à être mis en procès; et je ne peux pas demander ni conseiller au Roi qu'il fasse quelque chose contre la loi. Je renvoie donc à V. E. la lettre adressée à S. M. que vous m'avez envoyée, vous priant de la lui faire parvenir par quelque autre intermédiaire.

Memorandum to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

Sir Rowland will see the convention concluded at Paris, and that concluded this day between Marshal Suchet and me, to render definite the conventions settled on the 18th and 19th April with Marshals Soult and Suchet; and he will keep the army as at present cantoned, with the alterations which circumstances may render convenient, till he shall receive my further orders.

I have ordered Lord Dalhousie and Gen. Colville to report to him.

I have ordered Gen. Freyre to remain cantoned in and about Tarbes, till further orders. Gen. Freyre will understand himself with Sir Rowland in every respect; and Sir Rowland will convey to him, through Gen. Wimpffen, any suggestions that he may think expedient.

Col. Burgh will have orders to send to me all my letters by an officer; 1st; whenever an English mail shall arrive: 2dly; when the mail or any messenger shall arrive from Spain. This officer will bring all letters addressed to me, and all reports from Sir R. Hill, &c. &c.

The Commissary Gen. is ordered to be prepared with a month's pay, of which the issue must commence about the 10th May.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

I enclose the copy of a convention between the Allies and the French government for the suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and the evacuation of the French territory by the Allies, which I beg you to communicate to Rear Adm. Penrose and to Gen. Comte Decaen.

The execution of this convention, already in progress, will be completed by the time the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated under the conventions already entered into by me; and by that time I shall know whether the British government intend that the British army shall embark at Bordeaux or in one of the Spanish ports.

Having been sent for by the Sec. of State, I am going to Paris; but I shall be back in the course of 10 or 12 days; and in the mean time I beg you to report to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

To Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

I return the copy of the convention for the suspension of hostilities at Bayonne, ratified by me with the exception of the article.

It appears to me that the navigation of the river Adour, under the bridge of Bayonne, is not absolutely necessary to us; and it is impossible for us to exist in the country without drawing something from the villages within the district of 8 leagues allotted to the garrison.

I likewise enclose the copy of a convention for the general suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and for the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. You will transmit a copy of this convention to Gen. Thouvenot, and inform him that it is already in the progress of execution;

and that it will be carried into execution entirely, in proportion as the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated.

I am going to Paris, having been called for by His Majesty's Sec. of State. I shall return in the course of a short time; and in the mean time I beg you to report to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

I beg you will give Gen. Wimpffen such money as he may require for Spanish prisoners of war, and I will cover the whole amount by a warrant when I return.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

Le Général Wimpffen vous apprendra que les Puissances Alliées ont fait une convention avec le gouvernement Français pour la suspension des hostilités par terre et par mer, la reddition des prisonniers, et l'évacuation de la France; et j'ai fait une convention aujourd'hui avec le Maréchal Suchet, dont le Général Wimpffen vous enverra copie, pour rendre définitives les conventions précédentes du 18 et 19 Avril.

Je pars pour Paris pour des affaires, et je reviendrai dans 10 ou 15 jours. Vous resterez dans les cantonnemens que vous occupez jusqu'à nouvel ordre; et s'il arrive quelque chose qui soit pressant, je vous prie de vous entendre avec le Général Hill. Vous ferez comme de coutume vos rapports au Général Wimpffen, qui m'enverra ce qui est important.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de remettre à votre Altesse Royale un mémoire qui m'a été remis par M. de Cambon, qui désire être employé auprès de la personne de votre Altesse Royale.

Je prends la liberté aussi de demander la protection de votre Altesse Royale pour M. —. Cette personne se joignit à l'armée au mois de Juillet passé, après la bataille de Vitoria, et a toujours été très utile à la cause, et très attaché à la Maison de votre Altesse Royale. Il demande à être Consul de France à Cadix. J'ai renvoyé à votre Altesse Royale une lettre et des réclamations de sa part, pour lesquelles je désire l'attention de votre Altesse Royale.

Proclamation, No. 56.

Toulouse, ce 30 Avril, 1814.

Les Proclamations, No. 5 et No. 7, du 18 et du 31 Déc. 1813, sont rappelées; et les ports de mer entre l'Adour et la Bidasoa doivent, après le 7 du mois de Mai, être gouvernés pour les douanes et le commerce selon les loix de la France; surtout l'ordonnance de Monseigneur le Lieut. Général du Royaume du 23 Avril, 1814.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

In consequence of the desire expressed by Lord Castlereagh that I should go to Paris to confer with him, I am about to set out for that place; and I propose to be back here by the time I can receive an answer to this letter; that is, in about 10 or 12 days.

I have likewise to inform you that Lord Castlereagh has expressed a

desire that I should accept the embassy to Paris, which I have not declined. I must serve the public in some manner or other; and as, under existing circumstances, I could not well do so at home, I must do so abroad. Lord Castlereagh has, however, left it to me to go home, &c., as I might please; only to have it understood that I was to have charge of the concerns at Paris.

I therefore propose to return here immediately after I shall have seen Lord Castlereagh, in order to superintend the breaking up, and embarkation, and return of the armies of the different nations to their respective countries; and I shall then go to Madrid.

I shall be very anxious to hear of the King's decision and conduct in regard to the Constitution.

Don't mention to any body the intention that I should be the ambassador at Paris.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the deliberations of the Agricultural Society of Toulouse, and have to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to direct that the desire therein expressed may be communicated to the Board in London. I have also the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from the Chevalier Georgest, enclosing a memoir which he is anxious should be laid before the Royal Humane Society.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 30th April, 1814.

Nothing of importance has occurred since I wrote to your Lordship on the 19th inst.

I have received from Lord Castlereagh, His Majesty's Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, the copy of a convention entered into on the 23d April by his Lordship on the part of His Majesty and his Allies, and by the Prince de Bénévent on the part of the French government, for the suspension of hostilities by sea and land, and the evacuation of the French territory by the armies of the Allies; and his Lordship's directions to carry the treaty into execution. I have the honor to enclose copies of these documents.

A commencement has already been made to carry the arrangements of this convention into execution, under the conventions with Marshal le Duc de Dalmatie and Marshal le Duc d'Albufera, already sent to your Lordship; and they shall continue without interruption in proportion as the garrisons in Spain shall be evacuated.

The A.G. to Col. Elley, A.A.G., cavalry.

30th April, 1814.

You will report to Major Gen. Fane that the Field Marshal has decided in the negative on the application of Lieut. Col. —, of the — hussars, for leave to England, with an observation, that no officer has been more indulged, and that it is now requisite he should make his profession his first object.

The A.G. to Commandants of Hospital stations.

30th April, 1814.

All French officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, are to be liberated, and every facility is to be afforded them by British authorities to return to France. All

soldiers, prisoners of war, are to march by route, under charge of their own officers, accompanied by a British subaltern, and under route requiring the supply of rations at all issuing depôts: the British subaltern is not to pass the line of demarkation.

To Lieut. Gen. W. Clinton.

Cahors, 1st May, 1814.

I beg that, in case the British and German infantry directed by my orders of the 4th and the 8th March to embark for Gibraltar and Sicily should not have embarked, you will give orders that they may march by Zaragoza on Tudela, following the march of the troops who have moved under the orders above mentioned.

You will direct the Commissaries attached to your corps to take measures to provide for these troops till they shall arrive at Tudela, where they will be taken charge of by the Commissariat of this army, and they will there receive further orders.

Memorandum sent to Sir G. Murray, Q.M.G., with the above Letter.

Show this letter and desire Hill to give orders accordingly to Sir R. Kennedy. These may march: the 10th and 67th regts., and 2 or 3 battalions of Germans. Let this letter go by an officer through Narbonne and Catalonia to Tarragona, and let a copy be sent by another officer by Roncesvalles to Gen. W. Clinton.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

2d May, 1814.

Adverting to the probability of regiments being ordered to embark at short notice, I request you will communicate to the officers commanding regiments, the commands of his Excellency the Marquis of Wellington, that the printed volumes of G. O. issued to the army whilst on service, and for the years 1809-10-11-12, are to be considered public property, and are to be kept with the regimental documents till the Adj. Gen. of the Forces shall give directions relative to the disposal of them.

Officers commanding divisions have the Field Marshal's permission to retain the G. O. issued for their use. Officers commanding brigades, and of the general Staff, are required to return their orders, or give receipts for the preservation of them, with the view to their delivery at the Horse Guards, should it be required.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Paris, 5th May, 1814.

I arrived here yesterday, and I received in the night the enclosed extract of a letter which Lord Bathurst had written to me on the 14th April, the original of which I ought to have received before I left Toulouse, but which Fremantle delivered to me only this day.

You know as much as I do of the force and object of this expedition.* It is to be 12,000 infantry, the 14th light dragoons, and 4 companies of artillery. If you should determine to accept the command, you should prepare to set out for England by Paris; and as I shall leave this on Saturday or Sunday, and shall be at Toulouse on Wednesday or Thursday, you might set out immediately after my arrival. I beg you will desire Murray to order the corps undermentioned to assemble at or near Bordeaux without loss of time.

* The projected expedition to North America under Gen. Lord Hill; afterwards divided into separate corps, under Gens. Kempt, Power, and Robinson, and sent to Canada. Other corps, under Gens. Ross, Pakenham, Gibbs, and Keane, were also sent to North America.

P.S. Pray tell Murray that I don't answer his letter, as I shall be at Toulouse so soon.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 5th May, 1814.

I arrived here yesterday, and received your letter of the 27th, with the extract of the private letter of the 14th.

I received your Lordship's dispatch (No. 27), of the 14th, before I quitted Toulouse, but not your private letter, nor any instructions from the Commander in Chief to which your Lordship's dispatch, No. 27, related, notwithstanding that the mails had arrived to the 20th inclusive. I could not, therefore, take upon me to adopt any measures to carry your Lordship's wishes into execution; and I conclude that both your Lordship's private letter and the instructions from the Commander in Chief have been intrusted to a private hand, which as usual has created delay.

Much inconvenience may not result from the delay as far as regards the troops, as I shall return to the army as soon as Lord Castlereagh will permit me; and I don't believe there are any transports ready for them. But if I had received your Lordship's letter before I quitted Toulouse, I could have settled the matter with Sir R. Hill before I came away. From what he said however to me casually, while talking about the intended secret expedition, I am inclined to believe that he will accept the command if it is wished, notwithstanding the desire he feels to remain a little time in England.

In the night on the road to Paris I received your Lordship's letters of the 20th, directing the embarkation of the 6th and 82d regts., and the *march of all* the British and German troops from Catalonia to Pasages. I sent the orders accordingly forthwith; and I hope the orders will have arrived in Catalonia in time to stop the embarkation of the troops for Sicily and Gibraltar before ordered under your Lordship's directions.

Since writing the above I have received your Lordship's private letter of the 14th, and the instructions of the same date from the Commander in Chief; and I only wish I had received them before I quitted Toulouse. The orders for the execution go off by express this day. I think your Lordship will be disappointed in your expectations that some of the officers will go upon this expedition; and the Commander in Chief is very much mistaken in his estimate of the strength of the corps. But I consider his orders positive to send 12,000 men, including the 29th regt. as 1000, and I shall act accordingly. I don't know the strength of the Anglo-Sicilian corps.

I have arranged for the march of the Portuguese troops through Spain.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Humber, K.G.L., 1st division.

6th May, 1814.

I mentioned to my Lord Wellington the sentiments expressed in your letters of the 25th ult., and I am directed to observe, that his Excellency has ever had reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Legion, during the service of the corps composing it under his orders. I am in no way authorised to enter into further explanation on the subject to which your communications relate; but I should recommend you to subdue any anxiety that may have arisen out of his Excellency's good opinion of the Legion, which he has always taken occasion to express when called on to speak of the corps.

The A.G. to W. Booth, Esq., Assist. Commissary of Accounts.

7th May, 1814.

In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., in which you suggest that the Paymaster General should be instructed to make deductions from the regimental estimates, to defray the cost of rations received upon irregular vouchers, with the view to the same being deducted from the pay of the officers, or others who may be in fault in giving such receipts, I am directed to acquaint you, that such an arrangement appears objectionable, inasmuch as the Paymaster General would thereby render himself in a degree a public accountant. Under these circumstances, you should report to me such glaring instances of irregularity on this head as may come under your observation, to enable me to submit to the Field Marshal, that the names of the officers, and the particulars of omission or neglect, may be notified in the G. O. of the army.

The A.G. to Acting A.A.G. 2d division.

8th May, 1814.

A company of grenadiers, of the 2d division, commanded by a Captain, will parade immediately at Marshal Suchet's quarters (Maison Fonfrède, upon the quay, near to the bridge), where the officer will receive instructions from the aide de camp. The Brigade Major will attend to see the guard posted.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

Paris, 9th May, 1814:

I have received your Lordship's letter of the 3d, and I beg that you will lay before H. R. H. the Prince Regent my grateful acknowledgments for the fresh marks which your Lordship has announced to me of His Royal Highness' grace and favor.* Nothing can be more satisfactory to me than that His Royal Highness should have rewarded the services and merits of my gallant coadjutors, who, I am sure, feel equally grateful with me for His Royal Highness' favors, and are equally desirous of aiding by every means in their power to forward His Royal Highness' views for the prosperity of his kingdom.† I beg your Lordship also to accept my thanks for your favorable recommendation of my services to His Royal Highness.

I return to the army to-morrow, in order to carry into execution the

* Advancement to a Dukedom.

† Peerages to Sir J. Hope, Sir T. Graham, Sir S. Cotton, Sir R. Hill, and Sir W. C. Beresford.

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Toulouse, 8th May, 1814.

I send this letter to you by an aide de camp of Marshal Suchet, who is going from the Marshal with communications for the Governor of Bayonne.

It had been agreed, I believe, between yourself and Gen. Thouvenot, that the navigation of the Adour should be free to our boats and small vessels, provided we would not draw any supplies from the country in the vicinity of Bayonne.

It appeared, however, to Lord Wellington, that it would be impossible to lay ourselves under any positive restrictions on that head, and upon that account only his Lordship deemed it inexpedient to sanction the agreement suggested.

This has been pointed out to Marshal Suchet, and his Excellency has been so good as to say, that he will write to the Governor of Bayonne, that the navigation of the Adour is to be open for our boats and small craft.

I have explained to Marshal Suchet, that our principal object in the free navigation of the Adour is to facilitate the removal of the sick and wounded by that means to the vessels which will be brought into the Adour below Bayonne for their reception.

The Marshal is, I find, desirous to withdraw a portion of the garrison from Bayonne, and I have acquainted his Excellency, that whatever arrangement he may judge expedient in that respect will be assented to.

It does not appear to be necessary any longer to adhere strictly to the instructions originally given to you about continuing to hold all the fortified posts round Bayonne, which our troops possessed at the time of the armistice of the 18th April being notified to you; and you will be so good as consider yourself authorised, therefore, to make such changes in the positions occupied by the troops round that place as you may deem to be most expedient.

convention with the French government, and the orders of the British government for the expedition.

I propose to go to Madrid in order to try whether I cannot prevail upon all parties to be more moderate, and to adopt a constitution more likely to be practicable and to contribute to the peace and happiness of the nation. I am afraid that I shall not be in England till the end of June; but I hope I shall be able to do much good by this journey. A very short time in England will enable me to settle all that I have to do there.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

Paris, 9th May, 1814.

I have been informed only since I arrived here of the Prince Regent's kindness to my mother last year, upon the occasion of the battle of Vitoria; and I am afraid that I shall have appeared insensible of it in not taking an earlier opportunity of making my grateful acknowledgments for it.

I beg that you will inform His Royal Highness that, strange as it may appear, I was not aware till within these few days of this mark of his favor, for which I am equally grateful as for the many others with which he has honored me.

The A.G. to A.A.Gs. of divisions.

10th May, 1814.

I enclose to you blank receipts for the printed volumes of G. O. in possession of the General officers, officers of the Staff, and Commanding officers of regiments, in the — division, which I request you will cause to be completed, and returned to this office with as little delay as possible. Should any of the books originally issued not be forthcoming, the person for whose use they were given is required to account for the deficiency, at the bottom of the receipt.

A S. A. R. le Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, ce 14 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Altesse Royale que je suis arrivé ici de Paris hier au soir. J'y ai eu l'honneur d'être présenté à Sa Majesté et à Madame la Duchesse d'Angoulême; et j'y ai laissé toute la famille Royale en bonne santé.

Je compte partir pour Madrid le 17, et je passerai à mon retour à Bordeaux; où j'espère toujours trouver votre Altesse Royale. J'aurai l'honneur de lui écrire encore demain sur les denrées à Bordeaux, ayant reçu une réponse d'Angleterre là-dessus.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

I returned here in the night from Paris, and I propose to set out on Tuesday morning for Madrid. I shall be able to get on by means of post horses, &c., as far as Vitoria; and Alava has written there to have *tiros* prepared at that place, and at Burgos, which will take me to Castillejos de la Cuesta. I shall be obliged to you if you will have a *tiro* for me at Castillejos de la Cuesta, another at Robre-gordo, and a third at San Augustin.

On such a journey it is impossible to fix the period of my arrival. I should hope to be at St. Jean de Luz the 19th, at Vitoria the 20th, Burgos the 21st, and Madrid the 23d; and I beg you to have a house taken for me, and other arrangements made accordingly, and the mules posted as I have above requested.

Lord Castlereagh communicated to me your dispatches to the 24th, and appeared to think that it was absolutely necessary I should lose no time in getting to Madrid. God send that I may be in time to prevent mischief!

Pole, Mrs. P., and Emily, and Lord and Lady Burghersh, were at Paris. Pole is coming on to Madrid by Bordeaux. Alava and Lord Fitz-Roy come with me.

P.S. I write to Bárcenas, of the post office, about the *tiros*, in case you should be absent from Madrid when this letter arrives.

I may possibly be at St. Jean de Luz on the 18th, but I am not sure.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Clinton, K.B.

Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

I have received a letter from the Commander in Chief, and another from the Sec. of State, in which they have desired me to propose to you to take the command of one of the 2 divisions of infantry about to proceed on a secret expedition from Bordeaux. I believe that Lord Hill will have the command of the expedition, and that it is destined for North America. It is to consist of 2 divisions of infantry, and the 14th light dragoons, and 4 brigades of artillery; each division to form 3 brigades; and government have selected the best of the officers and troops for this service. Let me know by a line as soon as possible whether you have any objection to undertake this concern.

To Major Gen. Pack.

Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

I have been desired by the Commander in Chief and the Sec. of State to offer you the command of a brigade on the expedition about to be sent from Bordeaux, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether it will be agreeable to you to have it.

Write to me to Gen. Colville's quarters, where I am going.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter and its enclosure which I have received from the Sec. of State, in regard to the magazines and other property belonging to the enemy captured in France, and particularly at Bordeaux. I beg that you will furnish me as soon as possible with the returns required by the Sec. of State in his letter.

I have appointed Dep. Commissary Gen. Ogilvie and Capt. Eckersley to ascertain in concert with you what ought to be considered as booty to the army under the orders of the Sec. of State, and the opinion of the King's Advocate; and I beg you to communicate with those officers upon the subject. I enclose a copy of their instructions.

I likewise enclose the copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême regarding the tobacco, salt, and colonial produce at Bordeaux, and I beg you will give orders to Mr. Dep. Commissary Gen. Ogilvie accordingly.

To J. Ogilvie, Esq., Dep. Commissary Gen., and Capt. Eckersley.

Toulouse, 14th May, 1814.

I enclose a letter and its enclosure which I have received from the Sec.

of State in regard to the enemy's magazines, and other property captured by the army under my command; and I hereby appoint you commissioners to ascertain, in concert with the Commissary Gen. of the army, the amount of the value of the property so captured. I enclose the copy of the instructions which I have this day given to the Commissary Gen., and the copy of the letter which I have addressed to H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

You will observe that you are to consider as booty to the army only, 1st, the enemy's magazines; 2dly, the duties levied and payable to the enemy's government on goods kept in magazines as security for those duties; 3dly, ships belonging to the French government, whether afloat or on the stocks, it being understood that the former were captured; 4thly, ships of war or private ships belonging to individuals of a nation at war with any of the allies, with the merchandise on board.

In regard to the latter, you must make a distinction between those captured before and after the period at which the squadron entered the Gironde.

You will report to me your progress from time to time, and will make me acquainted with any difficulty which you may meet in the execution of the trust reposed in you.

Au Ministre de la Guerre, Paris.

Toulouse, ce 14 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Excellence les notes de la marche proposée en deux colonnes pour la cavalerie Anglaise, afin de la faire embarquer dans La Manche. La marche n'est arrangée que jusqu'à Mantes, parceque je n'ai pas encore reçu les ordres définitifs si cette cavalerie doit s'embarquer auprès de Calais, ou au Havre et Dieppe. Aussitôt que le lieu de l'embarquement sera arrangé, je proposerai à votre Excellence le renouvellement de la marche des troupes depuis Mantes.

Je prie votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de donner ses ordres pour que ces troupes soient pourvues des provisions, et fourrages, et des moyens de transport, qui leur seront nécessaires sur la route.

Un commissaire précédera la marche de chaque colonne; il sera chargé des détails de la subsistance des troupes; les commissaires attachés à chaque division auront ordre de payer à chaque étape; et un commissaire suivra chaque colonne, en cas qu'il restât quelque dépense qui n'aurait pas été payée en passant.

Comme je pars pour Madrid, je prie votre Excellence, en cas que vous approuviez la marche proposée, d'avoir la bonté d'en écrire au Quartier Maître Général de l'Armée, le Général Sir G. Murray, à Toulouse; et de lui notifier le jour qu'il pourra la mettre à exécution; et surtout de lui faire dire si aucune des divisions est trop forte.

To Gen. C. de Lameth, Santoña.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I received only yesterday your letter of the 18th April, in which you complain of a misrepresentation in a Spanish newspaper of the transaction between yourself and Gen. San Llorente, in regard to the convention entered into by you with that officer for the evacuation of Santoña. There

can be no doubt about the misrepresentation; the convention speaks for itself; and any body who will take the trouble of reading it will see what the nature of the transaction was. I believe the convention is published in the Spanish newspapers; at all events, I sent it to the Spanish government; and it is in your power to publish it wherever and whenever you please.

I beg leave to observe to you, however, that misrepresentation of facts is the common practice of the writers for newspapers, particularly of those who, when they happen to get an authentic document into their possession, prefer to give to their readers an abstract, or what they conceive the sense of the document, instead of the document itself.

I have long learnt to despise this description of misrepresentation; and I beg leave to recommend to you to take no notice of that respecting yourself, or, if you do notice it, to confine yourself to the republication of the convention between yourself and Gen. San Llorente.

Memorandum to the General officers and Heads of Departments.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

1. As soon as intelligence is received here, on which reliance can be placed, that the fort of Figueras has been given up to the Spanish troops in consequence of the convention of the 19th April with Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, the troops belonging to the 4th army, now within the French territory, are to break up from their cantonments, those of the 1st and 2d divisions from the blockade of Bayonne, and from the cantonments at Ascaïn; and those of Gen. Mina's division from the blockade of St. Jean Pied de Port; and all these troops are to march by the regular routes into Spain; the troops under Lieut. Gen. Freyre, and the 1st and 2d divisions, being subsisted by the British Commissariat till they shall have passed the frontier.

2. When these troops shall march, the 3d army must move by its right towards Tudela de Ebro, so as to leave the cantonments open.

3. The infantry and artillery of the British and Portuguese armies, and the Portuguese cavalry, must, at the same time, be put in motion to descend the Garonne towards Bordeaux, with the exception of Gen. Le Cor's division of the latter, and the Portuguese cavalry and artillery, which must be put in motion directly upon Bayonne, to march by the regular route to Boucaut, and thence into the Spanish frontier at Irun.

4. The brigades of infantry of the Portuguese army at Bayonne, and those of Gen. Le Cor's division, and those in the British divisions at Bordeaux and in that neighbourhood, and the cavalry, will follow directly the movement of the Spanish troops.

5. The brigades in the British divisions are not, however, to separate from the divisions till it shall be convenient to send with them the mules attached to those divisions which are to march with them, with such Spanish and Portuguese women and servants attached to the British regiments in the divisions as it may be intended to send away.

6. These women and servants are to be victualled on the road till their arrival in Portugal; and the British Commissariat officers will arrange with the Portuguese Commissariat officers for this purpose, and the ac-

count will be settled at the general adjustment. On the arrival of the Portuguese troops within the Spanish frontier, Gen. D'Urban will arrange their march to the Portuguese frontier according to the directions he has received; and he will receive from Sir R. Kennedy orders for the delivery to the Portuguese Commissariat of such portions of the magazines at Pasages, Vitoria, &c., as may be necessary for the Portuguese troops. He will apprise the Portuguese government of the detail of these movements, and he will arrange for carrying off from the Spanish posts all the sick, convalescents, and stores which remain in them.

7. When the Portuguese troops shall be separated from the British infantry, the latter are to be cantoned or encamped in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, in the place most convenient for their subsistence, till the vessels arrive to take them away; when they must embark with every thing belonging to them.

8. The infantry of the 1st and 5th divisions, and Lord Aylmer's brigade, still at Bayonne, will either proceed to Bordeaux, or embark in the Adour, or in the Spanish ports, as may be settled by the officers of the navy. But, at all events, these troops are not to quit Bayonne till all the Spanish and Portuguese troops shall have passed; till all the stores and sick there, and on the Adour, shall have been embarked; and till the bridge shall have been taken up, and the vessels and stores belonging to it shall have been sent out of the Adour.

9. Measures must be taken forthwith for the removal to the neighbourhood of Bayonne of all the sick and wounded of the allied army at Tarbes, Pau, Orthez, and on the Adour, and of the Spanish and Portuguese sick and wounded at Toulouse, to Pau, in order to their being prepared for the final evacuation of the country.

10. The British sick and wounded at Toulouse, and on the Garonne, must go down to Bordeaux by water, as well as the artillery and stores belonging to the army still in this part of the country, as soon as the horses of the cavalry and artillery march, or as soon as the infantry march, if the infantry should march first.

11. As soon as the French Minister sends to Sir G. Murray his approbation of the proposed route for the march of the British cavalry and artillery horses through France, they are to commence their march according to what the Minister at War shall settle.

12. All the public hired mules attached to the cavalry must be left behind, and the Commissary Gen. will arrange for their return into Spain, either with the Portuguese troops, or singly, as may be deemed expedient.

13. The memorandum of orders for the march of the cavalry is to be strictly obeyed by the Commissaries attached to brigades and regiments; and, as these gentlemen have lately too often disobeyed the orders of the Commander of the Forces providing for the regularity of giving receipts and making payments, the Commander of the Forces now gives notice that he will be in a situation hereafter to ascertain whether these orders have, or not, been obeyed; and any instance of disobedience will be reported to the Treasury, with the earnest recommendation of the Commander of the Forces that the most serious notice may be taken of it.

14. The Commissary Gen. will fix upon an officer to go to Almeida, in Portugal, to complete the settlement of the accounts of the muleteers, and to pay them all the arrears due to them. He will make public to them this arrangement, and the name of the officer; and he will take measures with the Commissary in Chief to insure to this officer a supply of money to make good these engagements.

15. The Captains of companies and troops, the paymasters and surgeons of battalions and regiments, who have heretofore received an allowance for the purchase and keeping up of a mule in the public service, are to be permitted to sell those mules at the moment of the embarkation of their regiments respectively, on their own account.

To Adm. Lord Keith, K.B.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

Having received the orders of the Sec. of State to collect in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, for embarkation, a corps consisting of about 12,000 R. and F. of British infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and six companies of artillery, with their ordnance and equipments, I have directed that this corps should be collected accordingly; and by this time I hope that many of the troops have arrived, and all are on their march.

It will rest with your Lordship to make known to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie when the ships will be ready, and the troops will forthwith be embarked. It will be desirable, however, that Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Abercromby, the senior officer of the Q. M. G.'s department attached to the expedition, should receive the earliest information of the number, size, and capacity of the different vessels allotted to transport cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and ordnance and ordnance stores, in order that he may be prepared with all the detailed arrangements of the embarkation; and I request your Lordship to give directions accordingly.

I have no orders or instructions from England respecting the destination of this expedition; and of course when the troops shall be embarked they will be at the disposal of your Lordship.

I am upon the point of setting out for Madrid; and have to inform your Lordship that I have given directions that the infantry and artillery of the British army should break up from their cantonments on the Garonne, and proceed to Bordeaux to embark, as soon as accounts shall be received of the evacuation of the Spanish fortresses in Catalonia and Valencia. These troops will then embark at Bordeaux, in the vessels which I conclude will be sent for them; and the Q. M. G. will by that time have arrived at Bordeaux; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will give directions that he may receive such information as may be necessary, in regard to the number, size, and capacity of the vessels destined to carry the troops home, to enable him to make the detailed arrangements for the embarkation.

To H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose to your Royal Highness an extract from the report of the King's Advocate to the Sec. of State on the subject of

the property and stores captured at Bordeaux, by the troops under my command; in consequence of which I have given directions that the tobacco, salt, and colonial produce of all descriptions in store at Bordeaux, and under the charge of the British Commissaries, shall be delivered up on payment of the duties recently laid on these articles by the French government, or on giving security for the payment of those duties.

Au Comte Jules de Polignac.*

Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du , et je n'ai nulle objection à faire à l'établissement de gendarmerie dans le district occupé par les troupes sous mes ordres.

Au Comte Jules de Polignac.

Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer une lettre que je reçois de M. Mallaret, ancien Maire de Toulouse.

Quand je suis entré en cette ville le 12 du mois passé, je trouvai que M. Mallaret avait quitté la ville, en conséquence, je crois, des ordres qu'il avait reçus de ses supérieurs; et ayant trouvé convenable de nommer une personne pour remplir les fonctions de maire provisoirement, et ayant consulté les principaux habitants de la ville, j'ai nommé, par ma proclamation du 14 Avril, M. Escouloubre, qui en remplit les fonctions à présent. En cela j'ai exercé un droit de la guerre également nécessaire pour les habitants et l'armée.

Si M. Mallaret avait voulu rester dans la ville, ou s'il fût rentré avant que je nommasse M. Escouloubre, il est certain que je n'aurais eu aucun désir de le changer. J'ai toute raison de croire que les habitants étaient satisfaits de sa conduite; et je ne pouvais désirer mieux qu'il continuât d'exercer ses fonctions. Mais, occupant la ville de Toulouse seulement pour un moment, et ayant nommé provisoirement M. Escouloubre dans l'absence de M. Mallaret, et ayant, aussi bien que le public, toute raison d'être satisfait de sa conduite, il me semble que je ne dois pas à présent faire une autre nomination qui de ma part ne peut être aussi que provisoire.

La justice cependant que je désire faire à tous me fait mettre sous vos yeux la situation de M. Mallaret; et vous prier de la prendre en votre considération et sous votre protection, afin que Sa Majesté, en en ayant connaissance, puisse ordonner ce qui sera convenable pour rendre justice à ce digne serviteur.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 13.

J'étais à Paris le 4 Mai, et j'ai eu l'honneur d'y voir Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Russie, et tous les Ministres des Puissances Alliées; et aucun ne m'a parlé de changement quelconque dans les dispositions des conventions faites pour la cessation générale des hostilités et l'évacuation par les troupes Françaises des forteresses dans le territoire des Alliés.

En réponse à la lettre de votre Excellence, j'ai l'honneur donc de vous prier de lire les articles 4, 5, et 6 de la convention faite avec votre Excel-

* Afterwards Prince de Polignac.

lence le 19 Avril, et la copie incluse de l'article 3 de la convention faite le 23 Avril avec les ministres du gouvernement Provisoire de la France par les ministres des Puissances Alliées assemblés à Paris.

Je ne crois pas pouvoir consentir à faire le contraire de ce qui y est stipulé ; mais je remets la lettre de votre Excellence et cette réponse aux ministres des Puissances Alliées à Paris, afin qu'ils arrangent avec le gouvernement Français la manière dont doit être mis en exécution cet article ; et je suis bien sûr que le gouvernement Espagnol consentira à tout ce qui pourra être arrangé par le vœu général de ses alliés.

En attendant il me paraît qu'il conviendrait à la France, aussi bien qu'à l'Espagne, que l'évacuation des places Espagnoles continuât sans interruption, la décision sur les approvisionnement de ces places restant avec les ministres des Puissances Alliées et de la France assemblés à Paris.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de prévenir votre Excellence que je suis arrivé de Paris avant hier, et que je compte partir pour Madrid après demain.

Je laisse ici des ordres concernant la marche des troupes pour l'évacuation du territoire Français aussitôt que les nouvelles arriveront de l'évacuation des forteresses Espagnoles ; et le Général Sir G. Murray, Quartier Maître Général de l'armée, restera ici pour mettre ces ordres à exécution. Je prie donc votre Excellence de le faire prévenir des progrès qui seront faits dans cette opération.

Le gouvernement Français a consenti que la cavalerie Anglaise passât par la France pour s'embarquer dans La Manche ; et j'ai envoyé hier un officier à Paris avec une lettre pour le Ministre de la Guerre et la note détaillée des marches qu'on propose qu'elle fasse, et pour prier Son Excellence de donner ses ordres en conséquence.

Le Général Murray aura l'honneur de faire prévenir votre Excellence quand il recevra du Ministre de la Guerre son consentement au projet de marche que je lui ai proposé.

Le Général Lord Dalhousie, qui est à Bordeaux, commandera l'armée pendant mon absence.

A M. d'Arcangues.

Toulouse, ce 15 Mai, 1814.

Je reçois votre lettre du 1 Mai. Il est très vrai que le château et l'église d'Arcangues font partie d'un camp retranché auprès de Bayonne, et que l'église surtout a beaucoup souffert ; et je compte donner un dédommagement aux habitants de la paroisse pour qu'ils y fassent des réparations ; mais le dommage fait au château et à la terre n'est absolument rien ; et je ne crois pas devoir vous en dédommager.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose you the copy of a correspondence which has passed between Marshal the Duc d'Albufera and me, on the subject of the evacuation of the fortresses in Spain, and the copy of the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of the convention of the 19th April, between his Excellency and me ; and I request your Lordship to obtain the decision of the

ministers of the Allied Powers and of France on the point referred to by the Duc d'Albufera.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I arrived here on the day before yesterday, and shall set out on the day after to-morrow for Madrid. Things are getting on very fast, and the army have already taken different sides; O'Donnell and Elio for the King, the former having issued a very violent declaration; and Freyre and the Principe de Anglona for the Constitution. I think, however, I can keep them both quiet. I shall be at Madrid about the 22d. The King was expected to leave Valencia on the 5th, and to arrive at Madrid on the 12th.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose your Royal Highness a translation of the order which I have given, to carry into execution the direction received from your Royal Highness of the 14th April, which I hope will meet with your Royal Highness' approbation.

To Col. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

Sir G. Murray has communicated to me your letter of the 14th April, in which you have desired that he should go abroad with the expedition now assembled at Bordeaux; but I beg you will observe that there is a good deal of business to do upon breaking up such an army as this, particularly as expeditions are fitting out under my directions to other parts of the world; and that, as my attention is by the orders of government called to other matters, both at Paris and Madrid, it is quite impossible for me to do without the assistance of the Q. M. G. and the Adj. Gen. in making all these arrangements.

I hope, therefore, that His Royal Highness will approve of my detaining Sir G. Murray, at least till the French territory is evacuated.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I had the honor of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th April, No. 33, on my arrival here the day before yesterday; and I consider it unfortunate that neither Lord Castlereagh nor I received any intimation of the wish of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief that the infantry should pass through France to the ports in the Channel while I was at Paris.

I transmit, however, by this occasion, to Lord Castlereagh, the copy of your Lordship's dispatch and this answer; and his Lordship will determine whether he will or not make application to the French government for the permission for the march desired by your Lordship.

The enclosed copy of the route proposed to the French Minister at War, for the march of the cavalry as far as Mantes, will show your Lordship the distances the troops will have to march, and the period of time the march will require even for the horses. The infantry will not be able to make such long marches at this season, and they will of course be longer on the road, and I have no doubt would arrive sooner in England,

and in better order, by sea from Bordeaux or the ports in Spain, even if they should be obliged to wait for the return of the transports.

It appears to be the wish of His Royal Highness that these troops should march in corps, which will increase the difficulty and inconvenience. At all events, the regiments pointed out are now spread from Toulouse to Bordeaux, and from thence to Bayonne, and no inconsiderable time must elapse before they can be collected and put in a shape for their march.

I would, besides, beg to observe to your Lordship that, although I entertain no doubt the French government will consent to this proposed march, if it should be wished, they would prefer that the troops should embark in the Garonne or in the ports of Spain.

On all these grounds, I think it proper to wait the further orders of Lord Castlereagh and of your Lordship upon this subject before I take any measures to carry into execution those of the 28th April as far as they relate to the infantry and artillery.

In regard to the cavalry, they will begin their march as soon as the French Minister at War shall have signified his approbation of the route, which I expect in 6 days from this time; and before they will reach Mantes I hope to receive your Lordship's definitive determination regarding the ports for the embarkation of the horses, in order that I may settle with the Minister at War the remainder of the route.

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of the instructions and the enclosures which I have given to the Commissary Gen. in consequence of your Lordship's orders, No. 34, of the 4th inst., in regard to the magazines and other property captured from the enemy in France by the troops under my command.

To Dom M. Forjaz.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a memorial for the Prince Regent, which Senhor Joaquin Paes has sent to me, with a desire that I should forward it to His Royal Highness; and although it relates to matters quite foreign to my business, I venture to draw the attention of the Governors of the Kingdom to its contents, and to request their recommendation of them, in consequence of the sense I entertain of the services and merits of that family throughout the war. Senhor J. Paes joined me before the battle of Vimeiro, in which he was present; and he and his family have upon every occasion that has come under my notice exerted themselves in favor of the just cause of their country and Prince, and appear to me highly deserving of His Royal Highness' favor.

The A.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

15th May, 1814.

It has been his Excellency the Commander of the Forces' pleasure to authorise the General officers commanding divisions to attach Spanish and Portuguese followers of the army to the Portuguese brigades, from the British divisions, with a view to their having the advantage of subsistence (in the regulated rations), and protection to that point on the route of the troops to Portugal, which may be nearest the homes of the persons to be indulged. I have, in consequence, to re-

quest you will instruct the Commissariat officers appointed to supply corps on the occasion alluded to, to ascertain the number of followers attached to them, under this decision, and to supply them accordingly.

To Dom M. de Forjaz.

Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th May. I will take care that your Excellency shall be regularly informed of the march of the Portuguese troops.

I have reason to believe that the two Portuguese frigates will afford sufficient tonnage to carry away all the Portuguese sick and wounded, and the stores which may remain in the Spanish ports; but there are no British transports that can be applied to that service.

I likewise beg to inform your Excellency, that although the Portuguese troops will have the use of the British magazines on the march, the issue will be made on account of the subsidy.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

I am going to Madrid to-morrow, and as Lord Hill is gone to England, the command of the army will devolve upon you in my absence.

I enclose you No. 1, a memorandum to be carried into execution for the formation, &c., of the troops for the expedition; No. 2, a memorandum of the measures to be adopted for breaking up the army and evacuating the French territory as soon as the fortresses in Spain shall be evacuated. The Q. M. G. will remain here to receive from Paris the consent of the Minister at War to the proposed march of the cavalry, and from Figueras the report of the occupation of that fort by the Spaniards; and he will then put in motion the troops for the execution of these movements, and will join you at Bordeaux, where I expect to be in about 3 weeks from this time.

I enclose, No. 3, a letter to Lord Keith, which I request you to peruse, and of which I request you to keep a copy; and No. 4, a letter for Dep. Commissary Gen. Ogilvie on the prize concerns at Bordeaux, which I request you likewise to read and deliver to him.

I request you to give the copy of No. 1 to the senior officer with the troops for the expedition, and attach Lieut. Col. Abercromby to them, and desire him to attend to their organization, and the arrangements for their embarkation, &c.

To Lieut. Col. Ellis, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

I return the proceedings of the General Court Martial held on Dep. Assist. Commissary Gen. —, of which you were the President, and request the Court will reconsider the letter of recommendation which accompanied that case. If conduct such as that of which Mr. — has been, upon clear evidence, found guilty be passed over, it will be impossible to maintain the necessary discipline of the army, which mainly depends upon Courts Martial performing their duty, and not being misled by false principles of lenity. I beg, therefore, to submit to the Court the propriety of withdrawing that recommendation.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor.

Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 31st March, in which your Lordship has transmitted the unanimous resolution of the House of Lords of the 24th March, in which their Lordships have declared their approbation of my conduct, and of that of the General officers, officers, and troops under my command, in the battle fought near Orthez on the 27th Feb. I beg that your Lordship will do me the favor to assure their Lordships that the General officers, officers, and soldiers of the army, are, equally with myself, highly sensible of the value of their Lordships' approbation; and that you will request their Lordships to accept my most grateful acknowledgment for this fresh instance of the favor with which they view my services to His Majesty.

I beg your Lordship likewise to accept my thanks for the handsome terms in which you have conveyed to me the sense of the House of Lords.

[A letter in similar terms to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons.]

To Earl Bathurst.

Toulouse, 16th May, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a letter which I have received from His Majesty's Sec. of Legation at Lisbon, suggesting the expediency of making over to the Commissariat at Gibraltar a part of the stores remaining in the public magazines at Lisbon.

The A.G. to General officers commanding divisions.

16th May, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit, by this day's post, 150 impressions of passports, which have been printed, to enable the Portuguese men and women, who have been followers of the army, to receive rations on their return to their respective homes. You will, at your discretion, attach them to the several Portuguese regiments of the division under your command, and in such proportion to each as you may deem expedient. The possession of these passports, bearing your seal and signature, will be the authority for officers commanding Portuguese regiments to include the bearers of them in the ration returns of their respective corps.

You will have the goodness to make known to the Commanding officers of the Portuguese regiments to which you think fit to attach these followers of the army, the total number to be borne on their returns, in order that the accidental loss of one of the passports, if certified to the satisfaction of the officer commanding the regiment, may not deprive its possessor of the benefits attached to it.

Note. Alterations were made, to adapt the letters to the Royal artillery, to accompany the Portuguese regiments of the divisions with which the persons are now remaining. The same for the Royal engineers, and Royal Waggon corps. Those of the cavalry Staff corps, and Royal Staff corps, to go with the 2d division regiments.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Toulouse, 17th May, 1814.

Lord Apsley arrived last night, and goes on with me this morning. Suchet has sent here the Chief of his Staff, in consequence of my letter to him, of which I forwarded to you the copy; and he will continue the evacuation of the Spanish garrisons.

I beg that you will send here any directions you may have for me, till Col. Burgh shall let you know that head quarters are leaving this place; and then to Bordeaux.

By the accounts from Spain yesterday, it appears that the *Liberales* are quitting Madrid, whether from real or pretended apprehension of the King's intentions, or with the intention to raise the provinces, I cannot say. They appear to rely a good deal, however, upon the 3d and 4th armies, upon whom I hope to make some impression on my passage.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Rabastens, ce 17 Mai, 1814.

Je viens de recevoir des lettres du Général Clinton de Mequinenza le 7 Mai, dans lesquelles il m'apprend qu'il se trouve des difficultés dans l'évacuation de Tortosa, causées par le refus du Général Robert de marcher par la route que lui avait indiquée le Général Copons.

Je crois, M. le Maréchal, que, puisque ce sont les troupes Espagnoles qui bloquent Tortosa, c'est au Général qui commande en Catalogne à fixer la route par laquelle la garnison doit passer; et si votre Excellence convient avec moi, je vous serai bien obligé d'avoir la bonté d'envoyer au Général Robert des ordres qui mettront fin à ces disputes.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Rabastens, 17th May, 1814, 6 a.m.

I received a letter this morning from the Duque de San Carlos, dated at Valencia, the 4th, but dispatched the 11th, in which he enclosed me a decree, of which the enclosed is a copy, dissolving the Cortes; a second, abolishing the liberty of the press; and others nominating himself to be Minister of State; Lardizabal, the late Regent, to the Colonial department; Salazar to the Treasury, and Macanaz to the department of Peace and Justice. I have not time to make any observation on these measures; but communicate them to you immediately, as they may be interesting to you.

To the Earl of Liverpool.

Pau, 18th May, 1814.

I enclose a letter from Mrs. Hay, the widow of the late Gen. Hay, who fell at Bayonne, in which she requests some provision for her family, of which I enclose the list. Your Lordship and Mr. Perceval have so frequently attended to the requests which I have been obliged to bring forward of this description, that it is scarcely necessary to apologise for making them; and I will only add to Mrs. Hay's letter my testimony of Gen. Hay's merits as an officer, and the expression of my sense of the unfortunate circumstances under which he fell.

To Earl Bathurst.

Pau, 18th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lord Castlereagh, in which his Lordship has informed me that the Emperor of Russia had been pleased to confer upon me the Grand Cross of the Order of St. George; and I shall be very much obliged to your Lordship if you will lay my request before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, that he will permit me to accept this mark of His Imperial Majesty's favor.

To His Excellency the Minister at War, Madrid.

Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a correspondence which has taken place between Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona and Gen. Barutell,

which the former put into my hands yesterday, with a request that I should forward it to be laid before His Majesty.

It is my opinion that Gen. Barutell has very little, if any, cause for complaint against his Commanding officer. The Principe de Anglona had no official information of the events at Madrid, even to yesterday; nor any of the contents of the *Madrid Gazette*; and, in strictness, he would have been blamable if he had made any communication to the army of His Majesty's decree of the 4th May, without having some better authority for such communication than the *Madrid Gazette*.

In regard to the reports in the *Universal* and other newspapers, they are below contempt; but I must observe that, in proportion as there was foundation for such reports as relating to the 3d army, it was incumbent on the Principe de Anglona, the Commander in Chief of that army, to be cautious not to take any steps whatever regarding His Majesty's decree without orders.

I must observe also that this army and the 4th, being either on the frontiers or in France, are in a very different situation from others; and that it was peculiarly the duty of their commanders to preserve discipline and order, and not to interfere, or allow others to interfere, in matters in which they had, as soldiers, no concern, excepting to obey.

Upon the whole, as the Commander in Chief of the army, I cannot approve either the matter or the manner of this complaint. The former appears dictated by a spirit of party, which ought to be discouraged in the army, and the latter is inconsistent with the military *Ordenanzas*.

To the Duque de San Carlos.

Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

I had the honor of receiving at Rabastens, in the morning of the 18th inst., your Excellency's letter of the 4th inst., enclosing various decrees passed by His Majesty at Valencia on the same day.

As I was then in the neighbourhood of the 4th army, at Tarbe, I deemed it expedient to review it; and I availed myself of the opportunity which then offered of apprising the General and other superior officers of what had taken place; of pointing out to them the peculiar duty of the

(Circular from the Q.M.G.)

Toulouse, 20th May, 1814.

To General officers commanding divisions of infantry; to the General commanding the cavalry; and to the Q.M.G. of the Portuguese army:

When the British army is put in march for embarkation, the Portuguese brigades which have been attached to the several divisions will receive, on approaching the coast, a separate route to proceed to the Spanish frontier; and all the Spanish and Portuguese women and servants now with the British regiments, whom it is intended to send back into their own countries, are to accompany these brigades.

As these followers are to be victualled on their way home by the British Commissariat, I am to request that you will cause a return to be sent to me of the number of men, women, and children of the above description who will proceed from each of the British regiments, or from the artillery of the division, that the Commissary Gen. may be enabled to make arrangements with the Commissariat of the Portuguese brigades, accordingly, for their being supplied on the march.

The muleteer establishments of the division are also to accompany the Portuguese brigades; and each of these brigades will not receive therefore its separate route until the arrival of the division it is attached to in a situation where the divisional means of transport can be dispensed with by the Commissariat department.

The followers of the above description who are with the 1st division, will be ordered to proceed with the unattached Portuguese brigades which are with the left column of the army.

army under such circumstances; and of urging them in the strongest manner to preserve the discipline of the troops under their command, and to prevent factious persons of any description from influencing the conduct of the officers and troops, in order to produce a civil war in Spain. I likewise availed myself of the opportunity which offered yesterday of reviewing the 3d army, under Mariscal de Campo the Principe de Anglona; and I repeated to the General officers and Chiefs of corps the same sentiments and injunctions as to the General and principal officers of the 4th army; and I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Excellency, for His Majesty's information, that His Majesty has not in his service officers and troops more devoted to him than those belonging to these two corps.

Having, since I reviewed the 3d army, found that His Majesty had made public, and carried into execution, his decree of the 4th May, I have thought it proper to promulgate it officially to the troops, through the channel of the Chief of the Staff in the field.

I send this to your Excellency by a messenger, being detained here for a few hours by an accident to my carriage, but I hope to be at Madrid on the 24th inst.*

To the Duque de San Carlos.

Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

Referring to my official letter to your Excellency of this date, I beg to inform your Excellency that I had seen in the newspapers expectations held out that the 3d and 4th armies would take part in favor of the Constitution; and although I have reason to believe that there was very little, if any, foundation for such expectations, and that the reports on the subject were, as usual, very much exaggerated, I thought it proper to proceed with such caution as should give time for reflection, and should ensure my object, which was to secure for His Majesty and the State the allegiance of those two armies. I am happy in being able to assure your Excellency that His Majesty may rely upon them entirely; and in case your Excellency should have received any reports to the contrary, I shall be much obliged to you if you will delay to take any steps founded on those reports till I shall have had the honor of paying my respects.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Mondragon, 21st May, 1814.

Being detained by the breaking of my carriage, I write to let you know that I have seen the 3d and 4th armies, and I consider them secure in their allegiance to the King. The whole country, I believe, excepting Cadiz, has declared for the King.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Madrid, 25th May, 1814.*

I received yesterday your letters of the 14th and 17th, for which I am much obliged to you. From your account, I think Decrés' house would suit me best; and I shall be obliged to you if you will desire to have the refusal of it, as I should like to see it on my way through Paris to England, if possible, before I should take it.

You will have heard of the extraordinary occurrences here, though not probably with surprise. Nothing can be more popular than the King and his measures, as far as they have gone to the overthrow of the Con-

stitution. The imprisonment of the *Liberales* is thought by some, I believe with justice, unnecessary, and it is certainly highly impolitic; but it is liked by the people at large. Since the great act of vigor which has placed Ferdinand on the throne, unshackled by a constitution, nothing of any kind has been done, either for the formation of a new system, or for any other purpose, and, as far as I can judge, it is not intended to do any thing. However, I arrived only yesterday, and I have not had time to learn

Q.M.G. to Adm. Lord Visc. Keith, Bordeaux.

Toulouse, 23d May, 1814.

I received yesterday afternoon the letter which your Lordship was so good as to write to me on the 20th inst., but I deferred doing myself the honor to acknowledge it until this morning, in the expectation that the Duke of Wellington might probably transmit to me some instructions from St. Jean de Luz, which I have accordingly just now received. The Duke has also enclosed to me your Lordship's letter to him of the 16th inst.

In compliance with your Lordship's desire, the Commissary Gen. has been directed to have the 11 vessels lying at Pasages, with Spanish clothing on board, immediately unloaded, that these vessels may become disposable.

The Commissary Gen. has already made arrangements for sending away also all the supplies that can as yet be spared, and I find that he has addressed an application to Adm. Penrose for the ships with those supplies being sent to England.

Directions will be given for the removal of every thing from Santander and from Bilbao, with the exception of the supplies of provisions or of forage which are in depôts on shore in those places.

There are at Santander 4 or 5 ordnance transports, which may also be sent to England whenever your Lordship may think proper.

The Commanding officer of the artillery has received instructions to expedite, as much as possible, the embarkation on board of the ordnance transports at Pasages, of the battering train, and the other artillery which is to be put on board these, as also of the depôts of ammunition and stores which are in the vicinity of Pasages, at Socoa, or upon the banks of the Adour. It is proposed that these latter should be sent to Pasages in small craft, or on board of such vessels as may happen to be already in the river Adour.

There will be no inconvenience in your Lordship sending away the ordnance transports from the harbour of Pasages to England, in proportion as their lading is completed, it being understood, of course, that the selection of the ordnance equipments destined to accompany the expedition to America has been previously completed.

In regard to the Medical department, I have to observe to your Lordship that the situation of our principal hospitals at Orthez, in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, at St. Jean de Luz, Fuenterrabia, and Pasages, renders it in some degree a matter of necessity that the embarkation of the sick should take place in the ports most contiguous to these places. It would have been convenient if the sick and wounded from Orthez and Bayonne (about 800) could have had water conveyance from the mouth of the Adour; but in consequence of the difficulties and risks which are represented as attending the use of that place of embarkation, arrangements will be made for the removal of these men by land carriage from Bayonne to St. Jean de Luz.

The Inspector Gen. of hospitals has received instructions respecting the allotment of a proportion of the stores of his department for the American expedition, which will be accompanied also by some of the portable hospitals. He will make an allotment also of the stores to go home in each of the ships employed for the conveyance of sick and wounded to England; and whatever vessels there remain after these allotments with stores of the Medical department on board, will be disposable to be sent away whenever your Lordship may direct them to proceed.

In a letter which I wrote to Lord Dalhousie on the 18th inst., I stated that it would be very desirable that the 1st and 5th divisions of the army, and a few other battalions of infantry near Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz, should be embarked somewhere in that neighbourhood. Your Lordship will be the best judge, however, whether the ports of St. Sebastian, Pasages, or Fuenterrabia, would answer for that purpose.

By embarking the troops above mentioned at any of these places, we should be enabled to send away from thence all their Spanish and Portuguese followers, and get rid there of all the *attirail* which accumulates about an army upon service, and which it would be difficult to separate from the troops until they reached Bordeaux, in case they are to proceed by land to be embarked at that place.

I may further add, that there will be great facility in supplying these troops till the moment of their embarkation where they now are from the depôts which already exist upon that part of the coast; whereas if they are to march to Bordeaux, the supplies must be purchased in the country.

much. Those to whom I have talked, who pretend and ought to know, say that His Majesty will certainly perform the promise made in his decree

Q.M.G. to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Madrid. Toulouse, 24th May, 1814.

I enclose a copy of the communication I have received to-day from the French Minister at War, in answer to your Grace's letter to him of the 14th inst. A copy of the letter which I have written to Gen. Dupont in reply is also enclosed.

Although the delays in Catalonia have retarded a little the general movements of the infantry, I have thought it unnecessary to put off any longer the sending away the artillery. The guns and carriages of the two troops of horse artillery in this neighbourhood are embarking therefore to go down the river to Bordeaux; and orders have been given for the movement of the other brigades of artillery also towards the coast.

Extrait d'une lettre adressée au Général Murray, Quartier Maître Général de l'armée Britannique, par le Ministre de la Guerre de France, le Général Comte Dupont, datée Paris, 20 Mars, 1814 :

' Lord Wellington m'a adressé, en date du 14 Mai, copie des itinéraires proposées pour la marche des deux colonnes de cavalerie Anglaise, qu'il désire faire diriger sur Mantes, pour aller de là s'embarquer sur les côtes de La Manche.*

' Quant à l'époque du départ, je pense qu'elle peut être fixée au 1^{er} Juin; d'ici là mes ordres seront parvenus sur tous les points, et l'on aura pu prendre des mesures préparatoires.

' J'expédie ce soir tous mes ordres et avis sur les deux routes. J'engage votre Excellence à faire précéder chaque colonne d'un officier, ou Commissaire, qui vienne à l'avance dans chaque lieu de logemens militaires annoncer sa force, et concerter avec les autorités locales toutes les mesures relatives aux logemens, aux subsistances, et aux transports. Pour faciliter d'autant plus tous ces détails de service, je pense qu'il sera utile, et votre Excellence le jugera sans doute convenable, de faire marcher un Commissaire ou officier Français avec chaque colonne. Dans ce cas, Général, je vous engage à demander à M. le Maréchal, Suchet le nombre d'officiers ou Commissaires nécessaire.

' Je recommande aux Généraux commandans les divisions militaires que doivent parcourir les divisions Anglaises, de veiller pendant leur passage à ce que rien n'altère l'harmonie et la bonne intelligence qui doivent régner entre les troupes des deux nations.'

* Lines of march of the British cavalry, and the horses of the artillery :

LEFT COLUMN, from Bordeaux, in five divisions.	RIGHT COLUMN, from Toulouse, in four divisions.	LEFT COLUMN, from Bordeaux, in five divisions.	RIGHT COLUMN, from Toulouse, in four divisions.
St. André.	Grisolles.	Cloye.	Chateauroux.
Monlieu.	Montauban.	Bonneval.	Vatan.
Barbezieux.	Caussade.	Chartres.	Vierzon.
Angoulême.	Cahors.	Epemon.	Salbris.
Mansle.	Fressinet.	Houdan.	Laferte-Senneferre.
Ruffec.	Souillac.	Mantes.	Orléans.
Couhé.	Brives.		Artenay.
Poitiers.	Uzerche.		Angerville.
Chatellerault.	Pierre Buffière.		Estampes.
St. Maure.	Limoges.		St. Arnoult.
Tours.	Bessines.		Montfort.
Chateaugrenault.	St. Benoist.		Mantes,
Vendôme.	Argenton.		

N.B. The routes were made out by the Q. M. G. of the British army to Mantes only, it being then contemplated that there should be a review of the whole of the British cavalry in that neighbourhood, previously to its proceeding to the ports of Boulogne and Calais for embarkation.

The following was the line of march of the British cavalry from Mantes to the sea coast :

Gisors.
Gournay.
Neufchâtel.
Blangis.
Abbeville.
Rue.
Montreuil.
Boulogne, or } for embarkation.
Calais,

of the 4th May, and will give a free constitution to Spain. I have urged and shall continue to urge this measure upon them, as very essential to His Majesty's credit abroad.

I entertain a very favorable opinion of the King from what I have seen of him, but not of his ministers. I think they might have managed better than they have; and as they were, or ought to have been, certain of accomplishing their object, they ought to have chosen a less objectionable mode; and they appear to have been little aware of the nature and difficulties of their situation.

I have accomplished my object in coming here; that is, I think there will certainly be no civil war at present; and I propose to set out on my return on the 5th June.

P.S. If Lord Castlereagh should still be at Paris, show him this letter. I enclose letters for the King and Monsieur from Sir S. Smith.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Madrid, 25th May, 1814.

I arrived here yesterday. Sir C. Stuart will let you know what I think of the revolution lately effected.

It occurs to me that there are modes in which we could get the cession of Olivença for Portugal.

1st; To come to a clear understanding with Spain respecting her colonies, and to engage secretly, that, in consideration of certain commercial advantages, and that in the event of the trade to America being laid open as to any province in Spain, Great Britain should be admitted as the most favored nation, we would discourage and discountenance, by every means in our power, the rebellion in the Spanish colonies.

2dly; To promise to bind North America, by a secret article in our treaty of peace, to give no encouragement, or countenance, or assistance to the Spanish colonies.

These engagements would probably induce the Spanish government to give up Olivença.

To Major Gen. Pack.

Madrid, 26th May, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 16th. After I had written to you from Toulouse, I understood that you had not recovered from your wound, and that you had gone to Bordeaux with the intention of returning to England for your recovery. Under these circumstances, as it was neces-

Le Maréchal Suchet au Quartier Maître Général de l'armée alliée.

Quartier Général de Carcassonne, ce 20 Mai, 1814.

J'apprends à l'instant que les garnisons de Lérida, Méquinenza, et Monzon sont rentrées en France à Oléron. J'ai mandé au général Lamarque, qui les commande, de faire séjourner le 42^e rég^t, fort de 800 hommes, à Oléron. Je pense que cette disposition ne vous présentera aucune difficulté, et je m'empresse de vous en prévenir. Le reste de ces troupes a l'ordre de se rendre à mon quartier général.

Q.M.G. à M. le Maréchal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 25 Mai, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir ce matin la lettre que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 20 de ce mois de Carcassonne, en me prévenant que le 42^e rég^t, qui vient de rentrer en France, a eu ordre de séjourner à Oléron. Je m'empresse d'assurer votre Excellence que cette disposition ne peut occasionner aucun inconvénient aux troupes de l'armée alliée.

sary to settle the expedition before I should quit France, I made the arrangements for the command of the brigades without you. I have only therefore to thank you on the part of the Commander in Chief and government for the readiness with which you consented to go, notwithstanding you were not quite recovered from your wound.

I shall leave this on the 5th, and expect to be at Bordeaux on the 10th or 11th.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Linsingen, K.G.L.

Madrid, 26th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 25th April. I entertain the highest opinion and regard for your regiment, the 1st hussars, than which none in the army has served better, and very few so well or so usefully, and I should be most happy to see them placed in a situation which would be agreeable to them and to you. I would beg to observe to you, however, that the arrangement which you propose is one with which I have no concern whatever. It depends upon the Commander in Chief and the government; and I can interfere in it in no manner, excepting to give testimony, as I shall always be ready to do, in favor of the 1st hussars.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a memorial transmitted to me by Don José Castro, aide de camp to Gen. Freyre, who was employed by me to carry to government the reports of the conclusion of the war, and the conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshals Soult and Suchet on the 19th April, in which he mentions that, contrary to the usual custom, he had not been promoted on that occasion. As I imagine that this circumstance is to be attributed to the determination of the late Regency to refrain from making any promotions in the army after His Majesty's arrival in Spain, I request your Excellency to recommend this officer to His Majesty for the promotion to which he has aspired; and which, according to usual practice, he would have received, if it had not been for His Majesty's fortunate arrival.

To John Imurel, Esq.

Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th April, in which you have enclosed the unanimous resolution of the Incorporated Company of Cordwainers of Newcastle upon Tyne of the same date, declaring their approbation of my conduct, for which I beg you to request the Company to accept my most grateful acknowledgments.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th inst., regarding the horses of the British cavalry and artillery. As it has been arranged with the French government that the British cavalry and artillery are to march through France, and to embark in the Channel, there will be no horses to be disposed of fit for the service of His Majesty, otherwise I should be happy to facilitate any arrangement which might be proposed for their transfer.

To Earl Bathurst.

Madrid, 27th May, 1814.

I enclose a letter and other papers received from Major Gen. Peacocke, regarding an order recently given by the Admiralty, to prevent passages being granted in His Majesty's ships, or troop ships, to officers even going upon duty and service, unless on application from me or His Majesty's ministers at Lisbon or Madrid. The execution of this order is quite impossible, unless it is intended to prevent the embarkation of officers in the same ships with the soldiers of the army. My duty has necessarily called me to a great distance from Lisbon for some years past, and great delay and inconvenience to the service would have occurred if the rule now adopted had been in force. Many detachments have been embarked, and officers sent to England or other stations, in the ordinary course of the service, and even by order from the authorities at home, without the delay of reference to me, and upon the application of the General officer commanding at Lisbon.

In the same manner, my head quarters are now at a distance from Pasages and Bordeaux; I have come to Madrid on the King's service, and great inconvenience and delay must result if no officer is to be embarked on the public service at either of those places without an application from me, more particularly after, in ignorance of this order, I had placed all the details of the embarkation of the army in the hands of the Q. M. G., and had requested Adm. Lord Keith to attend to his applications.

These circumstances, besides the detail of business which this order unnecessarily throws upon the officer commanding the army in Chief, would, I hope, induce the Admiralty to relax this order, and to allow the embarkation of officers and troops to be made, as it has been hitherto, upon the application of the General officers commanding on the spot, or on that of the Staff officers charged with the details of the embarkation.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 28th May, 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency, that in the course of last year I recommended to the late Regency several General and other officers for promotion, in consequence of their conduct, either during the last campaign or in the course of the war, to which recommendations the Regency did not think proper to attend, for reasons stated in the answer from the Minister at War, Don J. O'Donoju.

Some of these officers were subsequently promoted; and I repeated the recommendations of others to the late minister, Don T. Moreno, who informed me that, His Majesty having arrived in Spain, the Regency thought proper to refrain from making any promotions; and I have now the honor again to bring their names under the consideration of your Excellency, requesting your Excellency to submit them to His Majesty's favor. Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen and the Principe de Anglona to be Lieut. Generals; Brigadier Ezpeleta to be Mariscal de Campo. To these

G. O.

Toulouse, 28th May, 1814.

1. Officers of the General Staff and civil departments, who have Portuguese or Spanish servants, to return home on the evacuation of the part of France occupied by the Allies, are requested to send in the names of those servants, and the places they may wish to return to, to the Adjutant General's office, with a view to their being attached to particular Portuguese corps, that they may return home under control and protection.

I have to add Brigadier O'Lawlor, an officer of great merit, who has served most meritoriously during the whole war, attached to the British head quarters, and whom I had sent in the month of December last to the late Regency with dispatches, containing accounts of the military successes gained at that period. Contrary to the usual practice, he was not promoted upon that occasion, and I beg leave now to draw your Excellency's attention to his merits.

The A.G. to Commandants of Hospital stations.

28th May, 1814.

You will cause all the Portuguese and Spanish followers of the army, who have been, or may be, discharged at the stations under your command, by officers, at the period of their embarkation, to be collected, and delivered over to the nearest Portuguese Commandant. As this arrangement is directed with a view to such followers continuing under control during their stay in France, and also during their march to the rear, the nomination of them to any particular Portuguese corps, on the departure of the officers they have served, will render the above measure unnecessary.

The A.G. to the A.G. of the Forces, Horse Guards.

28th May, 1814.

Upon reference to the accompanying returns, you will observe that the casualties in the column 'dead' are much more than have been usual; I therefore think it right to explain the causes which have occasioned the reports of so many deaths in one set of returns.

Owing to various circumstances incidental to service, a considerable number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this army had been retained upon the strength of their regiments, for a length of time, without being satisfactorily accounted for; and although every endeavor was made to ascertain what had become of them, by sending officers at different times to the hospital stations, to make inquiries, and to search the hospital registers, as well as by the comparison of returns in this office, about 1837 men still remained unaccounted for. It is to be presumed that nearly the whole of those men have died in hospitals, and that, from want of attention in the Purveyor's department, and sometimes, no doubt, from unavoidable causes, the necessary reports were not made to Commanding officers; the soldiers were, therefore, still kept on the strength of their regiments, although it appeared almost certain that they were no longer effective. It was therefore decided upon, in February last, that they should all be struck off as 'dead,' from the periods at which those soldiers respectively had last been satisfactorily accounted for to their regiments; and the Regimental Paymasters were directed to account for the sums which had been drawn for those men in their pay lists to the 24th Sept. 1813, it being, however, therein provided, that, in the event of any of those soldiers being afterwards recovered to the service, their back pay is to become a charge against the public.

On the 2d May, orders were given for the Paymasters to collect the money which had been drawn for soldiers of this description, from the Captains of companies, and to transmit nominal lists of the men to the Secretary at War, and to the A.G. of the Forces, with reports of the amount received to the Military Secretary attached to this army.

On the 17th May, a G. O. was issued for the Paymasters to give credit, in their estimates with the Paymaster General, for the sums collected under the circular of the 2d May, and the money is now in course of being refunded to the public.

The G. O. of H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, dated 20th July, 1811, has been the rule for striking off the men as 'dead,' in preference to returning them under any other head in the states of this army.

I beg you will do me the favor to make the necessary communication on the above to the Secretary at War.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 29th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 27th

inst., in regard to the appointment of Captains General of the provinces as heretofore.

Your Excellency will have observed from my letter of yesterday's date the measures which I had directed in consequence of the suspension of hostilities in France, and of the convention for evacuating the French territory; and as there is every probability of a general peace in Europe at an early period, and circumstances render it probable that it will last, it is highly expedient that measures should be adopted to place the military establishments of Spain on the footing on which they are to be in time of peace; and among other measures, that a Captain General should be appointed to each kingdom as heretofore, with the powers and authorities given to him by the old laws and *ordenanzas* of the monarchy.

I beg to submit to your Excellency, however, that, although it may be necessary that the Captain General, holding in his hands all the civil, military, and political power of the province over which he presides, and being in fact the King's deputy within it, should have the superintendence over what is commonly called the *haute police*, and, in order to have this superintendence, should be at the head of the *audiencia*, it is very desirable that he should be particularly instructed to avoid interfering in any manner in the judicial decisions of the Courts, which, in every well regulated state, ought to be made solely by persons learned in the laws, who are independent of all other authorities whatever.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

I enclose the copy of the orders which I send this day to the Adj. Gen., to be published to the army, for the formation of the General Court Martial for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, Bart., according to the orders of the Commander in Chief and Sec. of State of the 18th inst.

To the Minister of Grace and Justice,

Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

I beg leave to enclose to your Excellency some papers which have been put into my hands by Don Alexo Guillen, an ecclesiastic, residing at Salamanca, and lately appointed Vicar General to the army in the field.

Q.M.G. au Maréchal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 29 Mai, 1814.

Le Colonel Ricard me remit hier la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 27 Mai, pour me communiquer que la remise de Figueras aux troupes Espagnoles devait avoir lieu ce jour là même. En conséquence de cette communication j'ai expédié tout de suite des ordres à tous les corps de troupes Espagnoles qui se trouvent encore en France de commencer leur marche pour repasser la frontière; les troupes Portugaises suivront immédiatement la marche des Espagnoles; et les divisions Anglaises chemineront en même tems vers la côte. Dès le 3 Juin il n'y aura plus de troupes de l'armée alliée en avant du village de Castinet sur la route de Carcassonne; et le 5 Juin la dernière des divisions de l'infanterie Anglaise partira de Toulouse.

Votre Excellence me permettra, cependant, de lui remarquer, que la communication qu'elle a bien voulu me faire, n'étant encore que prospective pour ce qui regarde la remise de Figueras, j'aurais dû, en me conformant à la lettre aux ordres que m'a laissé le Duc de Wellington, attendre la remise actuelle de cette place aux troupes Espagnoles, avant de faire commencer les mouvemens de l'armée alliée. Je suis persuadé pourtant que j'agis parfaitement d'après les intentions du Duc en faisant commencer les mouvemens des troupes alliés sans le moindre délai; et je prendrai la liberté seulement, Monsieur le Maréchal, de vous prier de vouloir bien me donner connaissance de l'évacuation actuelle de Figueras par les troupes Françaises dès que votre Excellence en aura reçu le rapport officiel.

I can safely vouch that this gentleman has throughout the war rendered the most important services to his country in the various modes pointed out in the accompanying papers, with an intelligence, perseverance, and spirit, seldom equalled, and never surpassed; that he was very frequently in great personal risk; and I entertain no doubt that he is highly deserving His Majesty's favor. I therefore entreat your Excellency to recommend him to His Majesty.

To the Minister of the Household.

Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

His Majesty having been pleased, by His most gracious letter addressed to myself, to confirm the honor conferred by the *Cortes Extraordinarias*, when they raised me to the dignity of a Grandee of Spain of the first class, I request your Excellency to lay my request before His Majesty that he will be pleased to confer the farther honor upon me of admitting me into his presence as such.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

I had this day the honor of receiving your Royal Highness' letter of the 18th; and I have now the honor of enclosing the order I have issued for the assembly of the General Court Martial at Tarragona, for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray. There will remain no General officers with the troops; but, as I conclude they will soon embark, I have thought it best to render certain the assembly of the Court at an early period, by ordering at once to Tarragona every General officer who could be spared.

To the Adjutant General of the Forces.

Madrid, 30th May, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th inst., regarding the inspection of the horses of the cavalry previous to embarkation, I conclude at Bordeaux or Pasages. As government and the Commander in Chief have ordered that the horses of the cavalry and artillery should march through France to the ports in the Channel, and the march has

Q.M.G. to F. M. the Duke of Wellington, Madrid.

Toulouse, 30th May, 1814.

I enclose a letter which I have received this morning from Lord Dalhousie, and copy of one which I have had from Lord Keith.

I sent to your Grace yesterday a note of the movements ordered to take place in consequence of Marshal Suchet having intimated to me that Figueras would be evacuated on the 27th inst.

As Lord Keith seems to have no objection to embarking the 1st and 5th divisions near where they now are, I have told Gen. D'Urban he may regulate the going away of the Portuguese brigades of that part of the army at whatever time will best suit his own arrangements.

In order that the Portuguese brigade of the 7th division may take away with it all the straggling followers who cannot be dismissed before reaching Bordeaux, I have proposed in Lord Dalhousie to let that brigade move last; and it will be in time sufficient to join to with the rear of the other brigades, though it should not reach St. Jean de Luz till the 20th of June.

Extrait d'une lettre du Maréchal Suchet au Général Murray, datée à Carcassonne, le 30 Mai, 1814.

'Le Colonel Ricard m'a remis la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier; et pour satisfaire à son contenu, je m'empresse de vous envoyer une copie du procès verbal de la remise de Figueras aux troupes Espagnoles.

'Je vous enverrai successivement celui des autres places. J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que la garnison de Tortose arrive à Perpignan demain, et que celle de Barcelone y sera le 2 Juin.'

been arranged accordingly with the French government, I have ordered that all horses and mares able to move at all may march.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, Bart.

Madrid, 31st May, 1814.

I received only this day your letter of the 2d, in which you desire to go to Barcelona, to which I give my full assent.

I have to inform you, however, that I have got orders from England to assemble the General Court Martial for your trial at Tarragona, and that it will be assembled at that place as soon as the members can arrive there. Sir G. L. Cole is President; Mr. Larpent, Judge Advocate.

I have not here the means of sending you any thing but a Spanish passport, which I enclose.

P.S. I return to the army on the 5th June, and from thence to England as soon as the army is broken up.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Madrid, ce 31 Mai, 1814.

J'ai dit au Roi et au Duque de San Carlos ce que vous avez désiré sur l'état de votre santé; et tous deux m'ont paru regretter de ne pas avoir votre aide comme Ministre de la Guerre.

J'ai toute raison de croire qu'on procédera de suite à l'établissement d'une constitution sage qui fera le bonheur du pays; et je le souhaite bien sincèrement. Je vous envoie une note que m'a donnée le Conde de Correa, qui désire obtenir une compagnie dans les carabiniers. Il est beau-frère

Q.M.G. au Maréchal Suchet, Duc d'Albufera.

Toulouse, ce 31 Mai, 1814.

Je viens de recevoir la lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser hier, avec le procès verbal de la remise de la place de Figueras aux troupes Espagnoles. J'espère que votre Excellence ne se donnera pas la peine de m'envoyer ceux de la remise des autres places, dont on sera informée, sans doute, à Madrid par des voies plus courtes. L'importance de constater, d'une manière positive, la date de la remise actuelle de Figueras provenait de ce que le Duc de Wellington en avait fait dépendre le mouvement général de l'armée alliée, pour lequel je devais donner les ordres nécessaires en son absence. Ces ordres ont été donnés, comme votre Excellence le sait déjà, le jour même que j'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir sa lettre du 27 Mai.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous prévenir, M. le Maréchal, du jour quand nos troupes auront quitté entièrement la ville de Toulouse; et votre Excellence a déjà connaissance aussi de la marche de la cavalerie Anglaise de la colonne de droite. Celle de la colonne de gauche doit partir de St. André le 3, 4, 5, et 6 Juin, en suivant la route qui a été concertée pour elle avec le Ministre de la Guerre de France.

Les Espagnoles, et une partie des troupes Portugaises, défilent par Tarbes, Pau, et Orthez. Les dernières de ces troupes auront dépassée Tarbes le 10 Juin, et quitteront la ville d'Orthez le 15.

Les divisions Anglaises qui marchent sur Bordeaux doivent suivre la route qui passe par Auch, Condom, Bazas, et Langon. La dernière division quittera la ville d'Auch le 9 Juin; Condom le 12; Bazas le 15; et doit être arrivée à Bordeaux le 17 Juin.

Les brigades Portugaises qui sont attachées aux différentes divisions de l'armée Anglaise doivent s'en séparer successivement à l'arrivée de leurs divisions respectives à Bazas; pour de là filer ensuite vers Bayonne par la route de Mont de Marsan, Tartas, et Dax. La brigade Portugaise de la 2^e division, qui sera la dernière à quitter Toulouse, se trouvera à Bazas le 14; à Tartas le 19; et quittera la ville de Dax le 22, pour arriver le 25 à St. Jean de Luz.

La brigade Portugaise de la 7^e division est actuellement à Bordeaux, où il sera nécessaire de la retenir un peu plus tard que les autres, afin qu'elle puisse emmener avec elle tous les domestiques et autre individus (Espagnols ou Portugais) qui ont été à la suite de l'armée, et qui n'en auront pas pu être séparés plutôt. On tâchera pourtant de faire marcher cette brigade par la route des Grandes Landes; mais si des circonstances non prévues à présent obligeaient à faire marcher cette brigade aussi par Mont de Marsan et Dax, je ne manquerai pas de me faire l'honneur d'en prévenir votre Excellence le plutôt qu'il me sera possible.

du Duque de San Carlos ; et je vous serai bien obligé si vous pouvez faire ce qu'il désire. Je pars le 5 Juin, et j'espère arriver sur les frontières le 8 ; où probablement j'aurai le plaisir de vous voir.

Au Gén. Don P. A. Giron.

Madrid, ce 31 Mai, 1814.

Je reçois votre lettre du 26. J'avais déjà parlé au Duque de San Carlos sur votre mission ; mais je crois que la quantité d'affaires et le changement du Ministre de la Guerre, qui est actuellement le Général Eguia, a causé du délai dans la réponse. J'en ai écrit encore aujourd'hui.

Il n'y a rien de nouveau ici que vous n'apprendrez pas par d'autres sources. Je pars le 5 Juin ; et je passerai par Tolosa le 8.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

On my return from Paris to Toulouse I received a letter, of which I enclose the copy, dated the 13th May, from Marshal the Duc d'Albufera, in which he lays claim to the provisions in the fortresses within the Spanish frontier, to which I wrote the answer, of which the copy is enclosed, dated the 15th May. I referred the subject in discussion to the ministers of the Allied Powers assembled at Paris, by whom the convention of the 23d April had been made ; and I enclose the answer which I have this day received from Lord Castlereagh, His Britannic Majesty's minister at Paris. I have, in consequence, written the letter, of which I enclose the copy, to the Duc d'Albufera.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

When the French army retired across the Bidasoa, in the month of July last, after the battle of Vitoria, they destroyed the bridge upon that river near Irun, which I believe had been built by Napoleon. I afterwards, with the consent of the late Regency, repaired it for the convenience of the army, and it is now in a perfect state. But as the existence of that bridge is an object of political consequence to the King, and as, if His Majesty should determine that it should be destroyed, it would be best to destroy it before all the troops shall have passed the frontier, I request you to take His Majesty's orders upon the subject, and to communicate them to me as soon as may be convenient.

Au Maréchal Duc d'Albufera.

Madrid, ce 1 Juin, 1814, à minuit.

J'ai l'honneur d'envoyer à votre Excellence copie de la lettre que je viens de recevoir de Lord Castlereagh, le Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris, en réponse à la référence que je lui avais faite sur la lettre de votre Excellence du 13 Mai. Il n'y a donc pas de doute que les approvisionnements des places en Espagne doivent appartenir au gouvernement Espagnol.

To Visc. Castlereagh.

Madrid, 1st June, 1814.

Although I propose to set out from hence on the 5th, and shall lose no time in returning to England, if I should find on my arrival at Bordeaux that the army has broken up, I wish to let you know how matters are

situated here before — —, who, I understand, sets out from hence this day, can arrive at Paris.

I have been very well received by the King and his Ministers; but I fear that I have done but little good. The Duque de San Carlos, in a conversation I had with him, promised me, 1st; that the decree for calling the Cortes should appear forthwith: 2dly; that all the prisoners should be released on St. Ferdinand's day, the 30th May, excepting such as it was determined to bring to trial, who should be *fairly* tried, without loss of time: 3dly; that the King was determined to carry into execution all he had promised in his decree of the 4th May, and moreover to establish in Spain the independence of the judges. Nothing has yet been done on any of these points. I told him that he must expect that the King's measures would be attacked and abused in all parts of the world, but particularly in England; and that, until some steps were taken to prove that the King was inclined to govern the country on liberal principles, and that necessity alone had occasioned the violent measures which had attended the revolution, he could not expect much countenance in England. Nothing, however, has yet been done; and I learn that three more persons were imprisoned the night before last.

In regard to foreign politics, it has not been necessary for me to do much. In a conversation which I had with — —, who is *la plus mauvaise tête* that I have ever met with, I discovered that he was going to the Congress to urge the rights of the King's family to Naples and to Parma, &c. He talked loudly of the ill treatment the King would receive if peace were made and no minister from His Majesty were present; and treated Fernan Nuñez as a sort of rebel for going to Paris with a commission from the Regency, which he said, by the bye, was to treat for peace with Napoleon, he (Fernan Nuñez) knowing that His Majesty had actually arrived in Spain. Here arose the question of the decree of the 2d Feb., and of the government *de jure et de facto*; and I took the opportunity of telling — —, as I had before the Duque de San Carlos, that if any body were to be attacked for obedience to the decree of the 2d Feb. they ought to begin with me; for that I had always obeyed the late government till His Majesty, by his decree of the 4th May, had taken the government upon himself. It was useless to reason with such a man as — —, more particularly as neither party had authority to say one word upon the subject of discussion; but I saw clearly that he was for pushing the questions of Naples and Parma to extremities; and he talked of excluding *Austrian* ships from Spanish ports if Europe should make peace without Spain, depriving the King's family of these possessions.

I thought it proper, however, through a third channel, to warn the government of the danger of pushing, with — —'s violence, the objects which he had in view; and I suggested to them rather to turn their attention to the pacification of their colonies by having a clear understanding with England upon that subject; that they should leave Naples to her fate, as being an object in which Great Britain was concerned more than Spain; and that, if Parma and Placentia were objects to the King, as a provision for part of his family for which he must other-

wise provide, if he should not obtain them as they state, they should urge them with moderation, and in conjunction with the British minister, rather than with violence. Upon this part of the subject I was promised that ——— should be strongly restrained by instructions; but I doubt that any thing has been done; and in regard to the other, viz., the understanding with England about the colonies and all other points, nothing has been done, although I referred them to my brother, who I told them was fully empowered and instructed. The only subject on which they have as yet talked to him has been money; although I told them that I was certain that the Regent's ministers would not give even the unexpended part of the subsidy of the year, till they settled their internal concerns on liberal principles, much less aid, or even permit, the raising of money in England by loan. They have sent my brother rather a violent note on the negotiations for peace, in the same tone as ———'s conversation with me; but they have taken no notice of what he said to them in the first days of the King's restoration, regarding the closer alliance between the two states.

From all this you will see that it has been useless even to mention Olivença, and accordingly I have said nothing upon the subject; leaving it to my brother, if he should find, when ——— goes, that they are a little more quiet. Portugal has certainly a fair claim to Olivença; but if Spain is forced to disgorge this part of Napoleon's robberies, she has a fair claim to Parma, of which she was robbed, or to compensation for that possession, with which I was given to understand the King would be satisfied.

It was quite obvious to me, however, that unless we can turn them entirely from these schemes, or can attain their objects for them, they will throw themselves into the arms of the French, *coûte que coûte*; and I am anxious for the early settlement of all these points, because we have now the ball at our foot; having no French minister here to counteract us, and the nation, as far as they have any thing to say to the matter, being evidently in favor of the alliance with England. But the fact is, that there are no public men in this country who are acquainted either with the interests or the wishes of the country; and they are so slow in their motions that it is impossible to do any thing with them.

Memorandum to His Most Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII., King of Spain.

The Spanish nation having been engaged for 6 years in one of the most terrible and disastrous contests by which any nation was ever afflicted, its territory having been entirely occupied by the enemy, the country torn to pieces by internal divisions, its ancient constitution having been destroyed, and vain attempts made to establish a new one; its marine, its commerce, and revenue entirely annihilated; its colonies in a state of rebellion, and nearly lost to the mother country; it becomes a question for serious consideration, what line of policy should be adopted by His Majesty upon his happy restoration to his throne and authority.

In considering this question, I shall lay aside all national partialities and prejudices; and I shall go so far as to admit what neither His Majesty nor the people of Spain will be disposed to admit, that the conduct

which Great Britain has held during the war is to be put entirely out of the question; and that His Majesty has the right, not only in fact, but in justice, to choose between the lines of policy and alliance which may be offered to his acceptance.

The restoration of the ancient government in France is certainly a new feature in the political situation of the whole world; and it is but fair to give due weight to this event in a consideration of the affairs of Spain.

Spain, like Great Britain, is essentially confined within what may be called its natural limits. His Majesty cannot hope to hold a dominion beyond those limits for any length of time, or to possess an influence which the natural strength of his government would not otherwise give him. In the last century, by a particular chain of circumstances, Spain was enabled to establish a part of the Royal family in Italy. But, however close the relationship still existing between the reigning House in Spain and those branches of it, they have been of but little use to Spain in the various wars which have occurred since that period in the last and present centuries. Those powers, like others, have necessarily followed the system which best suited their own interests; and have adhered to Spain only in the instances in which this adhesion was likely to be beneficial to themselves. This is owing to the peninsular situation of Spain, and affords the strongest practical proof how little it suits the interests of Spain to push political objects beyond the boundary of her natural limits. If this were not true, it will be admitted that the first object for every rational government to attend to is the internal interests of the country under its charge; and this object is to be preferred doubly when, as it happens, the state of Europe at the moment renders probable a long peace.

There is no doubt, then, that the objects of His Majesty will be the amelioration of the internal situation of his Kingdom, the restoration of its marine, its commerce, and revenue, and the settlement of its colonies.

Supposing France, under its new government, to be more capable or better disposed than Great Britain to forward His Majesty's objects abroad, which may be doubted, it remains to be seen which of the powers is most likely to forward the objects of his internal government, and to enable him to restore his monarchy to its ancient splendor. France, like all the other nations of Europe, has suffered considerably by the war, and is now but little capable of giving His Majesty the assistance which he requires for the attainment of any of the objects for which assistance is wanted.

Notwithstanding the restoration of the ancient government in France, this country will not easily forget the injuries which it has received from the French armies; and the unpopularity which will attend an alliance with France, connected, as it probably will be, with a dereliction of the alliance with Great Britain, will greatly increase the difficulties of His Majesty's situation.

The revival of the commerce of Spain is an object of the utmost importance, not only for the people, but for the government itself; but there is no doubt that the commerce with the richer country (Great Britain) will be far more profitable than that with the poorer; particularly in those articles in which consist principally the riches of Spain. The

cheapness also, and goodness, in respect to their price, of all the manufactures of Great Britain, are an additional inducement to prefer them, as they will bear on importation larger duties than those of any other country.

It must besides be observed that some commercial arrangement with Great Britain is most desirable to Spain; as, till such a one is made, it will be impossible to prevent the contraband trade which is now carried on so much to the prejudice of that country.

But the principal object for the attention of the King's government at the present moment is the settlement of the colonies. The only mode of effecting any desirable arrangement is, that the Spanish government should open themselves entirely upon the question, and come to a clear understanding with Great Britain. It may be depended upon that, if Spain is cordially and intimately connected with Great Britain, the British ministers are too well acquainted with the interests of their country to think of risking their connexion with Spain for a little more of the trade to the Spanish colonies in America.

They may be of opinion that, under existing circumstances, it is desirable for Spain to alter the nature of her connexion with her colonies, and to hold them as dependent or federated states, rather than as colonies; and they may wish that the King's subjects should participate in the supposed benefits of this commerce; but they cannot oppose the right which the Spanish government have to make such arrangements upon these points as they may think most beneficial to their own interests; and a good understanding once established, Great Britain will cordially support those arrangements to the utmost of her power.

But besides those difficulties which must occur in the settlement with the colonies, from the want of a firm alliance and good understanding with the British government on that subject, which may be attributed to His Majesty's subjects, there are others of far greater magnitude, which are to be attributed to the United States. It will not be denied that, in the existing state of the finances of Spain and of her marine, His Majesty could not hope to coerce the government of the United States, either to do His Majesty justice in regard to parts of his territories in America which they have unjustifiably seized, or to refrain from aiding and abetting the rebellion of his subjects in the colonies. These objects can be effected only by the interference of the British government; and it may be depended upon, that, however interested Great Britain may be to prevent the growth of the power of the United States, the British ministers will not increase the difficulties of their peace with that power by introducing into the negotiations questions on Spanish interests, if there should not be a clear and decided understanding between His Majesty and the Prince Regent on all points, not only regarding America, but Europe; and that they should be quite certain that under no circumstances will Great Britain again see Spain in alliance with her rivals in Europe, or in the ranks of her enemies.

It appears, then, that all the domestic interests of Spain are most likely to be promoted by a good understanding and cementing the alliance with Great Britain; and the more minutely this part of the subject is

viewed, the more clearly will it appear that such understanding is desirable, if not necessary, to Spain.

The finances of Spain are in the utmost disorder; the revenue is unproductive, if not nearly destroyed, and is, at all events, quite unequal to the expenses. But, before those expenses can even be reduced by the reduction of the military establishments, money must be found to pay the arrears of the army. The various political events which have occurred must have shaken the credit of the Spanish government; and, even if the government had credit, there is but little money in the country which could be borrowed as a resource. England alone can be looked to for assistance in this respect.

It cannot be expected, however, that the British government will come forward with the resources of the British nation to aid His Majesty, if they are not certain of the line of policy which His Majesty will adopt both in America and in Europe; neither will it be in their power to give that aid which every well wisher of His Majesty would wish to see afforded, if His Majesty should not at an early period carry into execution his gracious promises made to his subjects in his decree of the 4th May; and if some steps should not be taken to prove to the world the necessity and justice of the numerous arrests which attended His Majesty's restoration to his throne, or for the release of the innocent and the judicial trial of the guilty.

All nations are interested in these measures, but Great Britain in particular; and the nature of the British constitution, and the necessity which the government are under of guiding their measures in a great degree by the wishes and sentiments of the people, must prevent them from giving aid to His Majesty in money, or from giving countenance to the endeavors which may be made to raise money by loan in England, at least till the world shall be convinced by experience of the sincerity of His Majesty's professions in regard to his own subjects, and of his desire to unite his interests with those of the British government.

Great Britain is materially interested in the prosperity and greatness of Spain, and a good understanding and close alliance with Spain is highly important to her; and she will make sacrifices to obtain it; and there is no act of kindness which may not be expected from such an ally. But it cannot be expected from Great Britain, that she will take any steps for the firm establishment of a government which she shall see in the fair way of connecting itself with her rival, and of eventually becoming her enemy; like other nations, she must, by prudence and foresight, provide for her own interests by other modes, if circumstances should prevent His Majesty from connecting himself with Great Britain, as it appears by the reasoning in this memorandum is desirable to him.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 2d June, 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 27th May, in regard to the distribution and organization of the army.

I have already had the honor of addressing your Excellency, on the , regarding the immediate distribution of the army; and I have made your Excellency acquainted with my opinion, that there was every reason

to expect a peace at an early period, which it was probable would last for some time.

In regard to the organization of the troops in time of peace, I beg leave to recommend for the cavalry that which exists at present. It will be easy to reduce the number of men and horses in each company and regiment to any number that may be deemed expedient; and the establishments of the regiments will always remain, upon which may be formed any number of cavalry that may be desired. All the regiments raised during the war ought to be reduced entirely. In regard to the infantry, I beg leave to refer your Excellency, in the first instance, to a dispatch which I wrote to the late Minister at War, on the 17th March last, referring to one which I had addressed to the former minister on the preceding month of March; also to a dispatch which I wrote from Vera in the month of October or November last, regarding the rank and commissions of the officers of the army.

It is necessary to take into consideration the points referred to in these dispatches, as well as the financial and political state of the Kingdom, and particularly its relations with its colonies, before the military establishment can be conveniently decided upon.

In my dispatch of the 17th March last I recommended that the infantry should be formed into regiments, each regiment being of 2 battalions, and each battalion of 6 companies of from 100 to 150 men. It would be a more economical arrangement, and would suit better the political situation of Spain and its relations with its colonies, if the Spanish infantry were formed into regiments, each consisting of 3, or even 4 battalions, and each battalion of 6 companies; the regiment to be commanded by a Colonel, and each of the battalions by a Lieut. Colonel or Major; and this system might afford the best means of settling the questions about the rank and commissions of the officers adverted to in my dispatch of October or November, written from Vera.

The government would then have it in their power to send upon service either one, two, or three battalions of each regiment; keeping at the depôt, for the formation of recruits, one; and those of the others not employed on service would conduct from the depôt to the battalions in the field such of the recruits as might be destined for them.

It cannot be expected that I should give an opinion on the strength of the Spanish army. It is obvious, however, that with this organization of the infantry the army may be reduced to as low an establishment as may be deemed expedient, or may be kept as high; and that if reduced it can easily be raised to any extent; and part of it must always be efficient.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 2d June, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a memorial from Gen. San Juan to His Majesty, to which I request your Excellency to draw His Majesty's attention.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the present Inspector General of the Cavalry, Gen. Villa Alba; but I cannot avoid drawing your attention to the merits, the services, and the sufferings of Gen. San Juan.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Madrid, 2d June, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter and memorial from Gen. Whittingham, in regard to the officers of the regiments of Almanza and Olivença, to which I beg to call your Excellency's attention.

To H. R. H. the Duke of York.

Madrid, 2d June, 1814.

Col. Whittingham (Mariscal de Campo in the service of Spain) having informed me that it would be necessary for him to return to England in a short time, and having expressed a desire that I should lay before your Royal Highness my sense of his services and merits, I beg leave to inform your Royal Highness that he has served most zealously and gallantly from the commencement of the war in the Peninsula; and that I have had every reason to be satisfied with his conduct in every situation in which he has been placed.

To Rear Adm. Penrose.

St. Jean de Luz, 9th June, 1814, 6 A.M.

I am on my way to Bordeaux, where I expect to arrive to-morrow. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send after me the bearer, to let me know what vessels we have at Pasages for the embarkation of troops, and what hopes we have of assembling any there. I am very sorry that I have not had the pleasure of seeing you.

Memorandum for Proclamations.

June, 1814.

1st; Send orders to M. St. Jean to subtract from the account of the receipts at St. Jean de Luz those in the accounts dated the 10th, 23d, and 30th May, and the 6th June, which, according to my proclamation of the 30th April, ought to be carried to the account of the French government.

2d; Send a proclamation for the sum of 4000 francs for the commune d'Arcangues.

3d; Send a proclamation for 10,000 francs, to be given to the commune of Ascain.

Le Ministre de la Guerre de France, le Général Comte Dupont, au Général Murray, Quartier Maître Général de l'armée Britannique.

Paris, ce 3 Juin, 1814.

La lettre de votre Excellence en date du 24 Mai m'est parvenue. J'en ai reçu une en même tems de M. le Maréchal Suchet, qui m'annonce avoir mis à votre disposition les officiers et Commissaires Français qui doivent accompagner les colonnes de la cavalerie Anglaise dans leur marche. J'avais senti qu'indépendamment du partage de chaque division en 4 colonnes, il serait utile de mettre deux jours d'intervalle entre chaque colonne pour éviter leur réunion dans les lieux de séjour; mais je n'en ai pas fait la proposition à votre Excellence, par la crainte que le mouvement ne lui parût alors trop ralenti. Puisque vous n'y trouvez pas d'inconvénient, je vous prie, Général, d'appliquer cette disposition à la division de gauche, si elle n'est pas encore partie de Bordeaux. Cela facilitera beaucoup les moyens de logement dans les gîtes d'étape, et les fournitures de vivres et de fourrages. Quant à la division de droite, comme elle est déjà en marche, je pense qu'elle peut continuer son mouvement comme elle l'a commencé, et sans retarder sa 2^e, 3^e, et 4^e colonne.

Il ne restera plus maintenant, Général, qu'à donner à ces troupes des ordres ultérieurs pour les faire diriger sur le point de la côte où elles devront s'embarquer. J'attendrai que votre Excellence me fasse connaître la détermination qui sera prise à cet égard.

M. Herries, Commissaire Général en Chef des armées Britanniques, est ici, et je viens de lui donner connaissance de l'itinéraire des deux divisions Anglaises, ainsi que de la lettre de votre Excellence.

4th; Send a warrant for 1600 francs, to be given to the *Receveur Dépositaire* for the expenses of collection.

5th; Beg M. St. Jean to let me know what the balance will then be; and inform him that I will give him directions to pay it over to the Commissary General.

Memorandum for the Q.M.G.

June, 1814.

1. The Guards and 43d and 52d regts. are, as soon as there shall be ships to convey them, to be sent to Plymouth; all the other regiments or infantry of the army are to be sent to Cork.

It will be most convenient that those of the 1st and 5th divisions, now at Bayonne, should embark at Pasages; but if that should prove inconvenient, these troops must be brought to Bordeaux.

My memorandum of the 15th May will point out the period at which they should quit the blockade of Bayonne for the one or the other place.

2. I have no orders for the distribution of the artillery. They must go, therefore, collected as much as possible in companies, to the place to which it will be most convenient to send them.

3. The engineers are to go to England as soon as possible.

4. The Commissariat, and Medical, and Pay departments to England as soon as the service will permit their going.

5. The dépôts and detachments at Vitoria and other places in Spain should be ordered to Pasages as soon as possible: those in France, on the right of the Adour, to Bordeaux; those on the left of the Adour to Pasages, as soon as Gen. Colville shall break up from Bayonne.

6. 200,000 dollars have been ordered to be sent after Gen. Ross; the other 500,000 dollars in the river are to be applied to the service of the army.

7. Each regiment, on embarkation, should receive the balances due on its estimates for 2 months, if the state of the funds should permit.

8. I have suspended the march of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Tarragona till an answer can come to a reference to the Sec. of State regarding that Court Martial.

If the Sec. of State should order it to march, the officer of the Commissariat, supplied with money, must attend the officers on their march, and a non-commissioned officer and 12 men of the Staff corps must accompany them. The whole must march under the orders of the President of the General Court Martial, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole.

9. The General Staff of the army will remain with Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie till he shall think proper to allow them to go to England.

10. His Lordship will report as usual to the Sec. of State and Horse Guards; and I request him to let me know what occurs.

Au Gén. Don L. Wimpffen.

Bordeaux, ce 1^{er} Juin, 1814.

Je vous envoie un mémoire que je vous serai bien obligé d'avoir la bonté de mettre sous les yeux du Ministre de la Guerre. C'est pour l'avancement d'un officier dont je connais bien le père, qui demeure à Villa Toro, près de Burgos.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

I arrived here last night, and intend to set out for Paris on the 14th. I shall be much obliged to you if you will fix upon a dwelling for me for the two or three days I shall be at Paris; and have a note left for me at the post house, at the last stage on the Orleans road, to let me know where I am to go.

—, the Spanish minister appointed to sign the peace and be at the Congress, left this place this morning. It is desirable that you should observe what he is about at Paris.

To B. Sydenham, Esq.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

I am very particular about the appointment of my chaplains; and I should act inconsistently with the principles on which I have always acted on this point, if I were to appoint —'s friend, Mr. —, without inquiring into his character, and knowing more of him than I do now. Give what answer you please, but I will not take a chaplain from —, without knowing something more of him than what that gentleman states.

To the Rt. Hon. the Secretary at War.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

Having referred to the Assist. Adj. Gen. attached to the cavalry your Lordship's letter of April last, regarding a claim of £78 15s. preferred by the 11th light dragoons for 3 horses captured from the enemy on the 23d July, 1812, I have the honor to transmit the letter which has been received from Col. Elley on the subject, by which it appears that the sum usually allowed has already been issued, and that, on an application to Capt. Childers, the Commanding officer of the 11th light dragoons will be able to ascertain in whose possession the proportion of prize money awarded to his regiment has been placed.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

My brother's letters, which will go to you by this opportunity, will let you know what passed at Madrid up to the period of my departure. The King and his ministers were to the last very civil to me; but I doubt the latter being very anxious to connect themselves more closely with England; and I am inclined to suspect that something passed of which they are ashamed in their negotiation at Valençay with Buonaparte, of which — has a knowledge, which they are desirous of concealing.

They have given to — the Golden Fleece, and also, I believe, to the Duc d'Angoulême. The Duque de San Carlos heard of your keeping Fernan Nuñez at Paris on the night before I left Madrid. In his conversation on the next day with my brother he expressed astonishment that Fernan Nuñez should have been kept to sign the treaty, but that he should never have been admitted to any conference. I have recommended to my brother to point out to him that Spain is connected with none of the Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Peace; and that it was the business of the Spanish government to take care to have at Paris a plenipotentiary fully authorised to treat.

— has gone on to Paris this day. I shall leave this if possible on the 14th. I shall stop at Paris only long enough to arrange with the Minister

at War the march of the cavalry from Mantes to Boulogne and Calais, and I hope to be in England soon after the 20th.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

According to your Lordship's directions of the 18th May, I ordered, as soon as I received them, that a General Court Martial should be assembled at Tarragona, for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, of which Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole is President, and consisting of the members according to the enclosed list, every one of whom I beg your Lordship to observe is junior to Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, a circumstance I believe unusual in the service.

Since my arrival here I have had some conversation with Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole and the Dep. Judge Advocate General, regarding the probability of proceeding at an early period on this trial; and I enclose your Lordship a list of the witnesses of whom Mr. Larpent has a knowledge, with a memorandum opposite the name of each, stating where he now is.

Adverting to the list of the members of the General Court Martial, and to this list of the witnesses, and being quite certain that the Spanish officers will not consent to go before the General Court Martial to be examined *viva voce* on oath, according to the usual practice; and considering the great inconvenience to which all these officers will be put by a journey across the Peninsula at this season of the year, after their long and arduous service; I venture to recommend to your Lordship that the Court for the trial of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray should be assembled in England; and, as it is useless to send the members to Tarragona till the witnesses shall be assembled, I have suspended the execution of my order for the assembly of the Court Martial till your Lordship can have taken into consideration, and can have decided upon, this recommendation. In the mean time the members and witnesses now here will wait your orders.

The principal charge against Sir J. Murray is certainly the third, founded upon Adm. Hallowell's letter; but, as the first two are given in by me under your Lordship's direction, I am afraid that it will scarcely be deemed fair that he should be tried by a General Court Martial composed of officers all junior to himself, and all belonging to this army.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie having reported to your Lordship the execution of your instructions of the 18th and 26th May, it is not necessary that I should trouble your Lordship further upon that subject than to recall to your Lordship's recollection that, in addition to the regiments sent to Canada, under the command of Major Gens. Kempt, Power, and Robinson, the 6th and 82d regts. have gone there.

I likewise enclose two memorandums from Lieut. Col. Dickson, the Commanding officer of the Artillery, regarding the ordnance and stores sent with these expeditions.

I am not aware what is the nature of the service expected from each of these divisions; but I should imagine there will be no want of ordnance stores or horses in Canada. The expedition under Major Gen. Ross will not be so easily supplied; but it unfortunately happens that it is the least

provided; and I beg leave to call your Lordship's attention to this subject.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

In consequence of the orders received from your Lordship of the 18th May, I have this day, in concert with Lord Keith, ordered that the 7th, 23d, and 51st regts., being the only 3 of the regiments mentioned in the margin of that dispatch which are now in this neighbourhood, may embark in 3 of the ships of war now in the Gironde, and proceed to Plymouth; and that the 28th and 40th regts. may embark in 2 others of those vessels and proceed to Cork.

I have ordered that the 2 brigades of Guards, which are still in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, may march to Bordeaux, as it is proved by Lord Keith to be impossible to send the ships of war to Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, or Pasages, and they will go to Plymouth with the 43d and 52d when the ships shall return.

All the rest of the troops, excepting the dismounted dragoons, will proceed to Cork, when there shall be ships for them, according to your Lordship's orders; viz., those of the 1st and 5th divisions from Pasages, and those of the remainder of the army from hence.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 11th June, 1814.

I enclose a letter from Sir G. Collier, in which he expresses a desire to be created a baronet.

I have only to say in regard to Sir G. Collier, that he manifested the greatest zeal upon all occasions; and that, in my opinion, he did every thing which it was possible for him or any other man to do with the naval means which were placed at his disposal.

To Adm. Visc. Keith, K.B.

Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

Adverting to the conversation which I had with your Excellency yesterday in regard to Capt. Delafons, it is my opinion that, under the circumstances of the alteration of the expedition, there is no occasion for his attending it; and I know that his services are much required here or at Pasages.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer ci-incluse copie d'une lettre que je viens de recevoir du Ministre de la Guerre, dans laquelle il me communique le bon plaisir de Sa Majesté que la division du Général Morillo s'embarque pour l'Amérique.

En communiquant cette lettre au Général Morillo, je prie votre Excellence d'y ajouter l'expression de ma certitude que le Général et la division feront leur devoir partout où il conviendra au service de Sa Majesté de les employer.

Au Gén. Don M. Freyre.

Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

Je reçois votre lettre du 10, et je vous en envoie une officielle, et une pour le Général Morillo. Je ferai savoir au Duque de San Carlos ce que vous dites sur le Conde de Correa.

Vous ne devez pas détruire le pont du Bidasoa jusqu'à ce que vous receviez des ordres de moi ou du gouvernement.

Je vous envoie un ordre pour 200,000 rations de biscuit à prendre dans nos magasins de Pasages, &c.

La paix étant faite, vous devez demander permission d'aller faire vos obéissances au Roi.

Au Gén. Don P. Morillo.

Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

Je vous envoie deux pièces qui serviront dans le procès du tambour major du régiment de l'*Union*, en cas qu'il soit jamais attrapé.

Au Ministre de la Guerre, Madrid.

Bordeaux, ce 12 Juin, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 18 Mai, dans laquelle elle m'a fait connaître le désir de Sa Majesté d'accorder une marque de sa bienveillance aux officiers des armées alliées qui ont servi en Espagne ; et, ayant parlé là-dessus avec son Excellence le Duque de San Carlos, il me paraît que le mode le plus facile à employer par Sa Majesté serait de changer le décret pour la formation de l'ordre de San Fernando, et que l'ordre soit donné par Sa Majesté à ceux à qui elle trouverait bon de le donner, au lieu d'être par suite d'une procédure. Il me paraît qu'à cet effet il ne serait nécessaire que de rappeler l'article — du décret de *las Cortes*. J'ai toute raison de croire que c'était l'intention de *las Cortes* de faire ce même changement.

Je saisis cette occasion de prier votre Excellence de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté mon opinion qu'il serait fort à propos d'ajouter au décret pour la formation de l'ordre de San Fernando quelques articles pour permettre aux militaires d'aspirer à obtenir cet ordre après 25 années de service. En ce cas-là une campagne devrait compter pour 2 années de service, une campagne qui durerait plus que 8 mois pour 3 années de service, et une année de service aux colonies pour 2 années en Europe.

Aussitôt que je recevrai la décision de Sa Majesté sur ce que j'ai l'honneur à présent de mettre sous les yeux de votre Excellence, je vous enverrai la liste des officiers que je me propose de recommander à Sa Majesté pour cette marque de sa bienveillance.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose returns of ordnance and military stores at Salamanca and Zamora, which I have directed the British Commissaries in charge of them to hand over to the Spanish authorities.

To T. Sydenham, Esq.

Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

I enclose a receipt in duplicate for 117 horses and 219 mules, transferred from the British to the Portuguese artillery. They cost upon an average 120 dollars each; at which sum it will be necessary that they should be charged in the subsidy. I have likewise the honor to enclose returns of ordnance and military stores at Elvas, Almeida, and Niza, which I have directed should be handed over by the British to the Portuguese authorities.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 12th June, 1814.

I enclose a letter from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, enclosing one from Col. Duhautoy, of the *Chasseurs Britanniques*, relating to the regiment under his command. There has been a very considerable desertion from that regiment lately; occasioned, I believe, by the apprehension of the men that they were to be sent to America.

As it is probable that this regiment will be reduced, I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship that the men may be discharged in France.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Ellis, 23d Fusiliers.

12th June, 1814.

The papers which you transmitted relative to the improper conduct of Lieuts. — and —, of the —, have been submitted to Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and charges have been deduced from them by the Judge Advocate, upon which his Excellency had intended that those officers should have been tried by the General Court Martial of which you are the President. The order for the immediate embarkation of the regiment will not, however, admit of their being tried with this army; they must, therefore, accompany the regiment under arrest, and with the charges standing against them.

I herewith enclose the charges, and I am commanded by the Field Marshal to desire you will submit them to the General officer commanding at the station where you may disembark, with his Excellency's recommendation, that those officers should then be brought to trial upon those charges.

I transmit the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on the case, to be made use of as occasion may require; and you will, of course, take care to have the evidences ready to attend the trial when called upon.

A S. M. C. le Roi d'Espagne.

Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

Les troupes de votre Majesté ayant passé la frontière, et la paix ayant été signée à Paris, le temps est arrivé où je peux mettre aux pieds de votre Majesté ma démission de ma charge de Commandant en Chef de vos armées, sans inconvénient pour votre service.

J'occuperais inutilement le temps et l'attention de votre Majesté si j'entrais dans aucun détail de la situation où j'ai trouvé, ou de celle où je laisse les armées. L'honneur que votre Majesté m'a fait par sa réception gracieuse récemment à Madrid démontre qu'elle la connaît, et je prie votre Majesté de croire que je suis sensible à toutes ses bontés, et qu'en même temps que je désire très ardemment qu'elle n'ait plus besoin de mes services, je la prie de m'en donner le commandement quand bon lui semblera.

Je ne peux pas finir cependant sans recommander aux bontés et aux grâces de votre Majesté les Généraux, officiers, et soldats de son armée. Quoiqu'étranger, j'ai toujours reçu des premiers toute l'aide qu'il était en leur pouvoir de me donner; et je me trouverai toujours heureux de donner mon témoignage aux vertus militaires des soldats Espagnols.

Au Ministre de la Guerre, Madrid.

Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

Je vous envoie à l'adresse de Sa Majesté une lettre, qui contient ma démission du Commandement en Chef de ses armées; je prie votre Excellence de la mettre sous ses yeux. Je ne peux pas quitter le commandement sans faire savoir à votre Excellence combien j'ai eu lieu d'être satisfait et de louer la conduite du *Xefe del Estado Mayor de Campaña*, Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, et de tous les officiers de ce corps

dont j'ai eu l'aide. J'ose recommander ce chef et ces officiers, et le corps auquel ils appartiennent, aux bons offices de votre Excellence, comme un établissement vraiment utile au service du Roi.

To the Minister at War, Madrid.

Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

I cannot close my correspondence with your Excellency without requesting you to lay before His Majesty my recommendation of the services of Mariscal de Campo Don M. de Alava.

This officer has for the last 4 years been employed at the British head quarters, as an agent on the part of the Spanish government: and I am happy to have to report that he has not only performed his duty by his own government in a manner highly meritorious and deserving their approbation; but that, by his conduct, he has conciliated the regard of myself, and of all the principal officers of the army, and the good will of all.

He has been present nearly in every action of the war, and has been twice wounded; and in every situation has been a credit to the government which employed him, and to the country to which he belonged.

Au Gén. Don L. Wimpffen.

Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

Les troupes Espagnoles ayant passé la frontière, et la paix ayant été signée à Paris, j'envoie à Sa Majesté ma démission du commandement de ses armées.

Je vous prie de faire connaître aux armées cette disposition, et de faire savoir aux Généraux en Chef et autres Généraux combien je suis sensible à leurs bontés pour moi et à la confiance qu'ils ont toujours mise en moi, et dans l'aide qu'ils m'ont donnée en toute occasion, et aux officiers et troupes combien je suis satisfait de leur conduite. Je n'ai pas manqué de saisir cette occasion de les recommander aux grâces de Sa Majesté.

Je vous prie aussi, en faisant savoir cette disposition à l'armée, de lui faire savoir combien j'ai profité de l'aide que j'ai reçue de vous, Mariscal de Campo Don L. Wimpffen, et des officiers de l'Etat Major Général sous vos ordres; je l'ai déjà fait savoir au Ministre de la Guerre, et j'ai recommandé à ses bons offices auprès du Roi le corps respectable et utile auquel vous appartenez.

Je suis vraiment peiné de cette séparation de l'armée Espagnole; mais j'espère qu'elle et la nation croiront que je ne peux jamais penser sans intérêt à tout ce qui pourra contribuer à leur gloire ou leur bonheur, et que je serai toujours sensible à tout ce qui les regarde.

Au Gén. Dumouriez.

Bordeaux, ce 13 Juin, 1814.

J'ai reçu toutes vos lettres jusqu'au 11 Mai, et je vous félicite très sincèrement des résultats des travaux de nous tous.

J'espère avoir bientôt le plaisir de vous voir ou à Londres ou à Paris, où nous aurons le loisir de causer sur beaucoup de choses. Mais en attendant je ne voulais pas manquer de vous écrire deux mots pour vous faire savoir que je retourne tout de suite en Angleterre.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

Referring to my dispatch of the 11th inst., I have now the honor to enclose a memorandum from the Commanding officer of the artillery, stating that certain ammunition had been sent after the expedition to the Bermudas under convoy of the *Madagascar*.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 13th June, 1814.

Upon my arrival here, and upon conversing with Mr. Ogilvie in regard to the orders which I had given him and Capt. Cahendez regarding the captured stores, and upon consideration of the circumstances which had occurred upon the entry of the troops into Bordeaux, and that the fort of Blaye had never been in our possession, and upon reference to the convention for the suspension of hostilities between Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie and Adm. Penrose on the one part, and Gen. Decaen on the other, it appeared to me that the right to the possession of the ships of war and other French property was very doubtful; and that the removal was impossible without incurring the risk of a discussion at least, if not of actual hostility from the fort.

Under these circumstances it appeared to me to be much better, and more consistent with all the measures which had been adopted since the restoration of the reigning family in France, at once to give up all claim to these ships than to threaten to destroy them, by which alone I could have enforced a claim to compensation by way of salvage. I hope that this measure will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

The A.G. to Dr. McGrigor, Inspector General of hospitals.

13th June, 1814.

I am directed to request that you will report the names of the officers of your department whom you can spare from the duties of the army, his Excellency having decided on the expediency of their return to England by the earliest opportunity. You will require all the officers so circumstanced, and who may, in consequence, be allowed to return home, to report their arrival to the medical board in London.

To H. R. H. the Commander in Chief.

Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

As the allied troops have marched for their own countries, and the British cavalry and the horses of the artillery have marched to embark in the British Channel, and a part of the infantry have embarked here, besides those sent upon foreign expeditions, and the remainder are collected here and at Bayonne for embarkation as soon as vessels arrive to take them away, I

G. O.

Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

2. The share which the British army have had in producing those events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Forces, and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

4. Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them for some years so much to his satisfaction, he assures them he will never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor, and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry their country is so much indebted.

propose to leave Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to direct and superintend the embarkation, and to return to England immediately. I am the more induced to take this step, as I have understood that it is the gracious intention of the Prince Regent to employ me in his service in another manner, and that it is desirable that I should return to England at an early period.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

Adm. Visc. Keith having informed me that transports to carry 1600 men have arrived in the Gironde, I have directed that the Queen's regiment, the 53d, and 48th, may embark in them and proceed to Cork.

To Earl Bathurst.

Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

The Portuguese and Spanish troops having marched to return to their respective countries, the British cavalry and the horses of the artillery having marched to embark in the Channel, and a part of the British infantry besides those destined for foreign expeditions having embarked in the Gironde, and the remainder being collected here and in the neighbourhood of Bayonne for embarkation as soon as vessels shall arrive to take them away, and having been informed that it is the intention of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to employ me in his service in another manner, I propose to quit the army to-morrow on my return to England, and to leave Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to direct and superintend the embarkation of the infantry, which is all that remains to be done.

The A.G. to Capt. Stewart, Passages.

14th June, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 9th inst., and the Commander of the Forces approves of your having appointed an officer to assist in counting treasure, on the application of the officer of the Paymaster General's department. You are authorised to attend to similar applications in future, should you feel assured that such is meant for the good of the service, and not for the individual convenience of officers of that department. To guard against the latter, you should always call for a copy of the instructions given by the Paymaster General respecting treasure, before you appoint an officer to that duty.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Macdonald, A.A.G., left column.

16th June, 1814.

The two Spanish prisoners, who have been tried for the murder of a French peasant, are to be sent, with the enclosed letter, under an escort to Irun, where they will be delivered over to Gen. Freyre, or the Spanish military commander at that place. Instructions have been given as to their future disposal.

The A.G. to Major Gen. Peacocke, Lisbon.

17th June, 1814.

I have the commands of his Grace the Duke of Wellington to acquaint you, that it appears that the soldiers now attached to the 13th Royal Veteran battalion, and who have served under a limited engagement, are entitled to their discharge at the expiration of the term for which they may have engaged, by the King's proclamation of the 31st July, 1813.

In making this known to the officer commanding the 13th Royal Veteran battalion, for the information of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers so circumstanced, I have been directed to request that you will suggest for their consideration the advantage of their deferring to accept of their discharge till the arrival of that battalion in England, which will enable them to retire in a more comfortable manner, and, in all probability, but little retard their discharge from His Majesty's service.

The A.G. to the A.G. of the Forces, Horse Guards.

17th June, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to you some documents detailing the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. —, at Lisbon, on the 27th April.

The Duke of Wellington has, by the advice of the Deputy Judge Advocate, decided on referring the investigation of Mr. —'s conduct in this unfortunate case to the civil courts in England.

I have directed Major Gen. Peacocke, by his Grace's commands, to send Mr. —, Ordnance Commissary, to England, together with the originals of the papers annexed, to be delivered over to the chief magistrate at the port at which they may disembark, and the evidences are also required to attend, and report their arrival to the Horse Guards.

I have been directed to send you the copies of papers relating to this case, with a view to your being enabled to remove any accidental misunderstanding on the subject; Mr. Larpent, the Deputy Judge Advocate, having declined adopting the measures of precaution I had suggested to him on this head, as not being proper to be addressed to the Judge Advocate.

The A.G. to Major Cimitiere, Bordeaux.

19th June, 1814.

The difficulty which is experienced in inducing officers who have obtained leave of absence to take early advantage of that indulgence, and quit Bordeaux, in obedience to the G. O., makes it necessary that I should call upon you to use every effort towards enforcing this object; and to direct that, for the future, you will sign all ration returns of officers who may be at Bordeaux on duties of service, or from necessity by sickness, with the exception of those of General and Staff officers, who will sign their own ration returns. You will make the necessary arrangements that the signature of the Town Major to ration returns may cease; and that no rations may be issued, except on your signature, or on that of an officer of this department, with the exceptions above mentioned. When officers shall have obtained leave of absence, of which the G. O. will make you aware, you will ascertain whether or not they shall have taken due advantage of the indulgence, by an early embarkation; and, if you shall be of opinion that they have not done so, you will be pleased to withhold your signature from their ration returns.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. N. Douglass, 79th regt.

19th June, 1814.

I cannot permit the soldiers of the 79th regt., who have for a long time past done the duties of the head quarters of the army, to join their regiment, which circumstances now render necessary, without expressing to you my approbation of the zealous and soldier-like manner in which they have faithfully performed their duties, and which I greatly attribute to the steady conduct of serjeants Campbell and Adair, who appear to have thoroughly understood, and acted up to, the interior arrangements of their corps, which have produced the very creditable appearance they have always borne since detached from it. It was my intention to have added to the respectability and comforts of serjeant Campbell by recommending him for the appointment of an Assist. Provost Marshal, which the change of circumstances has alone prevented. I consider him, however, an excellent soldier, and I shall be happy to assist you in any views you may have for his future advancement.

Q.M.G. to Sir R. H. Kennedy, Commissary General.

Bordeaux, 24th June, 1814.

I enclose for your information copy of the route which has been determined upon in concert with the French Minister at War for the march of a convoy of horses through France for embarkation at Boulogne and Calais.

This convoy will proceed under the charge of Lieut. Col. Scovell; and the Commander of the Forces having given directions that the like Commissariat arrangements should be made in regard to it as were made in the case of the two columns of cavalry which have already marched for embarkation in the ports of the Channel, I am to request that you will take the necessary steps accordingly for having the intentions of his Excellency carried into effect in that respect.

I cannot at present furnish you with an exact return of the strength of the above convoy, but I believe it will consist of about 1500 horses.

Q.M.G. to Brig. Gen. D'Urban, Q.M.G. of the Portuguese army.

Bordeaux, 25th June, 1814.

The 2d caçadores leave this on the 28th, and proceed by Les Grandes Landes to St. Jean de Luz, which place they will reach on the 6th July.

The non-arrival of shipping to take away the army has occasioned a general retardment in all our arrangements, and has delayed the departure, therefore, of the last of the Portuguese troops until the period above mentioned.

I have received the copies which you were so good as to send me of the routes of all the other regiments of the Portuguese army; and I will be much obliged to you if you will send to me, when you can make it convenient to do so, copies also of the routes by which the last battalions sent from hence will proceed through Spain to their own country.

Q.M.G. to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Bordeaux, 25th June, 1814.

I enclose to you a copy of the route issued for the march of the last battalion of the Portuguese troops. By the time that battalion reaches St. Jean de Luz I suppose that every thing will have been cleared out from the river Adour, and that you will then be enabled to concentrate whatever remains on shore towards St. Jean de Luz, and towards Pasages, preparatory to your final embarkation at the latter place.

I have already received embarkation returns, as undermentioned, of the regiments remaining with you.

I shall be much obliged to you, however, if you will obtain for me further returns of whatever there still is in the neighbourhood of your command to be embarked at Pasages, including the sick and wounded, the individuals belonging to the several departments of the Staff, and likewise of such horses as yet remain for embarkation, according to the scale given in the memorandum issued on that subject.

Q.M.G. à M. le Général Baron St. Cyr Nugues, à Toulouse. Bordeaux, ce 4 Juillet, 1814.

Le Lieut. Col. d'Auvray m'a remis hier la lettre que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser de Toulouse, le 1^r de ce mois. Je suis très fâché, mon Général, que vous ayez eu la peine de m'écrire encore, dans la pensée que votre lettre du 21 Juin ne me serait peut-être pas parvenue. Dans celle que je me suis fait l'honneur de vous adresser le 17 Juin, j'avais promis d'écrire encore dès que j'aurais pu m'informer avec plus de certitude que je n'avais alors, du tems quand l'embarquement de nos troupes serait terminé. Jusqu'ici pourtant je suis resté dans la même incertitude où j'étais à ce sujet lors de la date de ma lettre du 17 Juin.

Il nous reste encore à faire embarquer ici 30 bataillons, et pour recevoir ces troupes nous n'avons à présent absolument qu'un seul vaisseau de ligne, et l'arrivée de ce vaisseau ne m'a été annoncé qu'hier au soir. Le capitaine me fait espérer cependant que plusieurs autres vaisseaux de ligne ne tarderont pas à entrer dans la Gironde. Vous pouvez donc voir, mon Général, par l'explication que je viens de vous donner, qu'il n'a pas dépendu de moi que vous n'ayez eu des renseignemens positifs sur l'époque quand nos opérations ici seraient terminées. Je sais parfaitement l'inconvénient qui doit résulter de la prolongation de notre séjour à Bordeaux, et je regrette infiniment que cela mette obstacle à l'accomplissement des arrangemens dont le Ministre de la Guerre presse M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera de lui annoncer l'exécution. Je vous pris de croire, mon Général, qu'il me tarde aussi extrêmement de voir finir l'état d'attente et d'oïiveté dans lequel nous nous trouvons ici.

D'après ce que m'a dit le Col. d'Auvray sur le tems de votre départ pour Paris, je compte que cette lettre vous trouvera probablement encore à Toulouse; mais je ne manquerai pas de donner aussi à M. d'Auvray les dernières informations que je pourrai lui fournir sur l'état de nos arrangemens au moment même de son départ d'ici pour aller se rendre auprès de M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albufera à Paris.

The Duke of Wellington quitted Bordeaux for London, where he arrived on the 23d June. H. R. H. the Prince Regent was at Portsmouth with the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., to review the fleet, and his Grace proceeded there on the 24th, to pay his respects to His Royal Highness.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Journals of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Martis, 10^o die Maii.

Anno 54^o Georgii III^{ui} Regis, 1814.

‘ Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, that
‘ he had a message from H. R. H. the Prince Regent, signed by
‘ His Royal Highness; and he presented the same to the House,
‘ and it was read by Mr. Speaker (all the members of the House
‘ being uncovered), and is as followeth :

“ GEORGE P. R.

“ The Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of
“ His Majesty, having taken into His consideration the many
“ signal victories obtained by Field Marshal the DUKE of WEL-
“ LINGTON, has been pleased to confer upon him the rank and
“ title of a Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom : His Royal
“ Highness is desirous of further manifesting the sense He enter-
“ tains of those great and extraordinary services which have
“ exalted the renown of the British army, established the inde-
“ pendence and safety of Portugal and Spain, and contributed
“ largely to the present tranquillity of Europe.

“ The Prince Regent therefore recommends to His Majesty’s
“ faithful Commons to enable His Royal Highness to grant such
“ annuity to Field Marshal the DUKE of WELLINGTON, and the
“ heirs of his body who may succeed to the title of the DUKE of
“ WELLINGTON, as shall tend to support the high dignity of the
“ title conferred, and be at the same time a lasting memorial of
“ His Royal Highness’ feelings and of the gratitude and muni-
“ ficence of the nation.

“ G. P. R.”

‘ *Resolved*, That this House will to-morrow resolve itself into
‘ a Committee of the whole House to take His Royal Highness’
‘ said most gracious message into consideration.’

Veneris, 13^o die Maii.

Anno 54^o Georgii III^{di} Regis, 1814.

‘ 1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the annual sum of Thirteen thousand pounds net, be granted to His Majesty out of the Consolidated fund of Great Britain, to enable His Majesty to grant the said annuity to Field Marshal His Grace the DUKE of WELLINGTON, and the heirs male of his body respectively who may succeed to the title of DUKE of WELLINGTON, in order to support the dignity of the Dukedom of WELLINGTON.

‘ 2. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it shall be lawful for the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of the Treasury in Great Britain for the time being, upon application of the said DUKE or any of his successors, to advance out of the Consolidated fund of Great Britain, in lieu of the said annuity, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of Four hundred thousand pounds for the purpose of enabling the said DUKE or his successors, DUKES of WELLINGTON, with the approbation of the said Commissioners, to purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to be settled for the use of the said DUKE and his successors, and to support the dignity of the Dukedom of WELLINGTON; and from the time when such sum of Four hundred thousand pounds or any portion thereof may be issued, the whole of the said annuity, or part proportioned to the principal sum so issued, shall cease and determine.

‘ The said resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to by the House *nemine contradicente*.’

A similar message from the Prince Regent being communicated to the House of Lords, an equal unanimity took place in the proceedings upon it. On this occasion Lord Liverpool moved the same grants to the Duke which were first proposed in the other House.*

House of Lords, Die Lunæ, 27 Junii, 1814.

‘ *Resolved, Nemine dissente*, that the thanks of the House be given to Field Marshal the DUKE of WELLINGTON on his return from his command abroad, for his eminent and unremitting service to His Majesty and to the public, and that the Lord Chancellor do deliver the same when his Grace shall be in his place in this House.’

* At the same time, in consequence of messages from the Prince Regent, pecuniary grants were made by Parliament to Gens. Sir T. Graham, Sir S. Cotton, Sir R. Hill, and Sir W. Beresford, now raised to the Peerage. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Hope (the Earl of Hope-toun) had been, at the same time, raised to the Peerage; and Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie was also created a Baron of the United Kingdom: these two noblemen did not, however, participate in the pecuniary grants from Parliament.

House of Lords, Die Martis, 28 Junii, 1814.

‘ Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, being by Letters Patent, bearing date the 4th day of September, in the 49th year of His present Majesty, created Baron *Douro* of *Wellesley*, in the county of *Somerset*, and Viscount *Wellington* of *Talavera*, and of *Wellington* in the said county of *Somerset*, and the heirs male of his body; also by Letters Patent bearing date the 28th day of February, in the 52d year of His present Majesty, created Earl of *Wellington*, in the county of *Somerset*, and the heirs male of his body; also by Letters Patent bearing date the 3d day of October, in the 52d year of His present Majesty, created Marquis of *Wellington*, in the county of *Somerset*, and the heirs male of his body; and also being by Letters Patent, bearing date the 11th day of May, in the 54th year of His present Majesty, created Marquis of *Douro* and Duke of *Wellington*, in the county of *Somerset*, and the heirs male of his body, was (in his robes) introduced between the Duke of *Richmond* and the Duke of *Beaufort* (also in their robes), the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Garter King at Arms, and the Earl Marshal preceding: his Grace on his knee presented his patents to the Lord Chancellor at the Woolsack, who delivered them to the Clerk, and the same were severally read at the Table.’

His Writ of Summons was also read as follows, *viz.*: “ George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith; To Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Arthur DUKE of WELLINGTON, in the county of *Somerset*, Greeting: Whereas our Parliament, for arduous and urgent affairs, concerning Us, the state and defence of Our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Church, is now met at our city of *Westminster*; We, strictly enjoining, command you, under the Faith and Allegiance by which you are bound to Us, that considering the difficulty of the said affairs and dangers impending, all excuses being laid aside, you be personally present at Our aforesaid Parliament with Us, and with the Prelates, Nobles, and Peers of Our said Kingdom, to treat of the aforesaid affairs, and to give your advice; and this you may in no wise omit as you tender Us and Our Honor, and the safety and defence of the said Kingdom and Church, and the dispatch of the said affairs.

“ Witness Ourselves at *Westminster* the eleventh day of *May*, in the fifty-fourth year of our Reign.

(Signed)

“ BATHURST and BATHURST.”

Then his Grace came to the Table and took the oaths, and made and subscribed the Declaration, and also took and subscribed the Oath of Abjuration pursuant to the Statutes; and was afterwards placed at the upper end of the Earls' Bench.

The DUKE of WELLINGTON being in his place, the Lord Chancellor, in pursuance of the order of yesterday, gave his Grace the thanks of this House as follows, *viz.* :

‘ My Lord,
‘ Baron *Douro of Wellesley*,
‘ Viscount *Wellington of Talavera and Wellington*,
‘ Earl of *Wellington*,
‘ Marquis *Douro and Wellington*,
‘ Duke of *Wellington*,

‘ I have received the commands of this House, which, I am persuaded, has witnessed with infinite satisfaction your Grace’s personal introduction into this august assembly, to return your Grace the thanks and acknowledgments of this House for your great and eminent services to your King and country.

‘ In the execution of these commands, I cannot forbear to call the special attention of all who hear me to a fact in your Grace’s life, singular, I believe, in the history of the country, and infinitely honorable to your Grace, that you have manifested, upon your first entrance into this House, your right, under various grants, to all the dignities in the Peerage of this realm which the Crown can confer. These dignities have been conferred at various periods, but in the short compass of little more than 4 years, for great public services, occurring in rapid succession, claiming the favor of the Crown, influenced by its sense of justice to your Grace and the country; and on no one occasion in which the Crown has thus rewarded your merits have the Houses of Parliament been inattentive to your demands upon the gratitude of the country. Upon all such occasions they have offered to your Grace their acknowledgments and thanks, the highest honors they could bestow.

‘ I decline all attempts to state your Grace’s eminent merits in your military character; to represent those brilliant actions, those illustrious achievements, which have attached immortality to the name of *Wellington*, and which have given to this country a degree of glory unexampled in the annals of this Kingdom. In thus acting, I believe I best consult the feelings which evince your Grace’s title to the character of a truly great and illustrious man.

‘ My duty to this House cannot but make me most anxious not to fall short of the expectation which the House may have formed as to the execution of what may have been committed to me on this great occasion; but the most anxious consideration which I have given to the nature of that duty has convinced me that I

cannot more effectually do justice to the judgment of the House, than by referring your Grace to the terms and language in which the House has so repeatedly expressed its own sense of the distinguished and consummate wisdom and judgment, the skill and ability, the prompt energy, the indefatigable exertion, the perseverance, the fortitude, and the valor, by which the victories of *Vimeiro*, *Talavera*, *Salamanca*, and *Vitoria* were achieved; by which the sieges of *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajoz* were gloriously terminated; by which the deliverance of Portugal was effectuated; by which the ever memorable establishment of the allied armies on the frontiers of France was accomplished; armies pushing forward, in the glory of victory at *Orthez*, to the occupation of *Bordeaux*.

‘ These achievements, in their immediate consequence infinitely beneficial to the common cause, have, in their final results, secured the peace, prosperity, and glory of this country; whilst your Grace’s example has animated to great exertions the other nations of Europe, exertions rescuing them from tyranny, and restoring them to independence, by which there has been ultimately established among all the nations of Europe that balance of power, which, giving sufficient strength to every nation, provides that no nation shall be too strong.

‘ I presume not to trespass upon the House by representing the personal satisfaction which I have derived from being the honored instrument of conveying to your Grace the acknowledgments and thanks of this House upon every occasion upon which they have been offered to your Grace, or by endeavoring to represent the infinite gratification which I enjoy in thus offering, on the behalf of the House, on this day, to your Grace in person, those acknowledgments and those thanks. Your Grace is now called to aid hereafter, by your wisdom and judgment, the great council of that nation, to the peace, prosperity, and glory of which your Grace has already so essentially contributed; and I tender your Grace, now taking your seat in this House, in obedience to its commands, the thanks of the House in the words of its resolution: “ That the thanks of this House be given to Field Marshal the DUKE of WELLINGTON, on his return from his command abroad, for his eminent and unremitting service to His Majesty and to the public.” ’

The DUKE of WELLINGTON replied as follows:

‘ MY LORDS,

‘ I have to perform a duty to which I feel myself very inadequate, to return your Lordships my thanks for this fresh mark of your approbation of my conduct and of your favor.

‘ I assure your Lordships that I am entirely overcome by the honors which have been conferred upon me; and by the favor

with which I have been received in this country by the Prince Regent, by your Lordships, and by the public.

‘In truth, my Lords, when I reflect upon the advantages which I enjoyed in the confidence reposed in me, and the support afforded by the government, and by H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, in the cordial assistance which I invariably received upon all occasions from my gallant friends the General officers of the army, who are an honor to their country, the gallantry and discipline of the troops, and in the manner in which I was encouraged and excited to exertion by the protection and gracious favor of the Prince, I cannot but consider that, however great the difficulties with which I had to contend, the means to contend with them were equal to overcome them ; and I am apprehensive that I shall not be found so deserving of your favor as I wish.

‘If, however, my merit is not great, my gratitude is unbounded ; and I can only assure your Lordships that you will always find me ready to serve His Majesty to the utmost of my ability in any capacity in which my services can be at all useful to this great country.’

His Grace then retired to unrobe. He wore a Field Marshal’s uniform, with his insignia of the Garter. On his return into the House, he sat for a few minutes on the extremity of one of the benches, and then retired for the evening.

House of Commons, 27th June, 1814.

In addition to the pecuniary remuneration voted by Parliament to the Duke of Wellington for his distinguished services, the House of Commons resolved to pay him the highest tribute of respect and applause that it was possible to bestow on a subject, that of its thanks, accompanied with a deputation of its members to congratulate him on his return to this country. Viscount Castlereagh rose in the House to make a motion for this purpose, which was unanimously agreed to ; and a committee was appointed to wait on his Grace, to know what time he would name for receiving the congratulations of the House.

House of Commons, 1st July, 1814.

Viscount Castlereagh acquainted the House that the DUKE of WELLINGTON having desired that he may have the honor to wait upon this House, his Grace is now in attendance.

At about a quarter before 5, the Speaker being dressed in his official robes, and the House being crowded with members, some of them in military and naval uniforms, and many in the Court dresses in which they had been attending the Speaker with an address to the Prince Regent on the peace, the House was acquainted that the DUKE of WELLINGTON was in waiting.

‘Resolved, That the DUKE of WELLINGTON be now admitted.’

A chair being set for his Grace on the left hand of the Bar towards the middle of the House, he came in, making his obeisances, the whole House rising upon his entrance within the Bar; and Mr. Speaker having informed him that there was a chair in which he might repose himself, the Duke sat down covered for some time, the Serjeant standing on his right hand with the mace grounded, and the House resumed their seats. His Grace then rose, and, uncovered, spoke to the effect following :

‘ MR. SPEAKER,

‘ I was anxious to be permitted to attend this House, in order to return my thanks in person for the honor they have done me in deputing a committee of their members to congratulate me on my return to this country; and this, after the House had animated my exertions by their applause upon every occasion which appeared to merit their approbation, and after they had filled up the measure of their favors by conferring upon me, at the recommendation of the Prince Regent, the noblest gift that any subject had ever received.

‘ I hope it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great efforts made by this House and the country at a moment of unexampled pressure and difficulty, in order to support the great scale of operations by which the contest was brought to so fortunate a termination. By the wise policy of Parliament, the government was enabled to give the necessary support to the operations which were carried on under my direction; and I was encouraged by the confidence reposed in me by His Majesty’s ministers, and by the Commander in Chief, by the gracious favor of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, and by the reliance which I had on the support of my gallant friends, the General officers of the army, and on the bravery of the officers and troops, to carry on the operations in such a manner as to acquire for me those marks of the approbation of this House, for which I have now the honor to make my humble acknowledgments.

‘ Sir, it is impossible for me to express the gratitude which I feel; I can only assure the House that I shall always be ready to serve His Majesty in any capacity in which my services can be deemed useful, with the same zeal for my country which has already acquired for me the approbation of this House.’

Whereupon Mr. Speaker, who during the foregoing speech sat covered, stood up uncovered, and spoke to his Grace as follows :

‘ MY LORD,

‘ Since last I had the honor of addressing you from this place, a series of eventful years has elapsed; but none without some mark and note of your rising glory.

‘ The military triumphs which your valor has achieved upon the banks of the *Douro* and the *Tagus*, of the *Ebro* and the *Garonne*, have called forth the spontaneous shouts of admiring nations. Those triumphs it is needless on this day to recount. Their names have been written by your conquering sword in the annals of Europe, and we shall hand them down with exultation to our children’s children.

‘ It is not, however, the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration, or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory; that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood nevertheless unshaken; and that ascendancy of character, which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortunes of mighty empires.

‘ For the repeated thanks and grants bestowed upon you by this House, in gratitude for your many and eminent services, you have thought fit this day to offer us your acknowledgments; but this nation well knows that it is still largely your debtor. It owes to you the proud satisfaction, that, amidst the constellation of great and illustrious warriors who have recently visited our country, we could present to them a leader of our own, to whom all, by common acclamation, conceded the pre-eminence; and when the will of Heaven, and the common destinies of our nature, shall have swept away the present generation, you will have left your great name and example as an imperishable monument, exciting others to like deeds of glory, and serving at once to adorn, defend, and perpetuate the existence of this country amongst the ruling nations of the earth.

‘ It now remains only that we congratulate your Grace upon the high and important mission on which you are about to proceed; and we doubt not that the same splendid talents, so conspicuous in war, will maintain, with equal authority, firmness, and temper, our national honor and interests in peace.’

And then his Grace withdrew, making his obeisances in like manner as upon entering the House; and the whole House rising again, whilst his Grace was reconducted by the Serjeant from his chair to the door of the House.

Ordered, Nemine contradicente, ‘ That what has been now said by the DUKE of WELLINGTON on returning thanks to the House, together with the Speaker’s answer thereto, and the proceeding upon the above occasion, be printed in the Votes of this day.’

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

London, 26th June, 1814.

I beg that your Lordship will be so kind as to inform Sir G. L. Cole, and the General and other officers ordered to attend the General Court Martial at Tarragona, that there is no occasion for carrying into execution that order, as the General Court Martial is hereafter to be assembled in London.

It is intended that the detachments of the three battalions of the 95th regt., and the infantry and artillery of the King's German Legion, should come to England, as well as the troops already mentioned, and not to Ireland as ordered. I request you to give directions accordingly. The King's German Legion will have to break up from Bayonne and to march upon Bordeaux.

I enclose a letter from Col. Arentschildt, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will desire Pakenham to put him in orders as Colonel on the Staff from the 26th Jan. last.

The A.G. to Lieut. Gen. Sir G. L. Cole, K.B.

27th June, 1814.

I have been directed to enclose to you the representations of the Mayor of St. Ahon, in the vicinity of your cantonments, of inconvenience suffered by the inhabitants of that commune from irregularities arising out of disobedience of orders. I have been desired to refer the officers under your command to the G. O. of the 9th July and 16th Sept. 1809, requiring all ranks to continue in camp with their battalions, unless specially permitted to remain in quarters; that you will call to their recollection that no house is to be occupied without reference to the civil authorities of the district, and that you will be so good as to issue such orders of camp police as may prevent a recurrence of the other vexations complained of in the Mayor's letter.

Memorandum for the Commandants at Pasages and Pouillac.

27th June, 1814.

A return to be transmitted with every detachment of recovered men which may be embarked for England or Ireland, specifying the regiments to which they belong, their names, arms, accoutrements, and necessities, with the date to which their regiments have been paid as notified in G. O. This return is to be given to the senior officer of the detachment, to be delivered by him to the officer commanding the station where they will disembark. The foregoing instructions do not apply to invalided soldiers, the returns of whom are to be sent to the army dépôt, Isle of Wight, as heretofore.

The A.G. to Lieut. Col. Royall, Pasages.

27th June, 1814.

I have been directed to desire that you will ascertain whether all the spare arms and accoutrements which belonged to soldiers who have died or have been invalided at the dépôt under your command have been removed to Pasages; if not, you will cause them to be collected at that station forthwith. You will of course take care that every effective soldier, including men invalided for garrison duty, shall be equipped from the arms and accoutrements of the same regiments to which the men belong. The rest of the arms are to be given to the Ordnance Storekeeper, and of the accoutrements to the senior officer to the Commissariat department, to be forwarded to the Storekeeper General at Plymouth.

You will forward to this office returns of the arms and accoutrements that will be so disposed of, made out on a separate paper for each corps, as well as a general return of the whole, and you will also send in general returns to the Ordnance and Commissariat officers respectively.

The A.G. to the Adj. Gen. of the Forces.

27th June, 1814.

Many of the regiments of this army having been embarked at a short notice, it has not been practicable to obtain correct statements of the accounts of all the

soldiers left behind in hospital or elsewhere in this country: I am therefore directed to acquaint you of the arrangement made respecting these accounts by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, previous to his departure from Bordeaux.

Those for invalids will either be sent as heretofore with the men to the Commandant of the army dépôt, or afterwards by post, if the accounts cannot be made up in time to admit of their being forwarded with the men.

For men left sick or otherwise, and not invalided, no accounts will be sent, as it is presumed that upon their arrival in England or Ireland they will proceed at once to their battalions or dépôts, where they will be settled with by their own officers.

Muster rolls of the men of each corps will be forwarded through your office to the officers commanding regiments for the 24th June and 24th July, as well as regimental nominal lists of them from time to time as they embark, that the regiments may receive correct information respecting them.

There will not be any difficulty in regard to those soldiers beginning to receive pay upon their arrival in England or Ireland, as the latest period to which the army has been paid in this country is the 24th Feb. last.

The A.G. to the Adj. Gen. of the Forces.

27th June, 1814.

I have the honor to report that orders have been forwarded to Capt. Stewart, the late Commandant at Pasages, to proceed to the army dépôt, Isle of Wight, as soon as the convenience of the service will permit. This officer has had charge of the principal dépôt near to the army during the last 12 months; and as it is very probable that references may be made regarding the accounts of invalids, and of equipment which has been issued under his superintendence, to a considerable extent, his Excellency the Commander of the Forces directed that Capt. Stewart should be sent to that dépôt to remain for a time to answer inquiries. His Adjutant will accompany him, and he will take with him all his public papers.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Murray, Bart.

London, 1st July, 1814.

Upon my return to Bordeaux from Madrid, I found upon inquiry that nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned to attend your trial, indeed, all excepting the Spanish witnesses (who would not give evidence), Adm. Hallowell, and Gen. Whittingham, had returned, or were on their return, to England, and that some of the members ordered for the General Court Martial had gone away; and having apprised government of this, as well as of the novel circumstance that the President and all the members of the Court Martial were necessarily juniors to yourself, I recommended that the General Court Martial should be assembled in England.

I enclose Lord Bathurst's answer, which I have this day received; and I recommend to you to return home as soon as may be convenient to you.

If you should pass by Paris, I shall be happy to see you.

To J. C. Herries, Esq., Commissary in Chief.

London, 4th July, 1814.

In justice to the gentlemen who are the subject of the enclosed letter, I think it proper to transmit for your information Assist. Commissary Booth's report of the conduct of Messrs. Jarmon and Fisher, of the Account department. I am aware that it may not be in your power to attend to the recommendation at this moment; but, as they have served for a considerable time with the army under my command, it is but just that their assiduity and attention to their duties should be made known to you.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

London, 4th July, 1814.

I enclose a letter which I shall be much obliged to you to give to Labrador.

I was in hopes that I should have heard from you regarding the Prince Borghese's house, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know what you have heard upon that subject. I beg you to have the enclosed letters put into the post for Madrid.

To Major —, Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

London, 6th July, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 2d, and I have no objection to lay before H. R. H. the Commander in Chief your desire to sell your commission; but the statement must be confined to that desire, and the grounds you have for thinking your claim to sell a just one, without containing any thing against the former decisions of the Commander in Chief.

To Major Gen. —.

London, 11th July, 1814.

I received your letter of the 12th May, conveying a complaint of one written to you by Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie; and, having called upon his Lordship and received his explanation of the circumstances which had occurred, and had induced his Lordship to write that letter, I wished to omit taking any further notice of the transaction, and should now refrain from noticing it, if you had not again expressed an urgent desire that I should.

There is no doubt that the regular and usual channel for the conveyance of all orders from a Lieut. General to the troops under his command, whether of general direction or of detail, is through the General officer immediately in command of them; and that the orders for the march of the — —, commanded by — —, on the 2d and 3d May, ought, according to all the rules, to have been sent through you. It appears that the Lieut. General was not unmindful, as he could not have been ignorant, of this the commonest rule of all services, as he did send you on the 1st May the order for the march of that battalion through the Assist. Adj. Gen. attached to him.

But, although this is the rule of the service, and it is generally observed, the convenience of the service occasionally requires a departure from it; and it frequently happens that a superior is under the necessity of sending his orders direct to the troops which are to execute them, without passing through the channel of the General officer who immediately commands them.

The Lieut. General and the Dep. Q. M. G. declare that they believed this was the case in the instance under consideration. The situation of your quarters was not exactly known to them, and they were supposed to be much more distant from the cantonments of — —'s battalion than they really were; and the desire that the order should reach the battalion in time to enable the men to commence their march at an early hour on the 2d was the real, and, in fact, a good reason for departing from the ordinary rule in that instance.

I now come to consider your letter to the Lieut. General of the 1st May, which drew from him that of which you complain.

It is evidently not written in that spirit of good temper and conciliation in which alone officers, of high rank in particular, can carry on His

Majesty's service with advantage. It contains a complaint against the conduct of a Staff officer, when, as I have above shown, there was no foundation for any; and I am sorry to observe that it states your intention to withhold your assistance and superintendence over the execution of an order which you could not doubt came from your superior, Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, only because the order did not reach the Colonel who was to execute it through yourself.

I am not astonished that the Lieut. General, who must have been accustomed to a very different mode of carrying on the public service, should have disapproved, and should have expressed his disapprobation, of your letter and of your conduct. It appears from the terms of his letter that it was written on the 2d, before the troops arrived; and that his Lordship believed that, owing to the want of your superintendence, and by your refusal to 'warrant' the execution of his order, the troops had not marched as he had directed. To this conduct his Lordship applies the term 'disobedience;' and, although it is not correctly applied, I cannot conceive that, considering all that passed, and that there is really matter for censure both in your letter and in your conduct, it is desirable to carry the matter farther.

To Capt. —, R.N.

London, 11th July, 1814.

I have received your letter, and, although I should be very happy to be of use to you, I am afraid it is entirely out of my power, excepting by giving my opinion in your favor upon every occasion that offers.

I cannot present your memorial to the Regent. It is not my business to speak to him on any naval concern; and those whose business it is would have reason to complain of me if I did.

To — —, Esq.

London, 11th July, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 8th inst., in which you have desired that I should appoint your son to a situation in the Embassy to Paris.

There is no situation in the Embassy to Paris, excepting that of secretary, that is paid, that I am aware of; and under this circumstance you will probably think it proper to turn your attention to some other line for your son.

I would likewise beg to observe to you that, at the same time that I entertain the highest respect for you, and do not doubt that your son has been educated for a situation such as you desire he should fill, it requires something more than the recommendation of a father, however respectable, to induce me to employ any gentleman confidentially in the public service.

To H. R.H. the Prince Regent of Portugal.

London, 11th July, 1814.

I beg leave to draw the attention of your Royal Highness to the case of —, one of your Royal Highness' subjects, who, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Peninsula, had been induced to enter into the service of the French as the aide de camp of Gen. Pamplona, and is now in this country. In the month of September, 1811, one of my aides de camp being at Marshal Marmont's head quarters with a flag of truce, this

gentleman offered his services to him, in consequence of which I wrote him a letter, in which I proposed and desired him to remain where he was, and to forward me intelligence of the state of affairs in the enemy's army.

This letter fell into the hands of Marshal Marmont, in consequence of which — was imprisoned and condemned to suffer death. He was, however, pardoned and sent to France, and thence to serve in Russia, in which country he deserted from the French army and joined the Emperor Alexander, who has strongly recommended him.

I request your Royal Highness to take into your most gracious consideration the peculiar circumstances of this case, and to give such orders upon it as your Royal Highness may think proper.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

London, 12th July, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from Lieut. Col. Shawe, containing an application from — — to be permitted to send to America supplies which he had intended for the use of the British army, but which he could not dispose of in that manner, in consequence of the march of the army to the interior of France.

I beg you will submit this request to the consideration of the Board of Trade.

To Major Gen. Torrens, Military Secretary.

London, 12th July, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lord Combermere, containing a request from Major Gen. the Hon. W. Ponsonby, that the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 5th dragoon guards, the 3d and 4th dragoons, to the command of which he succeeded in the battle of Salamanca on the death of Major Gen. Le Marchant, should be permitted to bear the word 'Salamanca' on their standards.

I beg you to lay this application before the Commander in Chief, and to take that opportunity of informing His Royal Highness that nothing could exceed the good conduct of these corps on the occasion for which the distinction is claimed.

To His Excellency Sir C. Stuart, K.B.

London, 13th July, 1814.

The Prince Borghese's house is so very large, that, however much I wish to have it, as thinking it the only house that I have seen that would perfectly answer, I feel a great disinclination to apply to government to purchase it. I must therefore give up all thoughts of it. I am afraid that I should find the opening in the rear of the hôtel de Noailles, as well as its situation, very inconvenient. It is certainly, in other respects, the next best that I have seen to the Prince Borghese's. The rooms in all the others that I saw appeared to me to be too small for a large entertainment, such as I imagine I should be obliged to give; and I am very doubtful which to decide upon. Under these circumstances I must leave the matter to you.

I propose, if possible, to be at Paris by the end of the month, and, if you should not have taken a house for me before my arrival, I must only go to yours till I can get one that will answer.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Doyle, K.B.

London, 16th July, 1814.

I have received your letter of the 12th inst. I should be very ungrateful if I were not ready to apply for promotion for the gallant officers who have served under my command; and will forward Col. Gough's* memorial. As, however, his application is directed to an object with which I can have no concern, viz., a company in the Guards, I must leave that entirely to the Commander in Chief.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

London, 20th July, 1814.

I have had several conversations with ministers and others here, regarding your treaty with Spain; and one in particular with Lord Castlereagh this morning, in the course of which he showed me the dispatches which are going to you.

Your treaty is highly approved of, as far as it goes.† There was a disposition in some to cavil at the engagement not to renew the family compact being in a secret article; but Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool don't participate in this feeling. They, on the contrary, rather approve its being in a secret article, although they are sensible that the advantage of this concession will thus not be known, and will not be felt by the public.

I was not aware till I had been some time here of the degree of frenzy existing here about the Slave trade, and I am unable to describe it to you. People in general appear to think that it would suit the policy of the nation to go to war to put an end to that *abominable* traffic, and many wish that we should take the field on this new crusade. All agree that no favor can be shown to a slave trading country; and as Spain, next to Portugal, is supposed to be the country which gives most protection to this trade, the interests and wishes of Spain are but little attended to here. Besides, it is not easy to describe the unpopularity attached to the King's name, from the occurrences at his return to Madrid. The newspapers afford some specimen of it; but at a late dinner at Guildhall I recommended to the Lord Mayor to drink the King of Spain's health, and he told me that he was become so unpopular in the City, he was afraid that, if the toast were not positively refused, it would at least be received with so much disgust as to render it very disagreeable to me and to every well wisher to the Spanish government.

Under these circumstances, you will not be surprised that the government should have refused at present to allow the payment of subsidy beyond the end of July, and that they should have attached to the advance of the subsidy to the end of the year the condition that no Slave trade shall be carried on north of the Line, and that Spain shall engage to abolish it entirely at the end of 5 years.

* Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India.

† Sir H. Wellesley had no instructions of any kind beyond the authority to conclude a treaty with Spain. The treaty which he concluded contained the following important stipulations: 1st; Not to renew the family compact. 2dly; To place the commercial relations with Spain upon the footing in which they stood previous to the war of 1796, until a new treaty of commerce could be agreed upon. 3dly; To take into consideration the means of abolishing the Slave trade, which served as the basis of the treaty afterwards made in 1817.

I wished to get the arrear for the year 1814 for the first of these conditions only, as I understood from Kilbee that he thought that the King would consent to that stipulation, but I could not succeed; and you will find yourself authorised to advance the remainder of the subsidy from August, which will be about £800,000, only in case you can procure the conditions above stated.

In regard to the loan of ten millions of dollars, it will be granted only if the Slave trade is immediately and entirely abolished; but I believe every facility to it will be given if the first two conditions are complied with, and if the King should perform his engagements to his people, and should liberalize his system of commerce a little. Upon this last point I suggested to Lord Castlereagh to inquire whether it would not be possible to arrange a system of duties on the commerce of British subjects to America, which might be collected here on export, and transmitted hence to the Spanish treasury. This would give the King a certain revenue, which it is probable he would not get from America. Lord Castlereagh promised me to inquire, and to instruct you on the subject.

If I can find out how much subsidy we have paid in the year before I close this letter, I will let you know it. The subsidy is two millions for the year 1814, including stores. As the Spaniards have had no stores in that year, excepting provisions, almost the whole is due in money; and I should think that even to the 1st Aug. the King must now have £400,000 or £500,000 due to him.

Lord Liverpool told me yesterday that the King was to have the Garter, and I will try to have it sent to him by Kilbee.

I shall write an answer to the Duque de San Carlos by Lord Castlereagh's messenger. I hope to leave London at the end of next week.

To Major Gen. Torrens, Military Secretary.

London, 26th July, 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to you a memorial from Dr. M^cGrigor, Inspector General of hospitals, which I beg you to lay before H. R. H. the Commander in Chief, with my request that the claims of that officer may be favorably considered. I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which Dr. M^cGrigor conducted the department under his directions; and I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with.

To Earl Bathurst.

London, 27th July, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose returns of the property belonging to the French government captured by the army, and two letters from the Commissary Gen., and one from the Commissioners whom I appointed to take charge of this property, to all of which I beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention.

Au Duque de San Carlos.

Londres, ce 4 Août, 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la lettre de votre Excellence du 6 Juillet, et je vous répons en Français, parceque j'écris cette langue avec plus de facilité que l'Espagnol.

Je vous félicite bien sincèrement sur l'alliance qui a été conclue entre

Sa Majesté et le Prince Régent, laquelle j'espère aura des suites aussi heureuses pour les intérêts de Sa Majesté qu'elle lui est honorable et glorieuse.

Votre Excellence me rend justice en croyant que je prends un intérêt bien sincère à tout ce qui peut intéresser Sa Majesté; et je vous assure que j'ai bien travaillé afin d'accomplir les vœux de Sa Majesté dans l'affaire d'argent. Mon frère apprendra à votre Excellence en détail ce que le gouvernement du Régent peut faire dans les circonstances actuelles.

D'abord votre Excellence se souviendra que je lui ai dit que je ne croyais pas que le Régent pût garantir un emprunt en temps de paix pour aucun pays. Tout ce qu'il pourrait faire serait de faciliter au gouvernement de Sa Majesté les moyens de faire cet emprunt, et d'encourager les négocians Anglais d'y mettre leurs fonds. Mais j'ai dit aussi à votre Excellence, qu'avant que le gouvernement Anglais pût faire cette démarche, il serait nécessaire que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté lui donnât l'appui de l'opinion publique en Angleterre par les mesures sages de constitution et d'administration intérieure qu'elle adopterait en Espagne.

Je peux assurer votre Excellence que je ne me suis nullement trompé dans ce que je vous ai dit, et que je trouve l'opinion publique même plus prononcée que je ne la croyais sur les affaires d'Espagne; et que, jusqu'à ce que Sa Majesté mette à exécution ce qu'elle a promis dans son décret du 4 Mai, il ne sera pas possible pour ses meilleurs amis dans ce pays-ci de lui faire donner tout l'aide dont elle a besoin dans les circonstances où elle se trouve.

Mon frère dira aussi à votre Excellence l'intérêt extrême qu'on sent ici pour l'abolition entière et immédiate du commerce des nègres; et qu'il y a plusieurs personnes respectables en ce pays-ci, et je pourrais dire peut-être la majorité, qui regrettent la paix puisque dans ses conditions elle n'en contient pas une pour cette abolition. Le gouvernement Anglais ne peut jamais agir en contre sens au vœu national connu, comme est celui qu'on a sur le commerce des nègres; et il ne sera pas possible pour le Régent d'assister Sa Majesté plus qu'il ne le fait à présent, à moins que votre Excellence ne fasse quelques pas vers l'abolition d'un commerce que toute l'Europe commence à voir avec horreur. Mon frère vous parlera sur tous ces sujets en détail. En attendant je dois aux bontés dont Sa Majesté m'a toujours honoré, à celles que j'ai reçues de votre Excellence, et à l'intérêt que je ressens pour tout ce qui regarde l'Espagne, de vous écrire avec franchise.

EMBASSY AT PARIS.

To the Earl of Clancarty.

* Mons, 18th Aug. 1814.

I enclose a letter for Lord Castlereagh, which I beg you will give him. In case I should not see him before he goes to Vienna, I beg you not to forget to mention to him how important I consider the possession of the fortress of Luxembourg to the defence of the Netherlands.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Mons, 18th Aug. 1814.

I received last night your letters and dispatches of the 14th. The situation of affairs in the world will naturally constitute England and France arbitrators at the Congress, if those Powers *understand* each other, and such an understanding may preserve the general peace. But I think your object would be defeated, and England would lose her high character and station, if the line of ——— is adopted, which appears to me to be tantamount to the declaration by the two Powers that they will be arbitrators of all the differences which may arise. We must not forget that only a few months ago it was wished to exclude the interference and influence of France from the Congress entirely. I believe that your view and mine are precisely the same; but, however well Stuart or I may understand you, I am convinced that neither of us will explain so satisfactorily as yourself to ——— the necessity of your previous interview with the ministers of the Allies, and the nature of your concert and mediation; and it is desirable on this ground that you should come to Paris.

Your coming there, and your departure so long previous to his, may occasion an unpleasant sensation in the public mind at Paris. It must also be recollected that the Allies will be aware of your journey to Paris, and may be jealous of your intimacy with ———. But I conceive that these considerations are nothing when balanced with the great object of your establishing a perfect understanding with Talleyrand on your measures, and on the mode in which you will carry them into execution, which, in my opinion, nobody can do for you as well as you can yourself.

I shall not be at Paris till the 21st, as I think I shall not get away from Courtrai till late on the 20th, and hope to hear from you as soon as you shall have determined what you will do.

* An allied army of British, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Belgian troops, under the command of Gen. Lord Lynedoch, occupied the Netherlands, where the Duke of Wellington proceeded, it being thought of importance to have his Grace's opinion on the defence of that country. His Grace visited the whole line of frontier, accompanied by Cols. Carmichael Smyth, Chapman, and Pasley, Royal engineers. A memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, with a letter to Lord Bathurst, in which it was enclosed, will be found at pages 563 to 567.

A S. A. le Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, ce 24 Août, 1814.

Le Duc de Wellington présente ses respects à S. A. le Prince de Bénévent, et lui envoie la copie d'une lettre de S. A. R. le Prince Régent, qu'il est chargé de délivrer à Sa Majesté.

Le Duc est aussi chargé, comme Son Altesse verra par la lettre incluse, de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté diverses pièces sur la traite des nègres ; et il prie Son Altesse de lui procurer les moyens d'avoir l'honneur de remettre la lettre du Prince Régent dans les mains de Sa Majesté, et de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté les pièces susdites, en la priant de lui accorder une audience particulière.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 25th Aug. 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I arrived here on the 22d inst., and was yesterday presented and delivered my credentials to the King with the accustomed ceremonies.

I stated to His Majesty upon this occasion what your Lordship directed in your dispatch, No. 1, of the 6th inst. ; and His Majesty, with many civil expressions towards myself, was pleased to express his earnest desire to act in concert with the Prince Regent's government for the maintenance of the peace in Europe.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 25th Aug. 1814.

Having spoken to the Prince de Bénévent on the subject of the Slave trade, in a conversation which I had with him on the night of the 23d inst., and having expressed a desire that His Majesty should give me a private audience, in order that I might deliver to His Majesty a letter from the Prince Regent, and lay before him the papers intrusted to me for that purpose, and make those representations on that subject which your Lordship directed me to make, I was appointed to wait upon His Majesty last night.

His Majesty received me with his usual complacency, and, having perused the Prince Regent's letter on the subject of the Slave trade, he expressed his determination to perform the stipulations of the treaty, and all that he had promised upon that subject.

I then laid before His Majesty the addresses of both Houses of Parliament, and apprised His Majesty of the earnestness with which the Prince Regent and his government, the Parliament and the nation, wished that His Majesty would concur in immediately abolishing this traffic by his subjects, and would co-operate with the British government in inducing the Powers of Europe to put an end to it entirely ; and I urged all those arguments suggested in your Lordship's dispatch, No. 2, and such others as occurred to me.

His Majesty said that he should be happy to be able to do any thing to gratify the Prince Regent and the British nation, and that he would undoubtedly perform his engagements ; but that he must attend to the opinions and wishes of his own people ; that the opinions in France were by no means what they were in England upon this subject ; that many years had elapsed, and much discussion had taken place, and great pains had been taken by many individuals and by societies, before the

opinions in England had been brought to that state of unanimity upon this subject in which they were at present, and it could not be expected that opinions in France should immediately agree upon it.

I then urged His Majesty to adopt measures to restrict the trade as much as possible, as directed by your Lordship; and particularly to prevent its revival on that part of the coast of Africa on which it has been put an end to during the war; and His Majesty said that these were points of detail which he wished that I should bring under his consideration in the official form, by note to his minister; and that he was perfectly disposed to adopt any measure which he could adopt consistently with the due attention to the opinions of his people to co-operate with the Prince Regent in Congress, as well as elsewhere, to restrict the trade as much as possible, and finally to put an end to it at the period specified.

In the conversations which I had had with the Prince de Bénévent, both previous to and since my seeing the King, His Highness told me that there would be no objection to adopt measures to prevent the revival of the trade in those parts in which it had been put a stop to during the war; and he said last night that orders had already been given to the Minister of Marine upon the subject, which he promised to communicate to me.

In the mean time I propose to present a note, in which I will detail all the measures suggested by your Lordship, so as to bring them all to a decision before the Prince de Bénévent shall go to the Congress.

From what I learn here, I have reason to believe that the opinions in the legislative body, and particularly in the House of Peers, are very much against the abolition of the Slave trade; and that several ships are now fitting out in Nantes and Bordeaux, with the aid of British capital, to carry on the trade on the coast of Africa.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 25th Aug. 1814.

I enclose a letter from Mr. Dalrymple, the Commissary Gen., and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will have this gentleman knighted when his superior will be made a Baronet.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 26th Aug. 1814.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary has been instructed by the ministers of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to draw the attention of H. H. the Prince de Bénévent, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the existing state of the Slave trade, and to request His Highness to urge His Most Christian Majesty to take some steps to restrict that commerce by his subjects previous to the assembly of the Congress at Vienna.

His Majesty has concurred with the Prince Regent in declaring the Slave trade to be repugnant to the principles of national justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live; and, further, that it shall cease definitively on the part of France in 5 years.

Adverting to the Powers in Europe by whom the traffic in slaves is still carried on, there can be no doubt that the influence of His Majesty, as well as that of the Prince Regent, on the question in the approaching

Congress, will be much increased by His Majesty adopting some practical measures, which shall limit the commerce by his own subjects entirely to supply the necessities, the existence of which alone justifies its continuance even for a day after His Majesty's declaration of the injustice of the trade.

The undersigned has, therefore, been instructed to urge the Prince de Bénévent to the adoption of the following measures:

1st; To prevent altogether the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa between Cape Blanco and Cape Formoso.

Since the Abolition law, passed in England in the year 1807, and more particularly since the French colonies of Senegal and Goree fell by the events of the war into the hands of the British government, and the commercial treaty with Portugal, the Slave trade on the coast of Africa, between the points above mentioned, has been virtually annihilated, and has been supplanted by a legitimate commerce with the natives in the productions of the country. Great pains have been taken, and some progress has been made, in educating and civilizing the natives; and it would be quite inconsistent with His Majesty's declaration in the treaty of peace, and with the benevolent intentions which His Majesty has manifested upon every other occasion, if the evils and vices attendant on the Slave trade were again to be introduced into this partly reclaimed portion of the continent of Africa.

The undersigned, likewise, begs the Prince de Bénévent to observe, that, under the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, the latter Power is restrained from trading in slaves on any part of the coast of Africa, only when other Powers refrain from trading to the same; and it would be a total dereliction of the principle on which His Majesty acts, if he were to open the trade to his subjects on a part of the coast on which it has for some years entirely ceased, and thus were besides to open it to the unrestrained commerce of the Portuguese.

This measure is also a consequence of the Prince de Bénévent's note to Lord Castlereagh, of the 7th May last, inasmuch as to omit it would renew all the horrors of the Slave trade on points in which they have virtually ceased for some years; and, as the great supply of slaves has always been drawn from the coasts south of the Equator, the inconvenience of the traders cannot be of very great importance.

In order to avoid illicit trading on this part of the coast, it would be desirable that all vessels should be liable to be seized, found with slaves on board, at a certain distance from the coast to the north of Cape Formoso. Such a regulation will not be attended by any hardship to the traders for slaves on the coast south of the Line, as the course of the vessels to the West Indies, or the coast of America, is large to the westward, and does not require them to recross the Line till far advanced upon their voyage.

2dly; That the ships of war of both nations should, within the northern tropic, and as far to the westward as longitude 25° from Greenwich, have permission to visit the merchant ships of both, and to carry or send in for adjudication those found with slaves on board in contravention of the law of the state to which they should belong. It would be expedient to

arrange that the adjudication should take place in the Courts of Admiralty of the country to which the vessel seized should belong, and that the proceeds of the vessel which should be condemned should be divided between the captors and the state.

3dly ; The undersigned would likewise beg leave to suggest to His Highness the adoption of some measures to restrict the importation into the colonies to the numbers strictly necessary for the cultivation of the existing plantations.

This measure may be effected by licences ; and the undersigned begs His Highness to observe that it is inconsistent with the principles which His Majesty has declared in his treaty, to allow of the importation into his colonies of more slaves than are strictly necessary for their cultivation ; and that to limit the trade at the present moment to what is absolutely necessary for cultivation will enable His Majesty to put a definitive stop to it at the end of 5 years, with more ease and less loss and inconvenience to his subjects than they would feel if they were now to extend their trade in slaves to the whole number that they could procure on the coast of Africa.

These are the measures which the undersigned has received the directions of his Court to submit to the consideration of the Prince de Bénévnt, as those which, at the same time that they will give His Most Christian Majesty's subjects the advantages they are supposed to require for the cultivation of the colonies, will direct the course of their trade in the manner least hurtful to the interests of humanity, will limit it to the supply of their necessities, will prove to the world His Majesty's desire to co-operate with the Prince Regent in putting an end to this condemned traffic, and will give to His Majesty's interference great weight upon this question in the approaching Congress.

In the hope that they will meet His Majesty's approbation, the undersigned has the honor of assuring H. H. the Prince de Bénévnt of his high consideration.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 28th Aug. 1814.

I have very little to trouble you with from hence. Lord Castlereagh will doubtless acquaint you with the result of his communications with the King and M. de Talleyrand on the Congress, which is, I believe, perfectly satisfactory to him.

I have sent in the note on the Slave question. Affairs appear to be going on well here upon the whole. The army are certainly still very discontented ; and some of the adherents of the government have expressed an earnest desire to remove Buonaparte from the Island of Elba, which I suppose is to be attributed to their apprehensions of his communications with the disaffected here. The King did not say any thing to me on this subject, and I believe not to Lord Castlereagh ; but it has been mentioned to me by some of the persons about His Majesty.

The law on the liberty of the press has not yet passed the House of Peers, where it has been warmly opposed ; and it is not quite certain that it will be carried. The great opposition is to a declaration in the preamble, that the law is conformable to the constitution ; and I understand

that if that declaration is omitted the law will pass by a large majority : if it is retained, the issue of the question will be doubtful.

I heard this morning that there were serious disturbances in La Vendée, but not from very good authority.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 29th Aug. 1814.

Upon my arrival here I found that Sir C. Stuart had brought the Princesse Borghese's agents as low as they could come, and I have come into her house, having determined on the purchase from what passed on the subject in London.

The price agreed upon is 800,000 *francs* for the house and furniture complete, and 63,000 for the stable, which is a separate concern, and requires some repairs. The whole will come to about 870,000 *francs*; and, considering the size and situation of the house, the number of persons it will accommodate, and the manner in which it is furnished, the purchase is a remarkably cheap one.

I have not settled in what number of instalments the payments are to be made; but I understand there will be no objection to as many as we please, and I will make the number as great as possible.

I have a list of the furniture, which I propose to have verified by one of the gentlemen attached to the embassy, and then send it home to the office. I presume that government would be desirous of not having any addition made to the furniture, nor any alteration to the house, without the positive authority of the Sec. of State, nor any repair without previous estimate to be submitted to the Sec. of State as soon as possible.

I should certainly have willingly paid £2000 or 48,000 *francs* a year for this house if I could have hired it, and shall have no objection to have that sum stopped from my salary for it.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 29th Aug. 1814.

I wish you would consider and let me know whether I may charge, in any and what manner, the sum of 2000 dollars, which I paid ——— in the month of March last. He came to me with a passport from the ———, and a letter from your Lordship to introduce him to me as a person employed by ———; and some days after he told me that, in consequence of the distance and difficulty of communication with Bilbao, on which place his credit was, he found himself in want, and he wished me to let him have 2000 dollars, which I gave him. He has since been imprisoned by the French government. I certainly should not have given him the money if I had not imagined he was employed by ———. Perhaps, in strictness, I ought not to have given it to him under any circumstances, but I don't think that would have been approved of.

I leave it to you to decide upon the subject, and to let me know how I shall charge the money if I am to be paid.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 29th Aug. 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that there are now lying in the Garonne river at Bordeaux two ships, supposed, on good grounds, to be American;

one called the —, —, the other the —, which were taken when the army entered that place.

I beg your Lordship will observe that the fort of Blaye, which in some degree commands the passage from Bordeaux to the sea, was never in our possession; and that, when Lieut. Gen. Lord Dalhousie agreed with the French General to a convention for the suspension of hostilities, he did not insist upon the free navigation of the river. Under these circumstances, your Lordship will be the best judge whether instructions ought to be given to His Majesty's Ambassador to claim these ships from the French government.

I have also to inform your Lordship that, when Bordeaux fell into the hands of the army, there were found there quantities of tobacco, salt, colonial produce, and miscellaneous articles, which had been confiscated by the late government, all in the government stores; some being the property of government, and some the property of individuals, and pledged to the government for duties or loans, as stated hereafter. The whole has been made over to the present government, on the engagement of the Duc d'Angoulême, or of the Préfet, that the value either of the property itself, as in the case of the tobacco and of the confiscated goods, or of the duties, as in the case of the salt and colonial produce, or of the loan upon it, as in the case of the wine, should be paid when called for.

The value of the tobacco is £23,633. That of the confiscated goods is £1500.

The amount of the reduced duties on the salt is £21,590. The amount of the reduced duties on the colonial produce is £8257.

The amount of the loan due to government, for which the wine was held as security, is £48,982.

I beg your Lordship will take this subject into consideration, and have instructions sent to His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, if you think it proper that the money should be claimed from the French government.

A S. A. le Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, ce 31 Août, 1814.

Le Duc de Wellington présente ses hommages à S. A. le Prince de Bénévent, et lui envoie copie d'une lettre qu'il prie Son Altesse de lui procurer l'occasion de présenter à Sa Majesté, avec le médaillon de S. A. R. le Prince Régent, dont il est fait mention dans sa lettre.

To the Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers.

Paris, 31st Aug. 1814.

Your letter of the 7th followed me to Bruxelles, and thence here; and I am very much obliged to you for the perusal of the paper which you enclosed. The contents are, however, more fit for the discussion of the Congress than for this government; which, however well disposed to go hand in hand with us in getting rid of the traffic in slaves, is necessarily obliged to attend to the prejudices of its own subjects.

The truth is, there is no general knowledge, and therefore no general opinion, in France upon the Slave trade. Those who know any thing upon the subject are proprietors of estates in the West Indies, or slave traders, ship owners, or trading politicians; and the opinions of all these are strongly in favor of the continuance of the trade; and the efforts of

Great Britain to put an end to it are not attributed to good motives, but to commercial jealousy, and a desire to keep the monopoly of colonial produce in our own hands. The King therefore feels, and very justly, in my opinion, that he must proceed with caution. He is determined to perform his engagement, but he will not commit himself with his own subjects.

I think that I have prevailed upon them to go now as far as we can practically, as relates to the coast of Africa: that is to say, I hope that I shall have, in a day or two, a note and copies of positive orders to prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. The difficulty and delay consist in the desire we have to secure this prohibition by the employment of our ships of war to execute it; which proposition is now under discussion.

What is wanting here is the support of some public opinion to the measure which it is wished to carry; upon which point I have seen Mr. Clarkson, who appears to me to have been principally instrumental in creating that which exists in England.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévnt.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the 31st Aug.; but I am much concerned that I cannot find among Sir C. Stuart's papers your Highness' note of the 2d June, of which I request your Highness to let me have a copy.

Neither can I find any directions from the Prince Regent's government upon the subject of the captures made by the army at Bordeaux on the 12th March; but I wrote for orders upon that subject by the last courier, which I may expect immediately. Till those orders shall arrive, it is impossible for me to enter into explanations with your Highness upon this subject as the British Ambassador.

As the Commander in Chief of the army, however, which made those captures, and being the person who gave the directions for the release of the vessels, being private property, with the exception of the American vessels, I beg to inform your Highness that in making those captures I exercised a customary and justifiable right of war; and that in releasing the ships which were private property I considered that I did an act of indulgence and kindness towards the inhabitants of Bordeaux; and that in retaining what was the property of the Crown I considered that I did what was just towards the army which I commanded, to whom that property was likely to be made over; nay more, that His Most Christian Majesty himself, considering all that had occurred at Bordeaux, would be the first to approve of what I had done. There are no persons better acquainted with all these transactions than H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême and the late Préfet, M. Lainé, to whom I beg to refer your Highness till I shall be enabled to address your Highness officially upon them by the directions of my government.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1814.

I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the note which I sent to the French minister on the subject of the Slave trade.

I have not yet received an answer to this note; but the Prince de Bénévent told me the day before yesterday that the King was determined to restrain the trade of his subjects on the coast of Africa north of the Line; and that the measures which I had proposed were under the consideration of the Marine department.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from the Prince de Bénévent on the subject of the captures made by the army at Bordeaux, and the copy of a letter upon the subject which I have written to the Prince de Bénévent this day.

I made a report to the Earl Bathurst by the last courier on the subject of these captures; upon which I conclude that I shall receive orders at an early period.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1814.

In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the 19th Aug., I spoke to the Prince de Bénévent regarding the commerce of the two nations. He concurs entirely with the British government that it is most desirable to alter the system which now exists; but he wishes to delay to take any measures upon the subject till the session of the houses of the legislature shall be concluded. The measure which he prefers is the establishment of a tariff, to be altered occasionally, as circumstances may render it necessary.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 2d Sept. 1814.

I take the opportunity of a courier passing from Genoa to inform you that Mr. Clarkson told me this morning that he had understood from some of the persons connected with the government that, if the British government would give such a proof of their disinterestedness in desiring the abolition of the Slave trade as to sacrifice a colony in the West Indies as a compensation to France for what she might gain by the Slave trade in the next 5 years, the government would consent to the immediate abolition.

I acknowledge that I don't believe that the government entertains such a notion, as I believe both the King and M. de Talleyrand are sincere in what they have said to me and to Lord Castlereagh; and that this language, if it has been held at all, has been without any authority from them; although it is true that the sacrifice of a colony would prove that Great Britain is in earnest, and that we have no feeling of commercial jealousy mixed up with our feelings of humanity. I will endeavor to discover, however, what the truth is; and in the mean time I wish your Lordship to let me know what you feel about sacrificing a colony for the object of immediate abolition by France. I confess that, considering how we came by the colony of St. Lucia, I can't believe that the King or M. de Talleyrand has a notion of demanding a colony from us for their Slave trade for the next 5 years.

The government were beat yesterday in the House of Peers, by a majority of 76 against 55, on the preamble of the law on the liberty of the

press. The majority contended that the law, although necessary, was an infringement of the constitution, and that the preamble did not declare the truth. On one of the clauses the government had a majority of one, 66 against 65. It is expected that the financial scheme will be thrown out of the Lower House.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 2d Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from Madame —, widow of the late Comte Gabriel —, who was killed in St. Domingo; and I beg to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, her request to have the pension of an officer's widow continued to her.

To Lieut. Gen. the Hon. C. Colville.

Paris, 4th Sept. 1814.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Baron Marchand, containing a complaint of injury done to the property of M. Martin Chegaray by the troops under your command since the peace; and I beg you to peruse these papers, and to let me know what you think of this complaint.

Au Gén. Baron Marchand.

Paris, ce 4 Sept. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 31 Août, que je compte envoyer à M. le Général Colville, qui a commandé les troupes campées près de Bayonne depuis le mois d'Avril.

Il ne me paraît pas nécessaire de répondre aux accusations calomnieuses et inconvenantes de M. Martin Chegaray. Je désire savoir seulement si le domaine appelé le château de Bellaye n'avait pas été occupé par l'armée Française avant le mois de Février; si M. Martin Chegaray l'habitait quand il est venu à être occupé par l'armée Anglaise; quelle preuve il peut donner que les dégâts qui y ont été faits sont justement évalués à 80,000 francs; quelle preuve il peut donner que les dégâts dont il se plaint, et qu'il évalue à 80,000 francs, ont été faits par l'armée alliée depuis la signature de la paix.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 4th Sept. 1814.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Britannic Majesty begs to call the attention of H. H. the Prince de Bénévent to the enclosed statements which he has received of the fitting out, the arming, manning, provisioning, and providing with papers, of American privateers, in the ports of France; and the consequences which have resulted to the British trade in the Channel.

It is obvious that the conduct of which these papers give the reports deprives the ports of France of all character of neutrality; and that the orders which H. H. the Prince de Bénévent stated in His Highness' note of the 20th May had been given by His Majesty, any more than those referred to in His Highness' note of the 15th June, have not been obeyed in the ports of Cherbourg, Morlaix, and L'Orient.

The undersigned is confident that it is only necessary to draw His Highness' attention to these facts to induce him to take measures to en-

sure an obedience to His Majesty's orders in future; and he begs leave to repeat to His Highness the assurances of his high consideration.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 4th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a claim for payment for a house burnt by the British troops near Bordeaux, which I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's attention. This accident happened since the signature of the treaty of peace.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 4th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor of enclosing a letter from His Most Christian Majesty to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Slave trade, with a copy of it which I received last night from the Prince de Bénévvent.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 8th Sept. 1814.

I transmit for your Lordship's consideration the enclosed letter from Col. Sir J. Dalrymple, being in reply to a letter addressed to him by Sir C. Stuart, on the subject of the barrack furniture taken at Genoa on the capture of that place by the British troops; and I beg to have directions from your Lordship on this subject, and to be informed whether the British government will give up the bedding in question, or will give compensation for it, or whether they will decline to give it up and to give compensation for it.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 8th Sept. 1814.

Nothing of any importance or deserving your Lordship's attention has occurred here lately. There was a majority against the preamble of the law for the regulation of the press in the House of Peers in the course of last week; but the law, with that and some other amendments, was carried by a considerable majority in the House of Peers on Saturday. The opposition to this measure was principally among the Marshals and others *recently* in the service of Buonaparte.

The Budget has likewise passed the Chamber of Deputies of the Departments with trifling amendments.

The fleet of transports, &c., has sailed for Martinique and Guadeloupe, having on board the Deputy Governor and some of the troops for the garrison of the islands. Another is expected to sail with the Governor of those islands about the middle of the month.

The Minister of Marine, Malouet, died the night before last. His continued illness has hitherto entirely prevented the conclusion of all the business with which I have been charged by His Majesty's government; and I have not been able to get any answer to the note which I presented on my arrival, on the subject of the Slave trade, or to the complaints which I have made on the countenance given in the ports of France to American privateers; or to other notes of Sir C. Stuart's, relating to the same subject and to other matters of naval and commercial detail. The Prince de Bénévvent assures me that the principal object of my note in regard to the Slave trade, viz., to *exclude* from the trade of His Most Christian Majesty's subjects the coast of Africa, north of Cape Formoso,

is agreed upon; and that he waits only for the Report from the Minister of Marine to give me a full and decisive answer on all the points to which my note relates.

He quits Paris for Vienna on Monday; and I will not fail to urge him on every opportunity to give me this answer before he sets out. I have not yet heard who is to be the Minister of Marine.

The King yesterday delivered their standards to the National Guards of Paris, which were consecrated by the Archbishop of Rheims, on an altar erected in the Champ de Mars. His Majesty was received with acclamations and enthusiastic applause both by the people and troops; and I entertain no doubt, from all that I hear, that his government is becoming daily more popular. It does not appear to me, however, that the Administration act upon the principle of united counsels and interests; the want of which is the cause of great delay and inconvenience, and, in some instances, inconsistency in the measures of the government.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 8th Sept. 1814.

Although Sir H. Wellesley in his recent dispatches states that the Duque de San Carlos had informed him that the King of Spain would have no objection to allow the whole of his treaty with Great Britain to be communicated to the King of France, I understand that the secret article is to be altered to a separate one; and that I am not to make any communication on the subject till I shall hear further from Madrid.

The Prince de Bénévent spoke to me again last night upon the conduct of the King of Spain regarding the Spanish emigrants; and he informed me that the King intended to instruct the Prince de Laval to abstain from any communications with the Spanish government, excepting those of kindness and civility to the King and his family.

It appears that the destruction of the bridge of Irun by the Spaniards, which had been constructed by Buonaparte, very much against the inclination of the Spanish government, although he forced them to pay half the expense, has occasioned some unpleasant feelings here.

I repeated to the Prince de Bénévent your Lordship's language, that the wish of the British government was, that the best understanding should prevail between the Kings of France and Spain; and that all that was objected to was that any hostile alliance should be entered into of the nature of the family compact, which should necessarily connect the two countries in case either should be involved in war.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 9th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Highness that I have received the directions of the Prince Regent to bring under your Highness' consideration the following circumstances attending the captures made by the allied forces at Bordeaux and in the Garonne, and to make certain propositions, which follow hereafter, for the consideration of His Most Christian Majesty.

When the allied troops entered Bordeaux on the 12th March, 1814, there were in the Garonne several vessels, as well of war as belonging to merchants; and in the government stores quantities of tobacco, the pro-

perty of the late government; of miscellaneous articles confiscated, likewise the property of the late government; of salt and colonial produce, the property of individuals, but held by the late government as a security for the payment of duties; and of wine, the property of individuals, but held by the late government as a security for the payment of certain sums due by the proprietors to government. All these vessels and goods were taken possession of by the Commander in Chief of the allied army as a right of war.

In regard to the vessels, as well of war belonging to government, as merchant vessels belonging to individuals, the Commander in Chief of the army thought proper to make use of the authority vested in him to give directions in the month of June last that the whole should be restored, the vessels of war to the officers of government, and the merchant vessels to their owners, with the exception of 2 American vessels, the — and the —, which still remain in the possession of the agents of the captors.

In regard to the goods, the Commander in Chief of the army, having thought proper, in consequence of the political state of affairs at Bordeaux at the period of the arrival there of the allied troops, to make over that city and its dependencies to the government of H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême, he likewise made over to M. Lainé, the Préfet appointed by His Royal Highness, the charge of the tobacco, miscellaneous articles, salt, colonial produce, and wine in the public stores, on the condition that the property of government in those several articles should be forthcoming for the use of the allied army when called for.

It was subsequently agreed between His Royal Highness and the Commander in Chief, that the salt and colonial produce should be allowed to be taken out of the stores by the proprietors of those articles, on condition of their paying the reduced duties fixed by the Provisional government of France, in their proclamation of the 24th April, to be levied on those articles respectively, instead of the duties laid on by the former government; the amount of which reduced duties was to be forthcoming for the benefit of the captors when called for.

Notwithstanding the undoubted right of the captors to the whole of this property, which they would have sold for their benefit at the moment of their entry into Bordeaux, if it had not been for the attention which the Commander in Chief thought it proper to pay to the situation of H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême; and notwithstanding the engagements on the part of H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême, the actual Préfet refuses to give over any part of this property to the agents appointed to take charge of it on the part of the Commander in Chief of the allied army for the benefit of the captors.

I have, therefore, received the directions of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to request your Highness to apply to His Majesty that the American ships, — and —, captured by the allied army in March last, may be allowed to depart from the Garonne to the place to which the captors may think proper to take them; and that His Majesty will be pleased to give directions to the Préfet at Bordeaux to pay to the agent appointed by the Commander in Chief of the allied army the sum of £23,633 ster-

ling, being the value of the tobacco taken in the government stores on the 12th March; £1500 sterling, being the value of the confiscated goods taken in the same stores at the same period; £21,590 sterling, being the amount of the reduced duties on the salt taken in the same; £8257 sterling, being the amount of the reduced duties of the articles of colonial produce taken in the same; and £48,982 sterling, being the amount of the debts due to the late government, for which the wine taken in the public stores on the 12th March was the security.

Although I am instructed to lay claim to these vessels and sums of money on the part of H. R. H. the Prince Regent, I have to inform your Highness that it is the intention of His Royal Highness, according to the custom of His Majesty's service, to give this property to the allied army.

To the Earl of Eldon.

Paris, 10th Sept. 1814.

I forward some letters which I have received, regarding an application which has been made to your Lordship in favor of Mr. —.

I know nothing of this gentleman, but I know that his brother in law, Sir R. Fletcher, who was killed at the siege of San Sebastian, was a most faithful, gallant, and successful servant of the public. Lord Liverpool has, at my request, provided for his family; but I could not avoid to send your Lordship the enclosed, that, in case Mr. — should be otherwise deserving of your favor, you might see that he was connected with an officer whose services deserved every consideration.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 11th Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the 10th inst., regarding the Duchy of Bouillon, respecting which it appears that your Highness entertains some doubts to what territory that Duchy belongs; and that, before the French authorities should be withdrawn from Bouillon and its dependencies, it is expedient that the Commissioners appointed to fix the boundaries of the frontier should have finished their labors.

It appears to be intended, by the 3d article of the treaty of peace, that the ancient frontiers of France should be re-established as they existed on the 1st Jan. 1792; extending from the North Sea between Dunkirk and Nieuport, to the Mediterranean between Cannes and Nice, with the following modifications:

'1. In the department of Jemappes, the cantons of Dour, Merbes le Château, Beaumont, and Chimay, to belong to France; where the line of demarcation comes in contact with the canton of Dour, it shall pass between that canton and those of Boussu and Paturage; and likewise farther on it shall pass between the canton of Merbes le Château and those of Bincin and Thuin.'

There is nothing in this modification of the old frontier which affects in any manner the Duchy of Bouillon.

'2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the cantons of Walcourt, Florenne, Beauraing, and Gedinne shall belong to France; where the demarcation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which

separates the said cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.'

The only mode in which the Duchy of Bouillon is affected by this modification of the general line of the frontier is, by the transfer to France of certain communes in the Hierg, and in the canton of Gedinne, which, although forming part of the Duchy, were always detached from it, and enclosed heretofore, the former in the principality of Liège, the latter in the Duchy of Luxembourg. There can be no doubt that the ancient frontier of France did not include the Duchy of Bouillon; and it appears that the frontier of the Duchy is not affected by the new modification of the French frontier fixed by the treaty. Much less does the town of Bouillon fall under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty; and, this being clearly the case, I cannot avoid requesting your Highness to urge His Majesty to withdraw his authorities from the Duchy (with the exception of those districts above referred to, included and within the new line of demarcation of the frontier), and particularly from the town of Bouillon.

This measure will be entirely consistent with those principles of moderation and justice of which His Majesty has set so signal and beneficial an example to the world since his restoration to his throne.

I would likewise beg your Highness to observe that, the Duchy of Bouillon being one of the states bordering on France, it will be impossible for the Duke to name a Commissary to fix the limits under the 8th number of the 3d article of the treaty of peace, till he shall be put in possession of his capital and his territories.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 11th Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Highness' letter of the 9th inst., in which you have enclosed the copy of one which you had written to Sir C. Stuart on the 2d June, on the subject of the sequestration, by the authority of the Commander in Chief of the allied army, of certain property at Bordeaux.

Your Highness' letter of the 2d June to Sir C. Stuart was written under a misapprehension of the circumstances which had occurred, and a remedy was applied shortly afterwards to the particular object of complaint in that letter, by the authority of the Commander in Chief; certainly without a knowledge of the existence of any such letter.

I think it proper, however, to trouble your Highness with a few observations on your letter of the 9th Sept.; although I have so lately as the 9th inst. addressed you on the same subject by order of the Prince Regent.

Your Highness is mistaken regarding the mode in which the British troops entered Bordeaux. There had been in that town a considerable division of French cavalry and infantry, against which a *corps d'armée*, under the command of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, was detached. In point of fact, there was an affair of cavalry close to the town on either the day of, or on the day immediately previous to, the entry of the allied troops into the town; and the French troops retired only on account of the superiority of the force sent against them.

Immediately on the arrival of the allied troops, the inhabitants hoisted the white flag, and appeared in the white cockade; and the government of the town and district was, by the previous instruction of the Commander in Chief, made over to H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême. But although the objects of the war had ceased to exist as far as regarded the town of Bordeaux, the war itself had not ceased. The distinction between the state in which the Allies were at Bordeaux on, and subsequent to, the 12th March, and a state of peace, will be clear enough to your Highness, if you will advert to the circumstances which occurred here afterwards in the months of April and May; in which your Highness took so distinguished a part.

Before the government of Bordeaux could pass to H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême it must have passed through the hands of the Commander in Chief of the allied armies, who kept possession as a right of war of that property usually considered as a right of war, which had thus fallen into his hands.

I beg your Highness to observe that the right of war which thus accrued to the Commander in Chief of the allied army, was of the same description as those rights which have accrued to His Majesty between the period of his happy restoration and the treaty of peace; and as some even since the treaty of peace.

That part of the property which was sequestered as a right of war, belonging to individuals, was afterwards restored to them by the authority of the Commander in Chief, very probably for the reasons so honorable to the inhabitants of Bordeaux, urged by your Highness; and the public property of the government was delivered over to the officers appointed by the Duc d'Angoulême, but on the condition that it should be forthcoming for the use of the army.

The property which thus remained under sequestration, although in the possession of the officers of the Duc d'Angoulême's government, consisted:

1st; Of certain tobacco, the property of government, and certain articles of merchandise which had been confiscated.

2dly; Of certain quantities of salt, and of colonial produce, kept in the government stores as security for the payment of the government duties.

3dly; Of certain quantities of wine, likewise kept in the government stores as a security for the repayment by the individual proprietors of certain loans of money made to them by the late French government.

In regard to the claim of the allied army upon all these articles, which your Highness will observe is confined to the amount belonging to the late French government, and, in respect to the salt and colonial produce, is reduced from that amount to the amount of the duties as fixed by the Provisional government of France, it is perhaps sufficient to remind your Highness of the engagement and understanding between the Duc d'Angoulême and the Commander in Chief.

On the day the allied army entered Bordeaux, all the moveable property belonging to the late French government became theirs as a right of war; and the Commander in Chief would have been equally justified

in directing the sale of the tobacco and confiscated goods, and of so much of the salt and colonial produce, and of the wine, as should have satisfied the claim of the late French government upon those articles respectively, as he was in directing the consumption or sale of the various magazines of forage and corn belonging to the late French government, which fell into his hands at Bordeaux and elsewhere. That he did not do so is to be attributed to the same motives which guided his conduct upon other occasions; but when it was clearly understood between the Duc d'Angoulême and him that the rights of war attached to all those articles to the amount of the property which the late French government had in them respectively, advantage cannot now be fairly taken of his forbearance, and it cannot now be argued with justice, that to claim the amount of the interest of the late French government in these several articles, a claim which it will be observed has never for a moment been abandoned, is tantamount to the assertion of the rights of war during a period of peace.

This property belonging, as I believe, justly to the allied army, is in the power of His Most Christian Majesty from a particular chain of circumstances, of which the forbearance of the Commander in Chief, and his desire to conciliate all parties, form the principal features. No individual has any interest in it, and it rests with His Majesty to determine what shall be done with it.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letters of the and of the 8th Sept., and I am very much obliged to you for the information the paper contains which you enclosed in the former. The books sent with the letter shall be sent to Baron Humboldt.

I shall take an early opportunity of returning the papers which you intrusted to me on my departure from London. I have derived a good deal of information from the books and papers given me by Mr. Clarkson and yourself, from which I hope I have derived some advantage in urging the cause in which you are interested.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that I have communicated to the French government the copy of the treaty of the 6th July, between the Prince Regent and the King of Spain, transmitted in your letter of the 2d inst. The French minister, the Prince de Bénévent, expressed a desire that I should inform you of the King of France's wish that the treaty should not be made public. I told him I should apprise you of this wish; and I beg you will communicate it to the Spanish government.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 7th, regarding a cession of some kind or other, in order to obtain the immediate abolition of the Slave trade. I have inquired upon the subject, and have not found any such idea here, and so I told Mr. Clarkson yesterday; but as I find Talleyrand's

name mentioned, I shall see him to-night, and will talk to him on the subject.

I did not tell Mr. Clarkson that it was a question of national vanity. It is one of profit; and those interested in carrying on the trade, who are the only persons who have any information on the subject, with very few exceptions, operate upon the national vanity by representing the question, not only as one purely English, but as one of English profit and monopoly.

Money might do a great deal with this class of persons; certainly more than the island of Trinidad; and I concur entirely in opinion with your Lordship, on the impolicy of offering to make any territorial cession, with a view to obtain this object, which you should not be quite sure would be accepted.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 9th by Mr. Kilbee, and I will take care that our messengers shall use the way bill you have sent.

I now send to Munich my letter for Lord Castlereagh, to meet yours at that place, which, I understand, go there once a week. It would be very convenient if your messenger for Vienna was to pass through Paris, and I could know on what day he would pass, or, at all events, that I should know on what day you dispatch him from London, in order that I may know on what day to dispatch mine from hence to meet him at Munich.

We have not yet concluded the purchase of the house, as there is some difficulty on the part of the Princess's agents about the periods of payments. I don't propose, however, to relax upon this point. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know upon whom I shall draw for the money for the purchase.

To H. H. the Prince de Bénévent.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose to your Highness the petition of a British subject, named ———, who appears to be detained at St. Malo very unjustifiably.

I request your Highness will cause inquiry to be made into the facts, and will give such orders upon the subject as may appear to your Highness to be just.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

Having received from Madrid, on the 9th inst., the copy of the treaty of alliance with the King of Spain, with the secret article altered to a separate article, I communicated it to ——— that night, and explained to him that the treaty had been the natural consequence of the events of the war, had first been proposed to the Prince Regent by the government of the Cortes, and had afterwards been adopted by the King shortly after his arrival at Madrid; that the Prince Regent's government had, immediately upon seeing the treaty, expressed a desire to be relieved

from the secret article, as their wish was to communicate the whole treaty to the King of France; and that, although your Lordship had taken the opportunity of the audience with which His Majesty had honored you on your recent passage through Paris to explain to His Majesty, and likewise to ———, your sentiments on the family compact, you had felt much concern in not being then at liberty to state fully to His Majesty what had passed, and had directed me to take the opportunity which would offer when the treaty should be altered to inform His Majesty of all the circumstances.

After reading the treaty, ——— said that they would prefer that it should not be made public, and he expressed a wish that I should write to Madrid and to England on that subject. He then repeated to me what he had said before, that the King had entertained no intention of renewing the family compact, or of forming any alliance whatever till after the conclusion of the discussions of the Congress at Vienna. I saw him again on the following night, and, in answer to a question which I asked him, he told me that he had communicated the treaty to the King; but I could not learn from him what were the King's sentiments upon it. He mentioned, however, that he had been told that the fact that such a treaty had been concluded was already in the newspapers.

I spoke to ——— upon the subject yesterday; and, although he did not say any thing about the King's sentiments, it is very obvious that the treaty had occasioned a good deal of uneasiness. In the course of the conversation he said that he was convinced that the conduct of the ———, in the latter days of his stay at Paris, and the uncertainty regarding the permanence of peace which that conduct had occasioned, were the cause, not only of the treaty with the King of Spain, but of the preference which the British government were disposed to show to ——— and ——— politics. I took that opportunity of repeating to him the detail of the mode in which the treaty with Spain had originated, and of the particular object of the only important article it contained; and I told him that the British government would not have done their duty by their own country if they had not availed themselves of an opportunity of removing the danger of the renewal of the family compact, even though their implicit confidence in the friendly intentions of the King could not be increased. He then told me that, in the opinion of the King, the family compact was not advantageous to France, and that it would not have been renewed during the King's lifetime; and that it was His Majesty's object to preserve the peace of the world by a good understanding with the British government.

——— likewise mentioned that the King would prefer that the treaty should not be made public; and I propose to write upon the subject to Sir H. Wellesley.

If an opportunity should offer of conversing with the King upon the subject, I will avail myself of it; but as I have adopted two modes of making him acquainted with the objects and conduct of the British government in concluding this treaty, and as His Majesty is certainly not pleased upon the occasion, I think it better that I should not ask to see him.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

— will, I believe, carry this letter to you, and I just beg leave to mention of him, that I know he has no instructions, and I believe he has no powers to attend the Congress. Your knowledge of this fact may facilitate your forming the commission of Congress without him. His objects are — and the boundary with the — in South America. I told him that the latter was a very good subject for discussion at the time of negotiating the treaty of peace, but that the Congress was to settle all kinds of questions among the Allies themselves, and particularly not those which each Power might have with France.

He told me, in regard to —, that he knew that — had no power to cede that territory, and he wished me to write to my brother upon that subject. Kilbee is here, and I will desire him to speak to my brother about it. But I doubt that the Spanish government will give a previous instruction to — to make any cession, even though they should get what they want, or compensation for it.

I enclose you the copy of a curious letter from Mr. Clarkson about the Slave trade, and I send you some books he has left for you. You will hear from Lord Liverpool of the proposal to cede an island, in order to procure immediate abolition; and I send you the copy of my letter to Lord Liverpool on that subject. I will write to you again to-morrow, after I shall have seen Talleyrand upon it this night.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Prince de Bénévnt sets out for Vienna either to-morrow night or the next morning.

I have not yet been able to obtain from His Highness any written answer to my note of the 26th ult., regarding the Slave trade, which His Highness tells me is to be attributed to the long illness and death of M. Malouet, the Minister of Marine, to whose department he was necessarily obliged to refer the propositions which I had made, the substance of which he assures me will be adopted.

M. Ferrand, who is at the head of the Post office, has been appointed to take charge of the Marine department for the present.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a note which I have received from the Prince de Bénévnt, in answer to one from Sir C. Stuart, laying claim to certain jewels taken from the Baron Kolli, when he was arrested by order of the late French government.

Adverting to the manner in which that person was employed in France at the time he was arrested, I don't see upon what ground the property found upon him can be claimed; and I wish to be made acquainted with your Lordship's sentiments upon this point.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 13th Sept. 1814.

I spoke last night to M. de Talleyrand regarding the supposed inclination of the French government to agree to an immediate abolition of the Slave trade if Great Britain would make some concession to obtain it;

and I told him fairly that the notion that such an inclination existed was founded on a conversation which he had had with Lord Holland while his Lordship was here. He replied that no such inclination existed, and that both the King and he had explained themselves fully on the subject to Lord Castlereagh and myself; that the King was determined to fulfil his engagements, and in the mean time to restrict the trade of his subjects, as far as possible, on those parts of the coast of Africa which we had pointed out, and to co-operate, by every means in his power, in Congress and elsewhere, with the British government, to put an end to the trade altogether.

In regard to the conversation he had had with Lord Holland, the Prince de Bénévent said that it was of a very desultory description; and that, as well as he recollected, what he intended to express was, that it would have been more easy at the period of the negotiation of the treaty of peace to obtain the immediate abolition by a concession made for that object, than it was at the present moment, when preparations had been made to carry on the trade.

In the course of the conversation, finding that no inclination existed to abolish the trade immediately, I did not think it necessary or proper to describe what concession the British government were disposed to make, any farther than as one to compensate the persons interested in carrying on the Slave trade for the losses they might be supposed to incur by its immediate abolition.

P.S. I send Lord Castlereagh a copy of this letter. Mr. Clarkson is gone, but it would probably be worth while to let him know how the matter stands.

To J. M. Brackenbury, Esq.

Paris, 14th Sept. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from the Prince de Bénévent, regarding the importations at Bordeaux by British merchants, under the tariff published by the Duc d'Angoulême.

Since the receipt of that letter I have received yours of the 8th; and I will endeavor to prevail upon the French government to extend the benefits of the arrangements under the Prince de Bénévent's letter of the 5th July to importations in vessels foreign built; though I can perceive very sufficient reasons why this concession should not be made.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 15th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 8th and 9th; and I am very much obliged to you for your book, which I had already read, and for Mr. Stephen's project of a treaty, which, before I had received your letter of the 9th, I had perceived was not intended for the object which you supposed when you wrote on the 8th.

You do me justice in believing that I will pursue, with all the zeal of which I am capable, the object of the abolition of the Slave trade by France. I really believe that the King and his principal Minister are sincere in their professions to us, and in their intentions to perform their engagement to abolish the trade entirely in 5 years, and in the mean time to prevent the trade on the northern coast of Africa, and to restrict

it generally by the subjects of France as much as possible. I have not yet, however, received an answer in writing to the note I gave in about three weeks ago upon these subjects, which I am assured is to be attributed to the severe illness and death of the Minister of Marine, to whose department what I proposed had been necessarily referred.

I regret this delay the more, as M. de Talleyrand, with whom Lord Castlereagh and I had talked over all the propositions in my note, and who had discussed them with the King, is going to the Congress at Vienna.

I don't think that there is the smallest prospect at present of prevailing upon the French government to abolish the trade entirely within the period of 5 years. The King told me that he could no more attempt to force the inclinations of his people upon this subject than the King of England could the inclinations of his.

There are but few persons now in France who have turned their attention to the Slave trade, and those few are proprietors in the colonies or speculators in the trade, and interested in carrying it on. I am sorry to say that there is a very large interest of the former in the House of Peers; and it is not easy to believe what an influence the proprietors of St. Domingo have on all the measures of the government. The proposition to abolish the Slave trade is foolishly enough connected with other recollections of the revolutionary days of 1789 and 1790, and is generally unpopular. It is not believed that we are in earnest about it, or have abolished the trade on the score of its inhumanity. It is thought to have been a commercial speculation, and by some to have been occasioned by the continental system; and that, having abolished the trade ourselves, with a view to prevent the undue increase of colonial produce in our stores, of which we could not dispose, we now want to prevent other nations from cultivating their colonies to the utmost of their power.

These impressions can be overcome only by time and perseverance; but till they are overcome, I acknowledge that I don't think the King has the power to do more than prevent the trade of his subjects on that part of the coast from which we have expelled it.

Mr. Clarkson informed me of the notion that, in consideration of a cession made for that purpose, the French government might be induced to abolish the trade immediately, and I wrote that same evening to Lord Liverpool to inform him of this notion, and to know what government would do. In the mean time I made inquiries, but could not find that any such notion was entertained by the government or those immediately about them. As soon as Lord Liverpool's answer arrived, permitting me to make very liberal offers to obtain this concession, I spoke to M. de Talleyrand upon the subject, from whose conversations with Lord Holland I found that this notion had originated. He told me that they were very desultory conversations; and that, as well as he recollected, he told Lord Holland that a concession made at the period of the treaty of peace would have been more likely to procure the immediate abolition by France than one made now. He said that no inclination existed to abolish immediately on any ground; that both the King and he had explained themselves fully to Lord Castlereagh and myself upon the subject; that the King

was determined to perform his engagements, and in the mean time to restrict the trade of his subjects on those parts of the coast which we had pointed out, as far as possible; and to co-operate by every means in his power, in Congress and elsewhere, with the British government, to put an end to the trade altogether.

This conversation has tended to confirm the opinion I had before formed, that the King and his Minister are in earnest, that the difficulties are real, and that we must overcome them by endeavoring to create a public opinion in France upon this question, as has been done in England. We have already taken some steps on this point, and I will not lose sight of it.

In regard to Mr. Stephen's draught of a treaty, I have not yet had time fully to consider of it. I must first get a clear acknowledgment of the principle of this treaty in an official note, which I have not yet obtained, and I will then work upon the details. If I were to begin with the details, such are the suspicions in the offices here of our views, and the difficulties thrown in our way upon every point, that I should fail entirely.

I have written you a long answer to your letters, but I hope that you will excuse the trouble I give you, in consideration of the interest of the subject.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 15th Sept. 1814.

Mr. Wilberforce has written me two letters upon the state of the question of the Slave trade with the French government, to which I have this day written him an answer, in which I have explained to him how the case really stood respecting the notion entertained that France would abolish immediately, if some cession were made by Great Britain in order to obtain that object. I hope that this letter will produce some effect.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Sept. 1814.

The Prince de Bénévent, who was the day before yesterday created Prince de Talleyrand, set out this morning at 8 o'clock for Vienna. M. de Jaucourt has the charge of the Foreign department in his absence; and I understand that M. Ferrand is to remain permanently at the head of the Marine department; that the Minister of Police, M. Beugnot, is to be removed to the Post office; and that a M. d'André, who has been for some time residing in Polish Galicia, is to be the Minister of the Police.

It is reported that Marshal Ney proposes, in the approaching discussion on the system of finance in the House of Peers, to inquire the reason that no provision has been made for paying the pension of six millions of *livres* agreed to be paid to the Emperor Napoleon and his family.

There is no doubt of the continued discontent of the military, and particularly of ——— and ———.

To Caleb Barnes, Esq.

Paris, 16th Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 29th Aug., in which you have enclosed an address from a meeting of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the county of Meath, to myself.

I beg that you will do me the favor to assure them that I am highly sensible of the kindness of their recollection of me, and of the value of their good opinion; and that I have received with gratitude this mark of their favor, for which I beg they will accept my best thanks.

I am much obliged to you, Sir, likewise, for the civil expressions which you have used in forwarding the address of this meeting of the county over which you preside.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 18th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose to your Excellency a letter which I have received from a gentleman at Marseilles, giving an account of the detention there of two of His Britannic Majesty's subjects, for a breach of the quarantine laws, whom, as it appears that the men were not aware of the crime they were committing, I beg leave to recommend to His Majesty's clemency.

To E. Cooke, Esq.

Paris, 20th Sept. 1814.

I send you a box containing papers from Italy, &c., and a letter from Brazil. The information in the latter is important. The Spaniards have lost for ever their settlements in the Rio de la Plata, and the Portuguese settlements in Brazil are not very safe.

In regard to Napoleon's views in Italy, I hear the same speculations here. The government people say that his views are encouraged by the Emperor's finding that he cannot govern his Italian provinces so as to get much from them. These views are speculated upon by the discontented and the numerous without means of livelihood here; and, whether seriously entertained by Napoleon or not, I make no doubt they are a subject of conversation among his adherents in Italy and Elba.

Matters are going on well here. The King yesterday delivered their colors to ten regiments of infantry and six regiments of cavalry in the Champ de Mars. The business went off remarkably well, and there was a good appearance of loyalty among the officers and soldiers. This day the House of Peers passed unanimously a vote for paying the debts incurred by the King while out of France.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I enclose a copy of my note to the French government on the Slave trade, to which, however, I have as yet received no answer in writing, although I am told that what I have proposed will be done.

I omitted to tell you that I concurred entirely in your commercial arrangement, which I think excellent. I have said so to Lord Liverpool. I have fresh proofs every day of the disagreeable sensations here upon our treaty with Spain.

Things are going on well here. The law on Finance yesterday passed the House of Peers, with an opposing minority of only 4; and there was an unanimous vote of the same house to pay the King's debts contracted abroad. The consecration of the colors given to the troops of the line the day before yesterday likewise went off remarkably well.

Events in Spain appear to make a great impression, and particularly the fall of Monte Video.

I have nothing new from Vienna. It is said that Murat proposes to go there.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 15th, and am much obliged to you for the information it contains, of which I will make use when I may think it will be of service.

A good deal of effect appears to have been produced on the opinions of this changeable people, by a report by a Gen. Desfourneaux on St. Domingo. I don't think the King entertains any intention of conquering St. Domingo, or of importing slaves to that colony. He has sent there for information; and, as far as I can judge, he will do nothing till he shall receive it.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have received a letter from a gentleman who arrived at Havre in the packet on the 14th inst. from England, in which he informs me that he and all the passengers were immediately put, and still continue, in quarantine.

As this arrangement does not appear necessary, as there is no reason to believe that there is any contagious disorder in England, and has probably been carried into execution by the local authorities upon some vague report, I hope that your Excellency will be pleased to move His Majesty to order that the individuals in question may be released from their quarantine.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 20th inst., in regard to the tobacco in leaf, and other articles necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of tobacco at Bordeaux, still in the possession of the British Commissary in charge of the captured property at that city.

I enclose a letter for that officer, containing directions to him to deliver those articles to the person empowered by His Majesty's government to receive them, taking his receipt for the same, which I entertain no doubt he will obey.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have been directed to inform you that the Prince Regent's government, having had under their consideration the claim made by the Prince de Bénévent, in his letter to Sir C. Stuart of the 17th Aug. last, of the barrack bedding captured at Genoa, and taken as prize by the army, have considered it their duty to decline to order those articles to be given up; but, as the prize must be condemned by the Admiralty Court, upon proceedings to be instituted by the captors, I have been directed to suggest the expediency that His Majesty should order that a claim should be

made on the part of the contractors before that Court, particularly specifying the grounds on which it is made.

To the Commissary at Bordeaux.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I beg that, upon receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to make over to the French authorities at Bordeaux the tobacco in leaf and such other articles described in the enclosed letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as are necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of tobacco, taking their receipt for the same.

Au Ministre de la Guerre, à Paris.

Paris, ce 21 Sept. 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que — — —, médecin Anglais, qui croit avoir fait des découvertes importantes dans les maladies d'yeux, est dans cette ville, et désire suivre ici l'objet de ses perquisitions.

Je serai bien obligé à votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de lui donner permission de voir les aveugles à l'Hôtel des Invalides, et de consulter avec les médecins de cet établissement.

[A letter to the same effect, to the Minister of the Interior, requesting permission that — might visit l'Hôtel Dieu, and other hospitals.]

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 9th regarding — — —, and I have endeavored to procure for him all the information which the Hôtel Dieu and the Hôtel des Invalides can afford. But I am sorry to inform your Lordship that — — — labors under one terrible and not a little troublesome deficiency for carrying on inquiries in France, and that is, that he does not understand one word of the French language.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a statement of the port charges on British and other foreign and on French ships in the ports of France, in the year 1792, at the period of the Peace of Amiens, and at the present moment. There are, besides these general charges, certain local duties levied at each port, but generally in payment for some advantage enjoyed in the use of the port.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. — — —, an Irishman, who is desirous of being permitted to return to Ireland.

I explained to this gentleman the objections which I conceived would be made to grant him permission to return; and the probability that, notwithstanding his good intentions, he would be forced into the society of his old companions by the disinclination of the King's loyal subjects to associate with him.

He has still persisted in his desire, however, that I should forward his letter to your Lordship, declaring in the most solemn manner his determination to do every thing in his power to convince his countrymen of

their errors, and to support the government of the country. I therefore forward his letter to your Lordship.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 22d Sept. 1814.

I now enclose the Memorandum upon the defence of the Netherlands, which I hope will be satisfactory to your Lordship. As I have proposed that Antwerp should be retained as a military post, I think it proper to trouble your Lordship with a few observations upon that point, as I think it probable that the retention of this place may shock the feelings and prejudices of many.

1st, then, as your Lordship will observe, the existence of this place as a military post is essential to the first principle on which we are to proceed in considering of the defence of the Netherlands.

2dly; The continuance of Antwerp as a military post does not affect in any way the continuance or the revival of that place as a naval arsenal. Supposing treaties and systems of policy are not sufficient to prevent the Power which possesses, or may possess, Antwerp from making it a naval arsenal, it will not be prevented from doing so by the destruction of its works: 1st; the wet ditches cannot well be destroyed, and, if they could, it would not be difficult to restore them: 2dly; the position will always remain what it is; and any Power which may possess it, having the means and inclination to establish there a naval arsenal, will not be prevented by the additional expense to be incurred of constructing the works to defend it: 3dly; the danger of the revival of Antwerp as a naval arsenal is very remote indeed. Antwerp was such a naval arsenal as to become a point of danger to Great Britain, because it was in possession of a Power which had likewise possession of the course of the Rhine, of Austrian and French Flanders, of Holland, of the resources of all those countries, and, above all, of France. It is to be hoped there is little danger that those countries will again fall into the hands of one Power; and that Holland and the right bank of the Scheldt, below Antwerp, and the Province of Zealand, at least, will not belong to that Power. But, till such a power shall revive in Europe, I conceive there is no apprehension of the revival of Antwerp as a naval arsenal of which Great Britain need feel any apprehension.

Another point, which it is desirable to consider in what I have proposed to be done, is the expense, upon which it is very difficult to give you even a general notion.

The works of the places in the Netherlands were originally very imperfectly destroyed. The foundations of the *revêtements* are generally good, the wet ditches generally remain, and require only to be cleared out; and there is really not so much to be done as might be expected. However, I cannot say beforehand what the engineers will make you pay.

Besides the expense of constructing the works, there is that of their equipment, which would be an object of importance to the Sovereign of the Netherlands. I think, however, that Great Britain might, at a trifling expense, materially assist him on this point. 1st, a sum of £10,000 or £15,000 laid out every year in cast iron guns, carriages, and shot, would in the course of time, long before his places would be prepared to receive

them, produce a quantity which would put him very much at his ease in these articles: 2dly; there are in all our arsenals a considerable number of pieces of foreign iron ordnance with their shot. These in general are as fine as our own; but they are not favorites with our governors and officers of artillery, and are not used. All these would be useful in the Netherlands, and would save the Sovereign a considerable sum in the equipment of his fortresses.

P.S. In the course of the reconnaissance which enabled me to suggest what I have in the enclosed Memorandum, I have received the greatest assistance from Col. Chapman, Col. Pasley, and Col. Smyth, of the Royal engineers, who is at the head of that department in Flanders; and I beg leave to recommend these officers to your Lordship's favor.

Memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands. Paris, 22d Sept. 1814.

The frontier on which it is the object of this Memorandum to suggest the principles on which it should be defended extends from Liège along the Meuse and the Sambre to Namur and Charleroi, and thence by Mons to Tournay and the sea. It is intersected by roads, canals, and rivers, running in all directions from the French territory, and some one or other of the numerous French fortresses opposite to it. The face of the country is generally open, and affords no feature upon which reliance can be placed to establish any defensive system.

With all these disadvantages, this country must be defended in the best manner that is possible. In the partition which has been made of the different portions of the French territory which have fallen vacant in consequence of the operations of the last campaign, it has been joined to Holland, not solely with a view to augment the pecuniary resources of that country, and its means of raising an army, but to give additional security to its frontier, by placing in the hands of the government of the Dutch provinces those countries which were always deemed essential to their defence, and from the whole to form a state on the northern frontier of France which, by its resources, its military strength and situation, should be a bulwark to Europe on that side.

To provide the best defence that can be devised for these provinces will be not only to perform the condition implied in the acceptance of their government from the Allied Courts, but it is likewise a duty to their inhabitants. It cannot be expected that the government of the new Sovereign should settle, or that the inhabitants should be so industrious as they ought to be, if they should see themselves exposed to be abandoned upon the first appearance of hostilities with their powerful neighbour.

Whatever may be the difficulty then of finding a system for the defence of those provinces, it is obvious that they must be defended. The object is to discover the mode of defending them which shall best secure the end in view, shall be best adapted to the political connexion of these provinces with Holland and other countries, and shall be most consistent with the military establishment, and least burthensome to the finances of the Dutch government.

The Netherlands having been joined with Holland, the connexion between those countries must be kept in view in discussing the system of

defence for the frontier of the former; and likewise that it is probable that the disposable armies of Great Britain and Hanover would co-operate in the defence of these provinces.

The secure communication then with England and the north of Germany is an essential object in any system of defence to be adopted, and, above all, that with Breda and Bergen op Zoom, and with the Dutch places in the Lower Meuse and Lower Rhine.

The operations of the revolutionary war have tended in some degree to put strong places out of fashion; and an opinion prevails, which has been a good deal confirmed by the operations of the last campaign, that strong places are but little useful, and at all events are not worth the expense which they cost. Much may be urged against these new doctrines as applicable to any theatre of war; but, in respect to that under discussion, it is only necessary to remind those who are to consider and decide upon this subject that in the war of the revolution the whole of the Austrian Netherlands and the Pays de Liège, from the French frontiers to the Meuse, those very provinces fell into the hands of the enemy in consequence of one unsuccessful battle of no very great importance in itself, fought near Mons; that the Allies regained them with equal rapidity in the following campaign, when they had a superiority of force; and that, very imperfect field works only having been thrown up at some points during the period of their possession by the Allies, the enemy did not find it so easy as they had before, and it required much more time to get possession of the country when the enemy regained the superiority of force in the year 1794, notwithstanding that that superiority was much more commanding than it had been in November, 1792.

It cannot be expected that, in the event of the commencement of hostilities, the French should not be superior to the Allies in the Netherlands in the first instance; and, unless the country should be in some manner strengthened, the same misfortune as occurred in 1792 must be the consequence.

The general unpopularity attached to fortifications, their expense, and the difficulty in remedying the defects of the situation of some of the ancient fortresses in the Netherlands, induced me to endeavor to find a situation which, being strongly fortified, might cover the country, and which the enemy would not venture to pass; but I could find no situation which would answer the purpose. 1st; there is no situation in the country which affords any advantages to be taken up as a fortress, or which covers or protects any extent of country: 2dly; there is no situation to which the enemy could not have an easy access both by land and by water for the artillery and stores necessary to attack it: and, 3dly; there is no single situation in the country which, if fortified, the enemy might not pass without risk, as, in case of being defeated and obliged to retire, he could not fail to find innumerable roads which would lead him to some one or other of the strong places on the French frontier.

The construction of such a place, therefore, might be attended by the most serious consequences to the Allies, while it could under any circumstances be of but little detriment to the French.

It is obvious then that the country must be fortified upon the old prin-

eiple; and, considering by whom it was fortified formerly, the local advantages of the sites of some of the old fortifications, and that in many instances they present the means of inundating the country, upon which it must in a great degree depend for its defence, and the expense to be saved by adhering to the old plans in almost all, I am inclined to recommend that the old situations should in every instance be adhered to, and the old sites, with the modern improvements in the flanks, should in almost every instance be followed.

* * * * *

By the adoption of the system above recommended it will be observed that all the principal objects to be attended to are secured. The right of the line from the Scheldt to the sea will be made so strong as, with the aid of inundation, to be quite secure even though left entirely to its garrisons; and it must be observed that, owing to the great command of water in this part, the expense of the works to be constructed, and the time they will take, will be much diminished. The disposable army, then, having its communications with Holland secured by the strength of the right of the line and by Antwerp, will be applicable entirely to the defence of the left.

* * * * *

I don't consider that in a memorandum of this description it is desirable, nor in the cursory view which I have taken of the Netherlands can it be expected, that I should point out the positions to be taken by the disposable armies which can be allotted for their defence. Those which I should point out would be good or bad according to the strength with which they should be occupied, according to that of the enemy, and, supposing the enemy to be on the offensive, according to his plan of attack. The same reasoning applies to the fortification of positions beforehand for armies to occupy eventually. The fortification of these positions cannot be a secret, and, in a country such as these provinces, no position can be taken with an army which is not liable to be turned, and which would not be turned if the works on it were to be previously constructed.

There are, however, good positions for an army at La Trinité and at Renaix behind Tournay; another between Tournay and Mons, on the high grounds about Blaton; there are many good positions about Mons; the course of the Haine from Binch towards Mons would afford some good ones; about Nivelles, and between that and Binch, there are many advantageous positions; and the entrance of the *forêt de Soignes** by the high road which leads to Brussels from Binch, Charleroi, and Namur, would, if worked upon, afford others.

Having given my opinion upon the general principle on which these provinces should be defended, I proceed to point out the mode in which preparations should be made to carry into execution what I have proposed, if it is approved of, and the mode in which the work should be executed.

1st; I recommend that a committee of British, and another of Dutch engineers, should be appointed to go to each of the places above pointed out to be fortified, and that they should form detailed plans, with sections, &c., of the works to be executed, with estimates of the expense to

* Where the battle of Waterloo was fought in the following year.

be incurred, and a *mémoire raisonné* upon each fortification, pointing out the garrison required for its defence, and their reasons for thinking such garrison 'necessary.'

2dly; with this information the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands will have it in his power to select such of the plans as he may think proper, and to employ those officers for the execution of whose plans and estimates he may approve.

3dly; in the execution all the earth work should be completed without loss of time. The foundations of the revêtements in masonry are perfect in almost every one of the fortresses which I viewed; and the rubbish should be cleared from the revêtements and ditches, and the works should be raised to the requisite height in earth, leaving room for the revêtement in masonry to be completed as the materials may be collected and circumstances may afford opportunities.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 22d Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note from M. de Jaucourt, proposing that the British convoys for the French and Spanish ports in the Bay of Biscay should anchor in Basque roads on their return, instead of under the island of Aix, as had been directed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

I likewise enclose the copy of another note from M. de Jaucourt, on the subject of the debts due for the construction and armament of the vessels in the ports ceded by France under the treaty of peace, which vessels are divided between the Allies and France, upon which I request to receive your Lordship's directions.

To the Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers.

Paris, 23d Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 8th, and I assure you that it gives me the greatest satisfaction to hear from you on any subject, particularly on one in which the nation are so much interested as the Slave trade.

I have as yet got nothing in writing on the subject; but I think the new Minister of Marine, although he has a *kick in his gallop*, and is very old, has now been long enough in office to have made up his mind on the propositions in my note of the 26th Aug.; and I propose to make another attack in writing, to get that, in an official form, which has been promised verbally.

My note proposed a reciprocal search of all vessels north of the Line, within the tropics, as far as long. 25° from London: this must be attended by other regulations, which I intend to propose as soon as the principle is officially adopted.

By the aid of Mr. Clarkson, I have already circulated a good deal of information on the trade; and Madame de Staël has undertaken to translate Mr. Wilberforce's pamphlet, which I likewise propose to circulate. If we can get those who read on our side, who are very few in number, we shall do a great deal of good.

In regard to St. Domingo, the French government have hitherto not only done nothing, but have determined upon nothing. The King, who is the most cautious man I ever saw, and the best sovereign for this country, some time ago sent two persons to St. Domingo, to inquire into the state

of things ; and he does not propose to take any step whatever till they shall return.

A report has been made to the Chamber of Deputies by a committee at the head of which is a Gen. Desfourneaux, on a petition from certain proprietors of St. Domingo. The sentiments of this report are moderate. I think it goes to the abolition of slavery, and the establishment of a court of *villénage* in the island. It deprecates the attempt to reduce the negroes by force of arms. I think this report is liked in the societies of Paris, where, if you recollect, every thing is canvassed by man, woman, and child.

To Lieut. Gen. — — —.

Paris, 24th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 19th inst., in regard to the promotion of — — —.

I have always objected to General officers recommending their aides de camp for promotion by brevet, considering that those officers had many advantages in the service over others; and that, if the principle were once admitted that aides de camp were to be promoted in this manner, none others would be recommended. Still more do I object to one General officer recommending his aide de camp, because the aide de camp of another has been promoted.

I recommended * * * * for promotion, because he had received a desperate wound in the battle of Orthez; and I had before recommended — — — for a step of promotion, which he received.

I should be very glad to render a service to — — —, who is a most meritorious officer; but I confess that I don't think that I can do so without at the same time recommending so many more, that the promotion would be useless to him as well as to the others, even if the Commander in Chief should be disposed to attend to my recommendation. I wish, therefore, that this application should be given up altogether; but, at all events, if you persist in it, I wish that it should be placed on its true grounds, the merits and services of — — —, without adverting to what has been done for * * * *, or any body else.

To H. R. H. the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

Paris, 25th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the Memorandum which I have drawn up on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, of which I hope your Royal Highness will approve.*

I likewise enclose the extract of a letter which I have written on that subject to Lord Bathurst,† in which I have recommended that your Royal Highness should be assisted with ordnance from England.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

Paris, 25th Sept. 1814.

Mr. Gunning, who will have the honor of delivering this letter to your Highness, will likewise deliver a collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which I have been directed by the King of Spain to transmit to you, and for which I beg you to send me your receipt.

I take this same opportunity of sending to the Prince Sovereign my

* See p. 564.

† See p. 563.

Memorandum on the defence of the frontier of the Netherlands, to which I beg leave to refer your Highness.*

To Major Gen. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Paris, 26th Sept. 1814.

In compliance with the Commander in Chief's directions, contained in your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honor to transmit to you a list of the aides de camp who, having the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, were attached to me upon the several occasions (specified in the enclosed list) which H. R. H. the Prince Regent has ordered to be commemorated by the grant of a medal or badge.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 26th Sept. 1814.

I beg leave to remind your Excellency that a month has now elapsed since I sent to the Prince de Talleyrand a note on the subject of the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa.

This note proposed certain arrangements for His Most Christian Majesty's consideration, which I have understood had generally met with his approbation, but it is very desirable that I should be enabled to announce it officially to my Court; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me have an answer to the note of the 26th Aug.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 26th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copies of a correspondence which has taken place between the Commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent and those appointed by His Most Christian Majesty to carry into execution the 2d and 4th additional articles of the treaty of peace.

It is obvious that the object of these articles is to restore to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the benefits of their property in France in the same manner as the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty have enjoyed the benefits of theirs in England; an object which is at least as important to the interests of His Most Christian Majesty as it is to those of the Prince Regent.

In order to facilitate and secure the accomplishment of an object so interesting to both Powers, H. R. H. the Prince Regent has engaged to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in his favor for support of the prisoners of war, when complete justice shall be rendered to His Majesty's subjects.

It is notorious, and there can be no reasonable doubt on the mind of any man, that the balance due to Great Britain for the maintenance of prisoners of war upon the settlement of the accounts will be very large; and, although the accounts must, under the treaty, be examined and liquidated by the Commissioners, the result is certain. Yet your Excellency will observe that, in answer to the note of the 19th inst. from the British Commissioners, proposing to them to take into consideration the claims of certain individuals, the French Commissioners have, on the 22d inst., proposed to commence their joint labours by the liquidation of the accounts of the maintenance of prisoners of war, the balance of which

* See p. 564.

is not doubtful, and to which the Prince Regent has renounced all claim, provided justice is done to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty.

I would beg your Excellency to consider the situation of these persons. 22 years have elapsed since they have been deprived of their property; and at the moment that they have hopes of recovering it, under an arrangement equally beneficial to the high contracting parties, the French Commissioners have, by deciding to enter first upon the liquidation of an account, the balance of which is renounced by the Prince Regent, deferred the consideration of their interests to an indefinite period, and have exposed them again to all the chances of the times.

This conduct will not certainly be considered by His Most Christian Majesty as acting towards British subjects in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and I entreat your Excellency to bring this subject under His Majesty's consideration, and to urge him to direct the French Commissioners to adopt the proposition of the British Commissioners, viz., to give as much of their attention to the liquidation of the claims of the private creditors as they do to the liquidation of the accounts between the governments for the maintenance of prisoners of war.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 26th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note which was written to the Danish minister by the *Introducteur des Ambassadeurs* and the *Secrétaire du Roi pour la conduite des Ambassadeurs*, claiming certain presents to be made to them respectively, upon the introduction of a foreign minister at this Court.

I beg to receive your Lordship's directions whether I shall conform to this alleged custom.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 27th Sept. 1814.

Adverting to my address to your Excellency of the 21st, regarding the state of quarantine in which a vessel was kept at Havre, I now beg leave to enclose the copy of a report from the Privy Council on the same subject, which I have received from the Sec. of State's office, from which it appears clearly that there is not the slightest ground for believing that there exists any contagious disorder in England.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 27th Sept. 1814.

I before sent you the copy of my letter to Lord Liverpool, giving an account of my conversation with ———, regarding the offer to make a cession to France in order to obtain the immediate abolition of the Slave trade; and I now send you the copy of his answer, with some other papers on the Slave trade just now received.

As the conversation on this subject commenced with ———, I conceive that you had better make the official offer, and receive from him the official refusal. I propose, however, to speak to the minister here upon it, and even to the King, if I can see him, in order that no time may be lost in ———'s referring here for authority to decline the offer; as, if it is desirable to have something to produce to show that the

offer was made and refused, it will be desirable to have it before the commencement of the session of Parliament; and there would scarcely be time if ——— was obliged to refer here for authority after you should have spoken to him.

This circumstance has originated, in my opinion, in the loose way that people have here of talking upon public affairs. ——— certainly gave something like ground for a belief that they would abolish if a concession were made to them; but I don't think he went farther than he stated himself to me, and the usual exaggeration of party has brought what he said to an inclination to abolish immediately. I don't know whether turning my private letter to Lord Liverpool into a dispatch would not answer the purpose expected, from making the offer and refusal official; but, at all events, there is no harm in trying the latter, and I will do so in the manner above stated.

There is nothing new here of any description.

P.S. I have given in a second note, to beg to have an official answer to my note of the 26th Aug.

To G. R. Rose, Esq.

Paris, 29th Sept. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 23d inst., for which I am much obliged to you. The route of the messengers from England to Vienna is not yet arranged, as I only yesterday transmitted to England a letter from Mr. Cooke on the subject, addressed to Mr. Hamilton; and I conclude they will hereafter come this way to Stutgardt and Munich.

I am very much obliged to you for your intelligence. It confirms the belief I have in ———'s steadiness to his peace with us. Upon the whole, things are going on well here.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 29th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from a British subject, by name ———, who it appears has enlisted as a soldier in the 6^{me} *régt. de chasseurs à cheval*, from which he is desirous of being discharged.

I shall be much obliged to your Excellency if you will give orders that his request may be complied with, if what he states in the enclosed letter be true.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 29th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor of enclosing the original appointment, signed by H. R. H. the Prince Regent, of ———, Esq., to be the British Consul at Nantes and L'Orient, which I beg your Excellency to lay before His Majesty, and to return it to me with His Majesty's permission, in the usual form, for ——— to perform the duties of this office.

To the Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

Paris, 29th Sept. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 21st inst., regarding the claims of ———, ——— and ———, of the Royal Navy, to *bât* and forage money for services off and in the Adour in February last.

I entertain no doubt of the services and merits of those officers, nor of the propriety of rewarding them either with *bât* and forage money, or in any other manner that government may think proper. But I conceive that, under the instructions which I received on this subject, I cannot give them *bât* and forage money; and therefore decline giving it, unless those instructions should be altered or explained by the Sec. of State or Board of Treasury.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 29th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a note which I sent to M. le Comte de Jaucourt on the 26th inst., requesting an answer to my note of the 26th Aug., regarding the Slave trade, and the copy of the answer from that minister.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 30th Sept. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a claim of — — upon the French government for the maintenance of prisoners of war in England, at the period at which each government maintained those of its own nation; and, as it appears that this claim is of the description of those adverted to in the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of peace, I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will let me know whether your Excellency entertains any objection to my referring this and all other claims of a similar description to the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the 2d and 4th articles, who would thus become Commissioners for executing the 19th and 20th articles.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Oct. 1814.

I think it proper to forward the enclosed letter from — —, a gentleman who, although he did not understand one word of French, lately came to this town to make inquiries regarding the state of the ophthalmia in France, and brought me letters from Earl Bathurst and Lord Sidmouth.

In regard to the 'impediments and rudeness which he experienced for the want of that protection which these letters were expected to have *insured*,' I can only assure your Lordship that, as was my duty, I gave — — every assistance in my power which he required in making his inquiries. He desired to be put in communication with M. Desgenettes, whom I sent for, and myself acted as the interpreter between these gentlemen. Mr. Hume,* who is attached to this embassy, acted in the same capacity on another occasion. He desired to have permission to see those afflicted with disorders in the eyes at the Hôpital des Inválides and the Hôtel Dieu; and I obtained for him permission from the Minister at War and the Minister of the Interior accordingly; and he desired to be put in communication with the principal physician of the King's household; but upon inquiry I found that the King had not appointed such a person.

I am inclined, therefore, to attribute — —'s complaints of want of protection to my having asked him whether His Majesty's ministers

* Dr. Hume.

knew, when they gave him the letters of recommendation to me, that he did not understand one word of French. To this letter I am sorry to add that I did not receive so civil an answer as ought to have been given to any body.

I beg that your Lordship will do me the justice to communicate these circumstances to Lord Bathurst and Lord Sidmouth.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 2d Oct. 1814.

I enclose the note of an application made to me by M. —, the Commandant of the French establishments in Bengal, for a licence from the British government for an American built ship to take him to his destination. I am not aware that such a licence is necessary, but I beg to receive your Lordship's directions on the subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 2d Oct. 1814.

Mr. —, whom I believe to be an English solicitor residing at Paris, called upon me some days ago to inform me that he had reason to believe that he knew where the late King James the Second's papers were concealed, and that he would have them delivered up to the British government on certain conditions which he should communicate to me.

I desired him to state his conditions, and have received from him the enclosed letter and paper, which I forward for your Lordship's decision.

The first part of the letter relates to the displeasure I expressed to him and another person concerned in the affairs of the English college here, upon their having sent me a printed letter addressed to myself, containing very insolent animadversions upon a late decree of the government restoring to the English and Scotch colleges their properties respectively.

In regard to the offer of Mr. —, your Lordship will observe that he does not appear certain of being able to find all the papers, or where to find any; though I believe the doubt on this last point expressed on the face of his proposed agreement is to conceal from government the place in which they are concealed, lest they should be got through the agency of some other parties.

If to have possession of these papers is an object to government, I think it probable that Mr. — can get them, and that it would be possible to make an agreement with him which would be more economical than that which he has proposed.

Au Comte de Blacas.

Paris, ce 4 Oct. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de passer chez votre Excellence aujourd'hui, pour vous demander votre décision sur l'ordre de Charles III. ; je vous prie de me la donner aussitôt que vous l'aurez faite, parcequ'il faut que j'envoie bientôt la réponse à Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 4th Oct. 1814.

In pursuance of the Prince Regent's commands to offer to the French government the cession either of a sum of money or an island in the West Indies, in order to obtain from them the immediate abolition of the

Slave trade, I took the earliest opportunity of speaking to M. de Talleyrand on the subject on the night of the 12th ult. I told him that the idea of making this offer had originated in a notion which prevailed generally that the French government were disposed to abolish the trade entirely, if some concession were made to obtain that object. M. de Talleyrand replied that no such disposition existed; that both the King and he had explained themselves fully to your Lordship and to me on the subject; that the King was determined to perform his engagements, and in the mean time to restrict the trade of his subjects, as far as was possible, on those parts of the coast of Africa which we had pointed out, and to co-operate with the British government by every means in his power, at Congress and elsewhere, to put an end to the trade altogether.

Finding in the course of the conversation that no disposition existed to abolish the trade immediately on any ground, I did not think it necessary or proper to describe what concession the British government were disposed to make, any further than as one to compensate the persons interested in carrying on the Slave trade, for the losses they might be supposed to incur by the immediate abolition.

I reported this conversation to Lord Liverpool, who has expressed to me a desire that the offer of a cession to the French government should be recorded in a more formal manner, either at Paris or at Vienna, as might appear most expedient to your Lordship.

It appears to me most expedient that it should be done at Vienna, M. de Talleyrand being there, in whose conversations in society at Paris the idea is supposed to have originated. I had spoken to him alone on the subject, and I was quite certain that he had reported to the King the offer which I had made of a cession to obtain the immediate abolition. I was certain that the King would neither accept nor refuse the offer without referring to his minister at Vienna; and I conceived that time would be saved, and other advantages would be gained, by leaving the matter to be settled by your Lordship with M. de Talleyrand.

I therefore mentioned, on the 29th, to M. de Jaucourt, what had passed between M. de Talleyrand and me on the night of the 12th Sept., and explained the reasons for wishing that the offer, and the answer to it, should be recorded; and, in order to save time, begged him to prevail upon the King to send orders to M. de Talleyrand either to decline or accept the offer as His Majesty might think proper.

In the course of this conversation M. de Jaucourt, who was decidedly of opinion that the business ought to be settled at Vienna, stated that he thought that the offer of a sum of money to obtain this, or any other political object, ought not to be taken into consideration; and that the cession of a West India island would not be considered by those carrying on the Slave trade as a compensation for the loss they would sustain by its immediate abolition; and that they would contend that the state would gain nothing by the cession, as the continuance of the trade would bring as much new land into cultivation and produce in the old colonies as would be acquired in the newly ceded colony. M. de Jaucourt promised me to report to His Majesty what I had stated, and to make me acquainted with the result, but I have not been able to call upon him till this day.

Having called upon him this day, he told me that he had mentioned to the King what I had desired him, and that His Majesty had directed him to report it to M. de Talleyrand, and to leave it to M. de Talleyrand to come to an agreement with your Lordship, informing M. de Talleyrand at the same time that His Majesty's sentiments and intentions, as last communicated to him, were not altered. I asked M. de Jaucourt whether I was to understand that His Majesty accepted or declined the offer which had been made; and he said that he knew no more than he had told me, and I must form my own opinion from what I knew of His Majesty's sentiments; that he, M. de Jaucourt, was not acquainted with the instructions which the King had given M. de Talleyrand, and that he was only directed to refer to those instructions, and to report the conversation with me.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 7th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of an answer which I have received from M. de Jaucourt, in reply to the various applications made by my predecessor and me, in favor of Mr. —, who is detained at Montpellier for debt.

To the Hon. C. Bagot.

Paris, 7th Oct. 1814.

I enclose an application which has been forwarded to me by the Sec. of State from Mr. —, with certain papers containing the vouchers for his claims on the French government for payment for the support of French prisoners of war in England, during the period that each of the belligerent nations supported the prisoners of their own nation.

Having applied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his consent that the Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2d and 4th additional articles should likewise consider and decide upon this and other claims under the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of peace, I enclose the copy of his answer, in which he gives his consent to my proposal. You are therefore authorised to consider and decide upon this claim of Mr. —, and all others of the same description which may be brought before you.

Au Duque de San Carlos.

Paris, ce 7 Oct. 1814.

Aussitôt que je reçus la lettre que vous m'avez écrite le 22 Sept. j'ai passé chez M. le Comte de Blacas, et lui ai donné copie du titre de l'ordre de Charles III. que Sa Majesté lui avait conféré, et l'ai prié de fixer le jour que je devrais l'investir de l'ordre d'une manière digne de Sa Majesté.

M. le Comte de Blacas m'a alors témoigné sa crainte et ses regrets que, dans la position où il se trouvait dans le moment auprès du Roi, ce n'était pas en son pouvoir d'accepter aucun ordre étranger. Je lui ai dit de consulter le Roi avant de se décider, ce qu'il me promit de faire; et avant hier j'ai reçu de lui la lettre que je vous envoie incluse.

P.S. Je garde les enseignes de l'ordre et le titre jusqu'à ce que je reçoive l'ordre de Sa Majesté d'en disposer.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 8th Oct. 1814.

I received only by the last post your letter of the 28th Sept., in which you enclosed the translation of a paragraph taken from a Dutch paper, in regard to the encouragement of the Slave trade by the government of this country. I had seen this same paragraph or advertisement when first published by M. — —, I think, in a Rouen newspaper, and I immediately spoke to M. de Talleyrand upon it, and afterwards enclosed it to him by his desire. In the conversation I had with him he said, I think, that M. — — was at the head of a chamber of commerce, but certainly that he was not in a situation under government to be able or authorised to communicate the directions of government. I enclose the copy of his letter to me upon the subject, from which you will see that the paper or advertisement in question can be considered only as an indication from an individual of what is the law at present upon the trade in slaves; and, at all events, that it proceeds in no manner from the government.

The state of the law at present, however, is a most serious evil; and, having received from Lord Bathurst, the same post with your letter, a copy of the statement made by Governor Maxwell, regarding the coast north of the Line, and the evils to be apprehended from even the news of the peace, and the probability of the renewal of the Slave trade, I have communicated the Governor's papers to the King, and have again urged His Majesty strenuously, by all the channels through which I can reach him, to adopt immediately, by a formal instrument, those measures to save this coast which he and his ministers have so frequently promised to adopt, verbally and in formal letters.

You judge most correctly regarding the state of the public mind here upon this question. Not only is there no information, but, because England takes an interest in the question, it is impossible to convey any through the only channel which would be at all effectual, viz. the daily press. Nobody reads any thing but the newspapers; but it is impossible to get any thing inserted in any French newspaper in Paris in favor of the abolition, or even to show that the trade was abolished in England from motives of humanity. The extracts made from English newspapers upon this, or any other subject, are selected with a view either to turn our principles and conduct into ridicule, or to exasperate against us still more the people of this country, and therefore the evil cannot be remedied by good publications in the daily press in England, with a view to their being copied into the newspapers here.

I enclose you a newspaper published here only this day, to show you what the spirit of the public journals and public mind of this country is about us and our object; and I could send you other instances of the same description, even of this day. I must say that the daily press in England do us a good deal of harm in this as well as in other questions. We are sure of the King and his government, if he could rely upon the opinion of his people; but, as long as our press teems with writings drawn with a view to irritate persons here, we shall never be able to exercise the influence which we ought to have upon this question, and which we really possess.

In regard to your letter to M. de Talleyrand, I recommend to you to publish it in England; and send me some hundred copies of it, which I will distribute as quietly as I can. Send some likewise to Lord Castlereagh at Vienna.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 8th Oct. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst., regarding an Englishman by the name of ———, who has been arrested in the *département de l'Eure*, and who appears to me to be what is termed in England a vagabond. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will be so kind as to order that he may be sent to any port in England. If he were within my reach, I would assist him with money; but I am certain that the only mode of insuring his return to his own country is, that he should be sent to the coast in charge of the public force.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 8th Oct. 1814.

I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the following reports which I have received of American privateers in the ports of France, upon which I request your Excellency will order inquiries to be made.

The American privateer called the *True Blooded Yankee* has been completely fitted for sea at Brest, and manned with a crew of 200 men. She sailed on the 21st Sept. from Brest. The American schooner *Transit* has arrived at Bordeaux with a messenger from the United States. This vessel has shown only 5 guns, and reports that her crew consists only of 30 men; but she carries 18 guns and 120 men (the latter are supposed to be in the villages near Bordeaux). A vessel of the same description, of the same size, and mounting the same number of guns, chased the *Collingwood*, a British merchant vessel of Plymouth, in the mouth of the Garonne, on the 17th Sept., and nearly ran her on shore.

I am convinced that your Excellency will see, in these instances which I have been directed to lay before you, an abuse of the neutrality of the French ports, and a breach of those rules which His Majesty has been pleased to lay down for the conduct of belligerents in the ports and on the coasts of his Kingdom.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

Paris, 10th Oct. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 4th and 7th, and I am very much obliged to you for the books you sent me. I have sent to your brother the packets directed for him. Every information you can afford me will be thankfully received, and sooner or later I hope to be able to turn it to some good purpose.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 10th Oct. 1814.

The Earl Bathurst has, in a private letter of the 4th inst., drawn my attention to a publication which has appeared lately in a Dutch newspaper, copied from a French newspaper, purporting to be directions respecting the carrying on the Slave trade by French subjects.

This same publication appeared for the first time in the end of August,

in a Rouen newspaper. It immediately attracted my attention, and I spoke to M. de Talleyrand respecting it, who told me that M. ——— was in no manner authorised to convey the wishes or directions of the government upon that or any other subject. I sent him, by his desire, the newspaper in which this publication was inserted, and in answer received the letter of which the enclosed is a copy, from which it appears clearly that the publication adverted to contains only a statement of what the law is in France regarding the carrying on the Slave trade, made by a person not authorised by the government.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 10th Oct. 1814.

In further pursuance of the instructions I have received to make a fresh effort to induce the King to adopt the measures immediately to prevent the trade in slaves on the north coast of the continent of Africa suggested in the note which I gave to M. de Talleyrand on the 26th Aug., I immediately waited upon M. de Blacas, and requested him to lay that report before the King, and to point out to His Majesty the evil consequences which must result from any further delay in the adoption of the measures to prevent the traffic in slaves on that coast, the principle of which had been already agreed to, and their early execution promised. M. de Blacas promised me to lay the paper before the King, and to inform His Majesty what I had said.

I could not see M. de Jaucourt till this day, and I urged him in the most earnest manner to let us have a decided answer upon this subject. I am sorry to have to report, however, that the matter rests exactly where it did in the department of the Marine, and that, although M. de Jaucourt promised me that he would make every exertion in his power to obtain a report from that department, it is impossible for me to feel sanguine that I shall have the decision of government as soon as I wish.

Your Lordship may rely upon it that I will not lose any opportunity which may offer of urging the King's ministers to bring the business to a conclusion.

To Lord Holland.

Paris, 13th Oct. 1814.

I received only the day before yesterday your letter of the 24th Sept., for which I am very much obliged to you; and I am highly flattered by the confidence you are pleased to repose in me.

I had already seen M. Sismondi's pamphlet; had bought up all the copies here in order to distribute them among the members of the House of Peers and of the Deputies of the Departments, as the most certain mode of drawing attention to the pamphlet; and had employed a person to write to Geneva for more copies. I think that I have observed in some of the paragraphs recently published in the newspapers here, although strongly against us and our objects, in favor of the negroes, as well as in some conversations I have had, particularly with the Minister of Finance here, some of the principles of M. Sismondi.

Your Lordship may depend upon my doing every thing in my power to carry an object which Great Britain has so much at heart as the abolition of the Slave trade; but the task is a most difficult one; and the more

so, because the object is really felt by every Englishman, and is urged by our newspapers and other publications with all the earnestness, not to say violence, with which we are accustomed to urge such objects, without consideration for the prejudices and feelings of others.

In regard to the Spanish patriots, I will suggest what your Lordship has mentioned to Lord Castlereagh. I confess, however, that I am inclined to doubt the success of the interference of the Powers of Europe in their favor, and the prudence of such interference. When I interceded for them, it was as a Spaniard, as an actor in the scenes in which their conduct was blamed, and as a person capable of giving testimony in their favor. I don't think the King of Spain could allow of the interference of any foreign power in favor of persons whom he supposes (rightfully, or otherwise, is not now the question) guilty of political offences against himself. There is certainly some difference in the interference being on the part of all the Powers of Europe, that is to say, that its result would not give to one Power the party in Spain which should have been relieved by its interference; but it would have all the effect, and even greater, upon the dignity and authority of the King which the interference of a single Power would have. Then, if the success of the interference is doubtful, the attempt would be imprudent, as it probably would injure the persons in whose favor it should be made.

I give your Lordship freely my opinion upon a point in which we are both interested. I will state to Lord Castlereagh what I think, and he will consult with —, and he will adopt what is suggested, if he should think it likely to be successful, and — should think it would not be ill received.

I am still in correspondence with the King of Spain's Ministers, and I will make another effort to have these unfortunate persons released.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 13th Oct. 1814.

I waited upon M. de Jaucourt yesterday to inquire what steps had been taken since I had last seen him in order to restrict the trade in slaves on the north coast of Africa; and he communicated to me a letter which he had written to the Marine department, to point out the engagements into which the King and M. de Talleyrand had entered on that subject, and to urge the early adoption of measures to carry them into execution.

Your Lordship may depend upon it that I will not fail to call the attention of the government to this subject, and urge every argument to induce them to perform what has been promised.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 13th Oct. 1814.

Although the city of Paris continues in a state of perfect tranquillity, there exists a good deal of uncertainty and uneasiness in the mind of almost every individual that is in it; the discontent which I described in my dispatch of the 4th exists to the same degree; and, notwithstanding that the printers who printed the libels recently published, and their printing presses, have been seized, and the Chamber of Deputies approved of the conduct of the government upon this occasion, the libels have been

industriously circulated throughout the country, and particularly in the army.

Suspensions are certainly entertained, even by those of the constitutional party, who wish well to the King, that His Majesty intends to take an opportunity of endeavoring to govern without the aid of a legislature; and those persons of his Administration who either returned to France with the King, or are notoriously attached to the ancient forms and system of government in France, are viewed with considerable jealousy by the others. This circumstance, together with the want of experience in France of the system on which a responsible government ought to be carried on, is the cause of the appearance, and in some instances of the existence, of disunion, delay, and inconsistency in the measures of government. I am induced to attribute in a great measure to this cause, more than to fixed purpose, the impossibility which I have hitherto experienced of inducing the government to perform the engagements entered into by the treaty of peace.

I have already apprised your Lordship how the case of the Duc de Bouillon, and that of the Bank of Hamburg, and that of the restriction of the Slave trade, stand.

I have equal reason to complain of delay in the execution of the 2d and 4th additional articles of the treaty in favor of the British creditors of the French government, upon which no step has yet been taken; and, upon the whole, I was induced to tell M. de Jaucourt, in a late discussion I had with him, that so much time had elapsed, and my predecessor and I had had so little success in our endeavors to induce them to carry into execution their engagements, that I was much afraid we were coming to the state in which the two countries had been at the period of the treaty of Amiens; and that I hoped he would urge His Majesty to order his ministers to give no further opposition to the execution of that which he had solemnly engaged to perform.

I understand that some measures have been adopted since on all the points referred to; and I hope to be able to report hereafter that we are getting on better.

To Major Gen. Torrens, Military Secretary.

Paris, 14th Oct. 1814.

I enclose a letter and memorial which I have just received from Col. Douglas,* of the Portuguese service. He is one of the best and most intelligent officers that I have seen. He has been most severely wounded; and I beg leave to recommend him to His Royal Highness' protection and favor.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Oct. 1814.

I enclose a note which has been sent to me from Liege, giving intelligence of a person by name —, who is now in England, supposed with the intention of enticing manufacturers from thence.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Oct. 1814.

I have received several applications for information regarding the pen-

* Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

sions and half-pay granted heretofore to French emigrants and French officers who have served the British government; and I shall be much obliged to your Lordship if you will let me know what has been determined regarding these persons.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 17th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I have received from a person who is about to publish here a translation of the prices current in London.

I don't know whether it is an object to government to encourage such a publication: if it is, I beg to receive your Lordship's directions on the subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 18th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of the answer which I have received from M. de Jaucourt to several complaints which I have sent him of American privateers being in the harbours of France, of their being refitted and manned in those harbours, and some having even French owners. Many observations may be made on the replies on all the cases; but His Majesty's government having concurred in the principles on which the French government proposed to act between Great Britain and the United States in the existing war, I think it best to refer the subject to your Lordship, and to wait for your orders.

The objectionable rule in the French system of neutrality is that, in a war with Great Britain, the privateers or ships of war of the two nations should find an asylum in a French port on any account, excepting when driven here by stress of weather. The abstract principle of such a rule may be fair enough; but, when applied to the situation of the two belligerents, and when it is considered that an American privateer or ship of war is in these seas solely for the purposes of hostility against the British trade, and that this hostility could not be carried on if she had not this asylum in a French port, it will appear very unfair and highly disadvantageous to Great Britain.

Then your Lordship will observe how injurious to Great Britain is the mode of carrying into execution this unfair rule. In the case of, the *Prince de Neufchâtel*, it is not quite clear at what period she received her repairs, nor that the crew with which she sailed from Cherbourg was not composed of the Frenchmen whom she had brought from New York. The case of the *Wasp* is one which shows clearly the unfairness of the rule; and I doubt not that a statement of the details of what passed would show that the execution of the rule was as partial as the rule itself is unjust.

In the case of the *True Blooded Yankee*, it appears that another American privateer has been armed, fitted, and manned in the French port of Labrevach, and all that has been done is, that the *Sous Commissaire de Marine* has been put in arrest. It is not stated whether le Sieur —, the owner, is in France or not, or whether French born and naturalized as an American; or whether any notice has been taken of the conduct of his *commis*, or of that of the American Consuls in the neigh-

bourhood of Labrevach, who have contributed to man the *True Blooded Yankee*.

I beg to have your Lordship's directions whether I shall make these or any other observations in answer to the letter from M. de Jaucourt, of which the enclosed is a copy.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 20th Oct. 1814.

I received last night your letter of the 11th, and I forward to England, and to Lord Castlereagh, your dispatches and letters.

Depend upon it that the real power in Spain is in the clergy. They kept the people right against France; they re-established the authority of the King, enabling him to overthrow the Cortes; they are the authors and advisers of the measures of the day; and they concurred in the English alliance. But if they find the King is involved in pecuniary difficulties, and that we will not relieve him, they will depart from the English alliance, and adopt that of France; and the people, as they are called, will follow them in the new scheme as blindly as they have in the others.

I am quite ashamed and shocked about Alava. I shall write to the King about him, but not by this messenger, as I must get the letter translated; and I will write to Alava by the same occasion. It is very extraordinary that the report of his being in the inquisition was in circulation here about a month ago. It went from hence to London, and it has come back again in all the English newspapers. I conclude it came from Vitoria at the time the complaint of him was sent to Madrid.

Mina was taken here yesterday, intending to pass to Calais. I enclose the copy of a letter which he has written to me, the original of which I have given to Casa Flores. Show it to San Carlos.

P.S. I will send your messenger off to-morrow, after the mail shall arrive from England.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 20th Oct. 1814.

Nothing of any importance has occurred here for the last few days, excepting the report by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the law for the restoration of the estates of the *Emigrés*, of which I enclose the copy, published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday. It manifests the jealousy entertained upon the subject to which it relates, and records opinions on various points of legislation, &c., which, however sound in themselves, are not those of the Court, or in conformity with its practice.

The same uneasiness still exists in regard to the discontented in Paris; but there has been no act of riot, and all accounts agree in stating that Monsieur has been received throughout his tour in the southern provinces with an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm. This tends to prove that the sentiments of the people are really favorable to the House of Bourbon; but the danger is not in that quarter, but among the discontented officers of the army, and others, heretofore in the civil departments of the service, now without employment.

Joseph Buonaparte has quitted the canton de Berne, I believe by the desire of the Senate, at the request of this government, which felt great

jealousy upon his residence so near the frontier. He has removed to Zurich.

I have as yet received no answer regarding the restriction on the Slave trade on the north coast of Africa; notwithstanding that I have twice urged M. de Jaucourt on the subject since he showed me the copy of his letter to M. Ferrand.

Your Lordship will observe in the publications of the day the degree to which the public mind is agitated upon this subject. It has been discussed with a considerable degree of violence and prejudice against the British government by M. Lainé, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, in a speech or report which he made on the plan proposed by Gen. Desfourneaux in the same assembly.

Gen. Mina, the Spanish Chief who lately attempted to get possession of Pamplona, has been arrested in this city. It appears that he intended with 4 others to pass to Calais, and into England; and sent to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires here to have a passport backed, purporting to have been granted by himself above a month ago. This passport excited suspicion; and the Conde de Casa Flores, having examined separately the persons who required that it should be signed by him, discovered that they were Mina and the officers who had aided him in his attempt upon Pamplona. They were secured by the police at his request.

A S. M. C. le Roi d'Espagne.

Paris, ce 22 Oct. 1814.

Je viens d'apprendre avec le plus grand chagrin que le Général Alava avait eu le malheur de déplaire à votre Majesté, et qu'il avait été arrêté et mis aux arrêts par ses ordres.

Cet officier a servi avec moi pendant toute la guerre en Espagne; il a servi votre Majesté avec honneur et bravoure; et il a été deux fois blessé dans des affaires majeures. Il a rempli avec honneur, talent, et succès les devoirs d'un emploi très difficile, celui d'Agent du gouvernement Espagnol au quartier général allié; et votre Majesté doit à ses soins, à son zèle, et à ses talens, que, pendant les difficultés de toute espèce d'une guerre de cinq ans de durée, il n'y a pas eu de disputes entre les troupes de vos alliés et celles de votre Majesté, ni avec les habitans du pays, et que tout a conduit à l'heureuse terminaison que nous avons eu le bonheur de voir.

Le Général Alava a pu faire des méprises et des fautes involontaires, comme beaucoup d'autres en ont fait dans les circonstances difficiles où pendant si long-temps nous avons été placés; et il faut espérer que Dieu nous pardonnera à tous nos fautes; mais je peux assurer votre Majesté que depuis l'année 1809 il ne m'a pas quitté, excepté pendant six semaines dans l'année 1813, quand il s'est marié; que je suis certain qu'il n'a jamais rien fait d'important sans me consulter, et je ne peux pas me ressouvenir d'un seul acte qui n'avait pas pour son objet la restauration et l'honneur de votre Majesté.

Je peux me tromper cependant; et tout ce que je demande à votre Majesté pour ce compagnon fidèle est que votre Majesté me fasse la grâce de lui nommer bientôt des hommes probes et désintéressés pour juges, et que vous lui fassiez sans délai un procès sévère mais juste.

Je ne peux pas finir cet appel à la justice de votre Majesté, et à la

grâce avec laquelle votre Majesté m'a toujours traité, et avec laquelle elle a toujours fait attention à tout ce que j'ai eu l'honneur de mettre sous ses yeux, sans exprimer mes regrets que votre Majesté n'ait pas dans ce moment une connaissance exacte des difficultés dans lesquelles furent placés vos fidèles serviteurs pendant la guerre. Nous avions en Espagne en même temps un ennemi étranger formidable, qui avait tout renversé, *et la guerre civile* ; et nous n'avions à opposer à ces maux que l'autorité de *las Cortes*.

Nous gémissions sur beaucoup des actes de *las Cortes* ; et votre Majesté a connaissance des opinions que j'ai données à ces Messieurs sur ce qu'ils faisaient, opinions que le Général Alava partageait avec moi.

Mais c'était notre devoir de nous soumettre entièrement à l'autorité de *las Cortes* ; et si nous eussions commis la faute grave de nous y opposer, ou d'encourager, ou même de permettre l'opposition des autres, nous aurions augmenté les malheurs et les difficultés du moment, et aurions peut-être occasionné, avec la perte de la plus belle cause du monde, la cause de l'Europe entière, celle de la couronne de votre Majesté.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 23d Oct. 1814.

Since I wrote to you last there has been — to pay between Casa Flores and this government. I enclose the extract of my dispatch to the Sec. of State, giving an account of Mina's arrest. No notice was taken of the subject till Friday, when Jaucourt, having dined here with the *Corps Diplomatique*, desired Casa Flores to call upon him next day ; and he then told him that the King disapproved excessively of his conduct, and of that of the *Captain General of Navarre* ; and that His Majesty desired he would withdraw from Paris immediately. Casa Flores very coolly asked for a passport for a courier, which he had been demanding for 2 days ; and desired to be made acquainted with His Majesty's pleasure in writing. The passport for the courier has been sent to him this morning, purporting to be for an English courier ; but he has had nothing in writing.

It appears that the government are excessively displeased at the arrest of Mina, as they may well be ; and have dismissed the Commissary of the Police who arrested him ; which is very right. They might also express to Casa Flores their displeasure at his addressing himself in an informal manner to an inferior officer of the government ; but they have no right to order him to withdraw.

P.S. I send a letter for Alava, containing a copy of that for the King, which I send by this occasion.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1814.

I beg leave to remind your Excellency that 6 weeks have now elapsed since I pointed out to your Excellency upon the maps the situation of the Duchy of Bouillon in relation to the new frontier of France, as explained in my letter to M. le Prince de Talleyrand of the 11th Sept., to which his of the 14th Sept., written the night previous to his departure from Paris, was a reply.

In the conversation which passed between your Excellency and me upon that occasion, it was settled by your Excellency that Gen. Guille-

minot, the Commissioner ordered to settle the new boundaries of France on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, should proceed immediately to settle the boundary with the Duchy of Bouillon, in order that, if it should turn out as I expected, that the Duchy was not included in the new boundaries of France, the French authorities might be withdrawn forthwith.

Your Excellency has since informed me, on the , that Gen. Guilleminot's report had been received, and carried to Vienna by M. de la Besnardière; from which it would appear that the report was made very shortly after I had the honor of conversing with your Excellency upon the subject; as M. de la Besnardière left Paris before the . However, if M. de la Besnardière has carried away the original report, I hope your Excellency will deem it expedient to call upon the General for a duplicate, in order to enable His Majesty to determine to withdraw the French authorities.

I have now the honor of acquainting your Excellency that I have received information that the *Sous Préfet de Sedan* went to Bouillon on the 18th inst., and administered to the civil and religious authorities of that place and district the oath of allegiance to His Majesty Louis XVIII. As this proceeding must have taken place without orders or authority, I hope that due notice will be taken of the conduct of the *Sous Préfet*.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1814.

I transmitted to the Prince Regent's government the letter which your Excellency did me the honor to address me on the , in regard to the debts claimed from the Dutch government on account of the expenses incurred in constructing the fleet at Antwerp.

In the negotiation which took place with Buonaparte in the course of the last spring, the Allies had insisted as a *sine quâ non* that the whole of the fleet and stores at Antwerp, and at all other ports which were to be given up by the French government, should belong to the government of the country to which the places were to be assigned by the treaty of peace. Upon the late treaty with His Majesty, the Prince Regent and his Allies were induced to relax from this demand; and, in order to avoid questions of the very nature of the demand brought forward by your Excellency for the first time, and to prevent all discussions as to details, it was agreed that two thirds of the fleet and stores at Antwerp should be assigned to His Majesty, and one third to the Sovereign of the Netherlands.

The settlement under this article of the treaty was to be referred to Commissioners, whose decision upon all cases must be considered as final; and I find that the allied Commissioners did refuse to take into consideration a demand which they considered quite inconsistent with the 15th article of the treaty.

This being the case, it is scarcely necessary that I should enter farther into the subject; but I would beg your Excellency to observe that, if the division of the fleet at Antwerp had been made according to the proportion of capital, materials, and labor employed in its construction, the advantage to Holland and Flanders would have been greater than the

proportion of one third to two thirds. But this advantage would not have been acquired without endless disputes; and therefore a general principle of division was adopted, in which considerable advantage was conceded to the French government.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1814.

After Gen. Mina had been arrested, as reported in my dispatch of the 20th Oct., the King ordered that he might be released, removed the Commissary of Police who arrested him from his office, and M. de Jaucourt expressed His Majesty's displeasure in such strong terms to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, the Conde de Casa Flores, as even to desire that he would withdraw from Paris. The Conde desired to receive His Majesty's commands in writing, which have not yet been sent to him. It appears that the Captain General of Navarre sent directions to the *Préfets* and other magistrates within the French territory to arrest Mina; and His Majesty's displeasure at the conduct of this officer was likewise expressed by M. de Jaucourt in very strong terms.

I have not yet received any official answer on the restriction of the Slave trade on the north coast of Africa; but one is promised immediately.

Affairs remain in the same situation as when I last addressed your Lordship. There are the same reports of discontents, and the same apprehensions are entertained of the consequences. But, although I am certain they exist, and the language of the principal officers of the army is very indiscreet, and by no means calculated to allay the discontents or prevent their consequences, no fact has come to my knowledge to enable me to say that the evil apprehended will positively occur, much less to form a judgment of the period at which it will occur.

The debate on the Emigrants' Estate law took place in the Chamber of Deputies this day. The opinions were in favor of the law, the principle of which it is proposed to carry still farther than had been proposed by the government, and to restore the estates applied to the *caisse d'amortissement*.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that I have this day drawn upon Mr. Bidwell, the chief clerk of your office, for the sum of £9622 6s., and for the sum of £6824 6s. 6d., payable in one month after sight, being the amount of 361,500 francs, at the rate of exchange of 22 francs 20 centimes for a pound sterling, with 1 *per cent.* commission, the said sum of 361,500 francs being in payment of the first two instalments for the house purchased for His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris; and I request that your Lordship will give directions that the bill may be honored.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 26th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Mr. —, an English gentleman, stating that, having arrived in France at Harfleur in the month of July last, a certificate was granted to him by the revenue officers of that place, that he had paid 600 francs as duty for

his carriage, of which sum three fourths were to be returned when he should quit France.

Mr. ——— quitted France at Havre de Grace on the 30th Sept. ; but the custom house at that place refused to pay what was promised by the custom house at Harfleur, because Mr. ——— could not produce a certificate that the carriage had been examined at the custom house of Paris. At the same time the identity of the carriage was admitted ; and it must be observed that the certificate given at Harfleur, of which I enclose a copy, contains no clause rendering necessary such exhibition of the carriage at Paris.

I request your Excellency to give directions that justice may be done to this gentleman.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 26th Oct. 1814.

The directors and deputies of the Bank of Hamburg have communicated to me your Excellency's letter of the 24th inst.

I had reason to believe, from the conversation I had the honor of having with your Excellency upon this subject, that His Majesty's decision would be different, as your Excellency told me that you did not concur in the reasoning of his Excellency the Minister of Finance, which your Excellency repeated to me.

By the convention of the 23d April it was agreed as follows :

(Here follows the Article.)

By the secret article of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th May His Majesty agreed as follows :

(Here follows the Article.)

Notwithstanding these engagements, which appeared to insure to the Bank of Hamburg the payment of what was taken from them, it has been determined to give them nothing excepting what shall appear upon the settlement of accounts to be more than was due on account of the contributions from the city of Hamburg.

The harshness of this decision is admitted in your Excellency's letter of the 24th Oct. to the deputies of the Bank ; it is likewise admitted that to seize the property of a private establishment, such as the Bank, is not a justifiable right of war ; but it is contended that His Majesty cannot consider himself responsible for an act of iniquity committed previous to his happy restoration, and that he cannot separate the case of the Bank of Hamburg from that of all Europe and of France herself ; and that the Powers at war agreed reciprocally to renounce all indemnities for the irregularities and violences which were committed during the unfortunate period of time which has ended.

His Majesty having by his fortunate restoration come into possession of the resources of the French nation, it cannot with justice be contended that he is not responsible for those demands for which the French government are bound ; and if the seizure of the funds of the Bank was a measure of iniquity, and was not the exercise of a justifiable right of war, it cannot be denied that those against whom it was exercised have a fair claim upon the resources of France, and therefore upon His Majesty, for compensation.

But it is contended that His Majesty cannot separate the case of the Bank of Hamburg from that of other countries and places in Europe, and from that of France herself; and that the contending Powers have agreed reciprocally to renounce all indemnities for the irregularities and violences committed.

The 18th article, to which your Excellency certainly refers, cannot repeal, modify, or confine the operation of the secret article of the Convention of the 23d April, or the secret article of the Treaty of Peace, which I have above quoted, which were formed with a particular view to remedy the iniquity which had been committed on the property of the Bank.

By the former His Majesty agreed more particularly to give up the property of the Bank still in hand, which amounted to 1,700,000 francs, which were applied to the pay of His Majesty's forces after the date of this Convention by the orders of the officer sent by His Majesty after his restoration to take the command of his troops in lieu of the officer who had commanded during the calamitous period of the siege.

By the latter His Majesty, after reciting the engagement of the secret article of the Convention '*de faire restitution et d'employer tous ses efforts pour retrouver les fonds de la banque, * * * promet d'ordonner les perquisitions les plus sévères pour découvrir les dits fonds, et de poursuivre tous ceux qui pourraient en être détenteurs*;' and, now that the money has been found to have been applied to His Majesty's service, as it is impossible to separate the service of France from that of His Majesty, the Bank are told that, although the measure of seizing their private property was iniquitous, and not justifiable as a right of war, His Majesty can restore only that which it shall appear they have paid beyond what was due, not by them in any capacity, but on account of the contributions laid upon the town of Hamburg.

The result and object of this decision of His Majesty will be to refer the Bank, for payment of that which has been unjustifiably taken from them, to the town of Hamburg.

The town of Hamburg can pay only by levying fresh contributions on account of France; and thus this measure will be contrary, not only to the letter of the secret article of the Convention and to the secret article of the Treaty of Peace, but to the spirit of the 18th article, and to the spirit of peace itself, as it will continue a severe measure of war after the conclusion of peace.

I would not venture to make this appeal to His Majesty against the decision contained in your Excellency's letter if I was not sensible of His Majesty's justice, and of his attention to his treaties; if it did not appear by your Excellency's letter that His Majesty entertained a just sense of the iniquity of the measures adopted in regard to the Bank of Hamburg; and if I did not know from your Excellency that you did not consider as conclusive the reasoning which had been advanced against their claims. I trust, therefore, that His Majesty will avail himself of the latitude which still remains, in considering the claims of the Bank, to reconsider the whole case, and to give such decision upon it as will be most consistent with those feelings of justice and morality, and those sentiments of good

faith, by which he has always been distinguished, and which are the firmest foundations of His Majesty's throne.

To Z. Macaulay, Esq.

Paris, 27th Oct. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 18th and 20th Oct., and your brother, who is gone to England, will have told you what we have done respecting the alterations you proposed to make, and the mode suggested by him in Mr. Wilberforce's letter.

He will acquaint you with the state of the question of the Slave trade; and I trouble you, therefore, only to thank you for your letters, and to tell you that I keep the original papers you gave me on my departure from London only till I see what course the dispositions here will take on the trade to the north-west coast, after I shall have brought the old Minister of Marine to take his first step.

To the Officer commanding His Majesty's troops at Genoa.

Paris, 27th Oct. 1814.

The officer who is the bearer of this letter is charged with dispatches for His Sicilian Majesty from the Duc d'Orléans, of great importance to His Majesty's family; and I shall be much obliged to you if you will use your interest with the officer commanding His Majesty's ships at Genoa to forward him to Sicily by the earliest occasion.

To Mr. —.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1814.

Col. Burgh has received the Duke of Wellington's directions to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. —'s letter of the 27th, and to enclose him the copy of Mr. Mackenzie's answer to the reference made by the Duke to that gentleman of Mr. —'s complaint, Mr. Mackenzie being the official person appointed by government to receive and forward such complaints to the French government.

From the specimen the Duke of Wellington has received of Mr. —'s peculiar style of writing to persons filling responsible situations, he is not surprised that Mr. Mackenzie should have given directions that his letters should be returned to Mr. — unopened; an example which the Duke proposes to follow.

To Lieut. Gen. Baron Marchand.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1814.

I addressed you on the 4th Sept. on the complaint of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, in regard to certain damages supposed to have been done to his property by the troops heretofore under my command; and I told you that I should refer the complaint to the Hon. Major Gen. Colville, under whose immediate command the troops had been.

I have now the honor to enclose Major Gen. Colville's answer, from which you will perceive that the complaint of the damages done to this gentleman's property ought to be addressed to another quarter.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1814.

I enclose two letters from — —, explaining the circumstances under which he desires to be considered as a British subject by the Com-

missioners appointed for the examination and settlement of claims of British subjects on the French government. I beg to receive your Lordship's directions whether I am or not to consider ——— as a British subject, and to urge his claims accordingly.

I beg the enclosures may be restored.

Au Comte de Blacas.

Paris, ce 29 Oct. 1814.

Lord Grenville, avec qui j'ai été toujours très lié d'amitié, vient de m'envoyer le pamphlet et la lettre dont copie est ci incluse, dans laquelle il me prie de mettre le premier sous les yeux du Roi. Je n'attends pas le temps nécessaire pour me donner occasion de le lire avant de vous l'envoyer, et de vous prier de le mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté; étant certain que Lord Grenville ne me prierait pas de le lui soumettre s'il contenait quelque chose qui pût déplaire à Sa Majesté; et que Sa Majesté a assez d'expérience de nos usages pour pardonner la liberté avec laquelle la conduite du Ministère et la politique de l'article du traité dont il est question peut y être traitée.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

After I had conversed with M. de Jaucourt a second time respecting the claims of the Bank of Hamburg, after that conversation reported in my dispatch of the 4th Sept., No. 34, the deputies of the Bank met the Minister of Finance at dinner at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards discussed their claims with those ministers; and received from the latter a promise that a report on the subject should immediately be made to the King in Council, and that they should have a definitive answer on an early day.

After the delay of a week the deputies of the Bank of Hamburg received the letter of which I enclose the copy from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which they communicated to me; and I have written to the minister the letter of which I enclose the copy, to remonstrate against the decision which had been made in this case.

This decision, which is, I am convinced, in direct contradiction to the King's principles and opinions, and is, I know, in opposition to the opinion of M. de Jaucourt, affords a striking instance of the continued influence in the councils of this country of those who have been parties and instruments in the system of aggression, tyranny, and plunder of Europe, which has prevailed for so many years, and of hostility against Great Britain.

It was impossible for me to recommend to the deputies of the Bank to remain at Paris, or to take any other step than to make known their case to the Allied Courts whose ministers are assembled at Vienna. Whatever may be the effect produced by my remonstrance, the deputies appeared to be of opinion that it would be better to leave it to the minister from the city of Hamburg to take advantage of it, and that they should go away.

They accordingly sent me the enclosed letter and its enclosures, and have quitted Paris.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Pennell, the British Consul at Bordeaux, stating that there are a number of English soldiers and seamen in a distressed state in that town. I beg to receive your Lordship's orders respecting them.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

I have received the directions of His Majesty's government to inform you that the necessary shipping have been ordered to proceed to the coast of Africa to remove the troops and stores from the settlements of Senegal and Goree, and to offer any of the ordnance or other stores which the French government may think it desirable to have at either of those places, to be received by the authorities on the spot at a valuation.

I beg to have your Excellency's decision upon this subject, that orders may be sent accordingly to the coast of Africa.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to inform you that I have received intelligence that on the 23d inst. 53 American seamen left Bordeaux on their way to L'Orient, to be there embarked on board the American schooner *Lion*, which is at L'Orient.

I trust your Excellency will take measures to prevent the harbours of France from being the ports in which American vessels of war and privateers are fitted, manned, and armed, to cruise against the commerce of His Majesty's subjects.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose another letter from Mr. Pennell, regarding the seamen and soldiers at Bordeaux.

I have written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the fact mentioned therein, regarding the march of the American seamen to L'Orient.

To Lord Grenville.

Paris, 30th Oct. 1814.

I received your letter and the copies you were so kind as to send me of the publication of your speech on the restoration of the French colonies; and I immediately sent one copy to M. de Blacas, to be presented to the King. I enclose M. de Blacas' answer to the note which I wrote to him upon this occasion, from which you will see that the King is not likely to be displeased with the freedom with which you may have discussed the subject.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 31st Oct. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of this day's date, regarding the movement of certain British troops of the garrison of Tournay, within the French frontier, in the beginning of this month, which I have forwarded to my government.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange, however, commands the troops in

the service of the Allies now stationed in Flanders; and I have transmitted to His Highness a copy of your Excellency's letter, with a request that His Highness would take measures to prevent the occurrence of such irregularities in future.

To Gen. Macaulay.

Paris, 31st Oct. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 27th, and have sent that which you enclosed for your acquaintance. Matters remain nearly as they did when you went away. I don't hear so much of the discontents and their consequences; and, indeed, I have heard of some principal persons declaring their attachment to the government. The discussion on the Emigrants' Estate Law is going on well.

I did not receive your corrections of Mr. Wilberforce's pamphlet; but I did one from the bookseller, and I have desired him to correct all. I have received from Lord Grenville a copy of his speech on the treaty, which I have given to the King.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

Paris, 1st Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from M. le Comte de Jaucourt, Minister for Foreign Affairs, respecting the irregular entry into France in the beginning of October of certain British troops composing the garrison of Tournay, in pursuit of a deserter.

As I am convinced that this conduct is in direct disobedience of the orders your Highness has given the troops under your command, I have ventured to give this assurance to the French government; and I shall be obliged to your Highness if you will take measures to prevent a repetition of such complaints.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Nov. 1814.

I have just received your letter of the 25th, with your dispatches, Nos. 12, 13, and 14, to Lord Liverpool, which I will forward immediately to England.

I have nothing farther to tell you relating to the subject of my dispatch, No. 48. I have not heard any thing upon that to which it relates since the day I sent it off; and M. de Blacas has been so much taken up with the discussions on the Emigrants' Estate bill and the Civil List bill, in addition to his ordinary attendance upon the King, since that time, that I have not been able to talk to him.

I am inclined to believe, however, from an accidental conversation I had this day with M. de Jaucourt on the Emigrants' Estate bill, and the effect its provisions would have upon the finances, that the Ministers are not prepared, and positively object, to make any addition whatever to the expenses of which the estimates have been presented to the legislature.

I had this day another conversation with M. de Jaucourt, upon the Slave trade among other subjects; and I pointed out to him the injury which the delay in their coming to any decision upon any point connected with that subject would do to the Prince's government on the opening of the session of Parliament. I pointed out that probably the

British government had refrained from pressing this subject at first from a desire to avoid forcing the King to adopt a measure upon his accession to his throne which might be disagreeable to his people; and that the Prince's government ought not to be exposed to difficulties by those who had benefited by their moderation. He again promised me an early answer, which he told me depended entirely upon M. Ferrand; but, having been so often deceived, I cannot now believe him.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 3d Nov. 1814.

I have the honor of enclosing the copy of a letter and its enclosures from M. le Comte de Jaucourt, in the latter of which you will find the orders given by the Minister of Marine for confining the French Slave trade to the coast of Africa, to the southward of Cape Formoso. Your Lordship will observe that much remains to be done to secure that the orders which have been given shall be strictly carried into execution, and to provide for the condemnation of slave vessels taken in the act of disobeying these orders, and for the care of the captured slaves; and I will immediately enter upon discussion with the French government on this subject.

I think it proper to inform your Lordship, however, and indeed it is obvious upon the face of the enclosed papers, that it is the wish of the French government that this subject, and particularly that the arrangements adopted by them, should not be unnecessarily brought into public discussion.

It is to be hoped that the public can confide in the zeal of those persons who are intrusted with the management of this concern; and that an object of such importance as the saving of a great part of the continent of Africa from the renewal of the horrors of the Slave trade will not be impeded by unnecessary disclosures and discussion.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 3d Nov. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter and its enclosure which I have received from M. de Jaucourt, regarding the Duchy of Bouillon.

The object in ordering Gen. Guillemot immediately to ascertain the boundaries of France on the side of the Duchy of Bouillon was, that his report might induce the government either to retire their officers forthwith from the Duchy, or put an end to the claims of the Duke entirely, by a decision that the Duchy was within the boundaries of France.

Your Lordship will observe that the General's report enclosed is positive on the letter of the treaty; and that the boundaries as stated therein agree precisely with those stated in my letter to M. de Talleyrand of the 11th Sept., enclosed to your Lordship on the 17th.

The General, however, enters into a long reasoning to show that it would be more convenient if the boundaries were different, and that the intention of those who framed the treaty must have been to include a part at least, if not the whole, of the Duchy within the French frontier; and he points out its importance. I can judge of the intentions of the framers of the treaty only by the terms of the treaty; and I am certain that the

same reasoning would apply equally to part or to the whole of the frontier.

As it is obvious that nothing can be done here upon the subject, which is referred to M. de Talleyrand, I send you the enclosed.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 4th Nov. 1814.

I received your letter of the 18th Oct., to which I did not reply immediately, as Gen. Macaulay was going to England, and I knew would let you know the state of things here.

Lord Liverpool will have informed you that orders have at last been issued to prevent the trade in slaves by French subjects on the coasts of Africa north of Cape Formoso. Much remains still to be done to secure the execution of those orders, to provide for the condemnation of those and their vessels found disobeying them, and for the care of the slaves captured in the vessels which may be taken in breach of the orders; to all which points I am attending. But we must keep the subject out of discussion and publication in England if we propose to do any real good. His Majesty's servants cannot be more zealous than they are; they deserve confidence, and ought to be trusted; and I am quite convinced that the publications and discussions on the subject do more harm than good.

We have now brought the abolition practically to the state in which it was before peace was made with France, with this additional advantage, that France has engaged to abolish entirely in 5 years. We must not relax in our endeavors to do more; but it is really necessary to leave this interest, like others, in the hands of those whose duty it is to take care of it.

I have had no reason to complain of the newspapers lately on the subject of the Slave trade, and I hope they will continue not to notice it for some little time longer.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 4th Nov. 1814.

Since I addressed your Lordship yesterday I have received the letter, of which I enclose the copy, from the Comte de Jaucourt, by which it appears that the question regarding the Duchy of Bouillon is settled.

To ———, Esq.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 20th Oct., which I will forward to Mr. Pole.

In the conversation which I had with your brother I consented to purchase your estate in Somersetshire as soon as the title deeds should be drawn; and, in order to save time, I settled that this purchase should be made out of my private funds, and that it should afterwards be replaced to my private funds by the trustees of the parliamentary grant. The delay which occurred in making the conveyance gave time for the trustees of the parliamentary grant to meet and agree to make the purchase, if they should approve of the title; and they will make the purchase accordingly, without any delay that I know of. If, however, the title is not such as they can approve of, I don't think that I ought to purchase the estate out of my private funds.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

I enclose a letter which I have received from Mr. —, Dep. Commissary General of the British troops serving in Italy, in which he has requested that his trunks, containing his papers, &c., may be allowed to pass from Chambéry to Paris, and eventually to Calais, under the seal of the Custom house at Chambéry.

I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will direct that this facility may be given to this gentleman returning to England from his service.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th inst., regarding the embarkation in a private ship, and passage to the United States, of certain persons from this country, and the return of the same ship with certain other persons from the United States to France.

I know of nothing that is to prevent or impede the safe arrival and return of this ship, excepting the actual blockade of the American port into which she should attempt to enter by the fleets of His Majesty; but, as it is the wish of H. R. H. the Prince Regent to render the existing war with the United States as little troublesome as possible to friendly and neutral states, I should have no hesitation in addressing to your Excellency such a letter as you desire if I were not so near to His Royal Highness, and had it not in my power to procure immediately His Royal Highness' orders direct to the commanders of His Majesty's ships to offer no molestation to the voyage of the private ship in question.

I therefore take the earliest opportunity of making application for these orders, which I hope to have the honor of delivering to you in a few days.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

I enclose the copy of an application which I have received from M. de Jaucourt for a passport for a private ship proceeding to the United States with passengers, &c., and intended to return with some of the agents of the French government now in the United States, and the copy of my answer; and I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will transmit me the passport accordingly.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

Having had an opportunity of talking to the Minister of Marine last night, regarding the measures to be adopted to carry into execution the King's orders for preventing the Slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, I discovered that that proposed in my note of the 26th Aug., addressed to the Prince de Bénévent, viz. the reciprocal search, by ships of war of both nations, of vessels trading on the coast, was so disagreeable to the government, and I had seen in different publications that it was likely to be so much so to the nation, that there was no chance of succeeding in getting it adopted; and therefore I prepared the memorandum, of which I enclose the copy, to be submitted to the minister at a meeting which I was to have with him this day. I found there the Comte d

Jaucourt, M. Reinhard, M. Ferrand, and the Director of the Marine; and, upon reading this memorandum, but few if any objections were made to what I proposed.

Their principal objection was to the 4th article. They contended that, if they had confined their prohibition to the coast north of Cape Palmas, there could have been no objection to consider as illegal traders vessels with slaves on board, found at a certain distance from the prohibited coast; but that vessels might be forced by weather from the coast south of Cape Formoso to the coast between Cape Formoso and Cape Palmas; and that the detention of these vessels, even to have their cases considered by a Court of Admiralty, would be highly injurious to the owners, and might be so to the interests of humanity.

I explained that my memorandum contained only a general proposal for regulations which they were to draw out in detail; and, as they consented to discuss them with me afterwards, I would then point out what objections I conceived existed to the details which they should propose, bearing always in mind the King's intention to prevent the trade in slaves on the coast as far south as Cape Formoso, and the necessity of providing for putting these intentions strictly into execution.

They also stated some objections to the 6th article. They said that the King had neither the establishments, nor the facilities, nor the means, at his settlements, that we had at Sierra Leone, and they begged for information on this proposition. I shall be obliged to your Lordship if you will let me have as much detailed information as can be given regarding Sierra Leone.

It might also be deserving consideration, whether some of the means of the African Society might not be directed with advantage to the formation of establishments for the benefit of the negroes in the French settlements, of the same description with those at Sierra Leone. Any information upon Sierra Leone, or any extension to the French settlements of the advantages which the negroes enjoy there from the funds of the African Society, would tend more than any thing else to prove to the people of this country that those of ours have taken up this subject from motives of humanity only.

I beg to have your Lordship's opinion at an early period regarding what I have proposed to the Minister of Marine, and such detailed instructions on the different points proposed as your Lordship may think it proper to give me.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1814.

In the conversation which I had last night with the Minister of Marine, regarding the King's orders on the prohibition of the Slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, he said that, as I was satisfied with the measures which the King had adopted, as far as they had gone, he was anxious that the British government should give some facilities to the trade of the French East India Company in opium, and that the discussions upon that subject between Sir J. Sullivan and the French Commissioners should be brought to a conclusion.

In the discourse upon this point he said that the French government

had heretofore gained an advantage on the opium to the amount of about a million of *livres*, with which they would be satisfied, taking such quantities of opium as we pleased to give them to make up that advantage.

This conversation was renewed again this day; and, upon my saying that I had no authority or instruction to discuss the subject, the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that they were desirous of sending their Commissioner to his destination in Bengal, and wished to continue this discussion here. I told them that, when I should receive this information officially, I should make it known to my government, and should ask for their instructions.

The Minister of Marine then told me that he was anxious to get from America some timber for constructing buildings for individuals at St. Pierre and Miquelon. I told him that I knew that the Prince Regent was desirous of rendering the war with America as little injurious to neutral powers as possible, and that I was convinced that any facilities that were wished for would be granted; and it was settled that M. de Jaucourt should write to me on this subject.

The Minister of Marine then begged the interference of the British government regarding the possession of the colony of Guiana. It appears that, according to the wording of the treaty of peace, the period of the cession of that colony ought to take place 3 months from the ratification of the treaty by Great Britain; but, owing to the desire of doing what would be agreeable to the Portuguese government, the occupation was postponed till the ratification should be received from Brazil.

The season is now approaching at which it is necessary that the colony should be occupied; and it is wished by the French government that the British government should forthwith interfere with the Prince Regent of Portugal, to have orders sent from Brazil without loss of time, in order that the King's servants and forces sent from France immediately after the ratification of the treaty should be received at Paris, should obtain possession of the colony upon their arrival; or, in other words, that the 3 months' interval from the ratification to the possession of the colony should commence their date from the period of the Prince Regent's ratification in Brazil, instead of from the period of the exchange of the ratifications at Paris.

I shall likewise receive an official note upon this subject; but I now state it to your Lordship, that you may form your determination upon it, in order to give me an early answer.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Minister of Marine.

5th Nov. 1814.

His Majesty having determined, by his orders issued to the department of the Marine, that the Slave trade shall not be carried on on that portion of the coast of Africa which lies to the northward of Cape Formoso, it becomes necessary to take measures for insuring the execution of his benevolent views. The following measures are submitted to the Minister of Marine:

1st; To inform the Governors of the French settlements on the above mentioned coast of Africa respecting the intentions of His Majesty, and to order them to watch over their execution.

2d ; To dispatch one or more men of war to that coast, with a view of guarding by sea against any infringement of the same.

3d ; To order that any vessel, &c. detected in carrying on the Slave trade in the prohibited latitudes, and captured in the same, shall, together with her cargo, be condemned as a good prize to any of His Majesty's ships, to the troops, or to any authority that may have taken her.

4th ; To order that any vessels, taken in those latitudes where the trade shall be prohibited, and having slaves on board, shall be considered as having carried on the Slave trade in those latitudes, and shall be considered, with her cargo, as a good prize.

5th ; To establish in the colony of Senegal, or at Goree, a Prize court, for taking cognizance of any infraction of His Majesty's orders on this subject.

6th ; To determine on the means of establishing and subsisting such negroes as may be taken on board ships in the latitudes where the Slave trade is prohibited, after the manner practised in the English settlement at Sierra Leone.

Au Comte de Blacas.

Paris, ce 7 Nov. 1814.

Je vous envoie le papier dont je vous ai parlé hier au soir. Je ne suis pas sûr de l'authenticité de la lettre, mais je suis sûr qu'une lettre a été reçue, et qu'elle contient à peu près ce qui est dit dans ce papier. Comme on fait circuler cette lettre parmi les envieux, les oisifs, et les mal-intentionnés, dont Paris abonde, et qu'en même temps les rapports sont très généraux que Murat a marché, je suis tenté d'attribuer ces rapports à l'annonce de ces intentions dans la lettre, et à l'exagération qui accompagne toujours de telles annonces, plutôt qu'à la réalité de sa marche.

J'avais déjà prévenu Lord Castlereagh de la nécessité que l'Empereur d'Autriche fit attention à la tranquillité de l'Italie; et je l'en prévins encore aujourd'hui.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 7th Nov. 1814.

They are very anxious here to have news from the island of Elba; and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will send me the copy of the last dispatch which I sent forward from Col. Neil Campbell, which came from Vienna.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 7th Nov. 1814.

There is a report in circulation here of Murat's movements in Italy, which are the objects of the speculations of the curious and ill intentioned with which this town abounds. I take the truth to be, that Murat has made no movement, but that he has written a kind of threatening letter to an agent he has here, which has been circulated among the disaffected, and the intended movement has, as usual, been exaggerated into one that has actually taken place.

You may depend upon it, however, that it will be necessary for the Emperor to watch very closely the conduct of Murat, and to take great care of the tranquillity of Italy.

A Madame de Staël.

Paris, ce 11 Nov. 1814.

Je vous envoie, Madame, la lettre de M. — ; et je vous prie d'envoyer ou à lui ou à moi les papiers qui y sont inclus.

Je n'ai nulle objection à faire à lui donner de l'argent à fin de le faire retourner chez lui, malgré que la cause pour laquelle il se trouve ici ne soit pas bien clairement indiquée, et en tout cas ne peut pas être attribuée à son service de l'Angleterre. Mais je ne peux pas lui *prêter* de l'argent pour le faire rester à Paris.

To — —, Esq.

Paris, 11th Nov. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 6th inst.

I don't understand the nature of the paper required from you by the French vessel proceeding to the coast of Africa, which you describe at the same time as a passport, and an order to testify the signature of the Commissary of Marine of the city of Nantes.

I don't know what authority you have to grant passports, or what object your passports are to answer; and till you give me more explicit explanations I can give you no instructions.

Au Duque de San Carlos.

Paris, ce 11 Nov. 1814.

Je vous écris seulement une ligne pour vous faire savoir que j'ai reçu votre lettre et celle pour M. de Jaucourt, que je lui ai présentée hier. Mais, comme il n'entend pas l'Espagnol, il était nécessaire d'attendre qu'elle fut traduite pour lui parler.

Je vous prie de présenter mes humbles hommages à Sa Majesté, de l'assurer de ma reconnaissance pour la confiance qu'elle continue de reposer en moi, et que je ferai tout ce qui sera en mon pouvoir pour mener à la terminaison qu'elle désire l'affaire dont elle m'a chargé.

Je vous écrirai plus au long sur ce sujet par la première occasion.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 11th Nov. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 2d inst.; and there are two or three others from you, on the Slave trade and other questions, of which I ought to have acknowledged the receipt; but I waited for the answer from England to your dispatches.

The Duque de San Carlos wrote to me by the same opportunity with your letter of the 2d, and transmitted me his letter to M. de Jaucourt, and a copy of it, on the subject of the arrest of Mina, and of the order to Casa Flores to withdraw. I saw M. de Jaucourt yesterday upon the subject, and I will do every thing in my power to have the matter settled to the King's satisfaction.

Between ourselves, the ministers were very averse to the measure which was adopted in regard to Casa Flores, which is the harsh part of the case. But the King, at the instigation of his family, particularly the — —, insisted upon it; and Jaucourt tells me that he could do nothing with him. It will now be more difficult to get him out of the difficulty into which the violence of the — — has brought him. The Duque de San Carlos' letter to M. de Jaucourt is very moderate, and very well reasoned in general.

In regard to the Slave trade, you will see by the enclosed copies of my dispatches that I have at last made some progress here. You are quite right about the Spanish proposition. They must not trade north of Cape Formoso. If they do, they will spoil all. I should think that, if they would consent not to trade in that part at all, and to cease entirely in seven years from March next, our government would give them the subsidy. But you will get instructions on that point.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

Paris, 13th Nov. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 14th Oct., to which I send an answer by Harvey, who is passing through Paris on his way to Lisbon, notwithstanding that I am not quite certain that it would not reach you sooner by England.

I have already recommended Fane for the Order of the Tower and Sword. I will look over my lists; and if I have omitted any that ought to be recommended to the Prince, I will do what you suggest.

To H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

Paris, 13th Nov. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 31st Oct. regarding the desertion from the German Legion; and I had already written to your Highness on a branch of that subject by the desire of the French government.

I believe it is very unusual for two governments to agree to give up deserters on both sides; and, if such an engagement were ever made, it has never been strictly carried into execution by either party. It is therefore probable that, even if I were to prevail upon the French government to make such an agreement, they would not carry it into execution.

But an agreement of this description is a question of policy, upon which it is very important that I should have the instructions not only of my own government, but that your Highness' father, the Sovereign Prince, should instruct his minister at this Court before either of us can venture to make any application on the subject to the French government.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 13th Nov. 1814.

I enclose copies of papers which I have received from England regarding the seizure at the port of Treguier, in the department of the Côtes du Nord, of the brig *Mercury*, belonging to Mr. — of —, loaded with Havana clayed sugar, under the erroneous notion entertained by the custom house officers of that place that the sugar was refined.

I request your Excellency's interference on this subject, that justice may be done to Mr. —.

Au Prince de Talleyrand.

Paris, ce 14 Nov. 1814.

Le Chevalier Mackintosh m'a fait savoir qu'il trouve des difficultés dans les recherches historiques que votre Altesse lui avait permis de faire aux dépôts des Affaires Etrangères, et qu'il croit ne pas être conformes aux intentions de votre Altesse; et, malgré qu'il vous ait écrit lui-même sur ce sujet, je saisis l'occasion qu'il me donne pour me rappeler à votre souvenir et vous renouveler mes hommages.

Le Chevalier Mackintosh demande la permission de continuer ses recherches jusqu'à la fin du règne de Louis XV., et il me paraît que, si cette époque est trop moderne en égard au nombre d'années qui se sont écoulées depuis qu'elle est passée, les événemens qui sont arrivés sous nos yeux nous en ont assez éloignés, pour qu'on permette que tout ce qui en a été écrit puisse devenir matière de l'histoire sans inconvénient.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 14th Nov. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosure which I have received from the Duque de San Carlos, the King of Spain's minister, in regard to the transactions at Paris relating to the arrest of Mina.

As I was aware that it was not the intention of His Majesty's government to use the influence which circumstances had given them in Spain to foment any difference which might casually arise between that country and this, but rather on the contrary to soften it and preserve the harmony which ought to prevail between the two Powers, I did not think it proper to decline to perform the service required of me by the Duque de San Carlos; I therefore gave M. de Jaucourt the letter addressed to him, and urged every argument to induce the King of France's ministers to take steps to satisfy the King of Spain on the very harsh measure adopted in sending away the Conde de Casa Flores, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires.

In the course of the conversation upon this subject I found that that which had been reported in Paris was true, viz., that the King had adopted this measure against the advice of his ministers; M. de Jaucourt having gone to him no less than three times to endeavor to prevail upon him to alter his decision, and to recommend that, if he wished that the Conde de Casa Flores should be removed from his Court, His Majesty should express a desire that he might be removed by the King of Spain, his master.

It appears, however, that — — —, — — —, had taken up the subject with great warmth, and had considered and represented the conduct of the Conde de Casa Flores as a national insult which had made a considerable impression on the public mind at Paris, and had prevailed upon the King to promise that no entreaties of his ministers should induce him to recall his orders that the Conde de Casa Flores should be sent away.

I have no reason to believe that the arrest of Mina made any impression on the public mind. The King's conduct in releasing Mina was highly approved; but the dismissal of the Conde de Casa Flores has, as I believe, always been deemed a harsh punishment for conduct that at most could only be considered a mistake; the original cause of which is to be attributed to the King's ministers themselves in allowing the foreign ministers at this Court to communicate officially directly with any department excepting that for foreign affairs.

Au Duque de San Carlos.

Paris, ce 15 Nov. 1814.

J'ai déjà eu l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la lettre que vous m'aviez écrite en m'envoyant celle pour M. le Comte de Jaucourt et la copie; et à présent j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer sa réponse. Vous y verrez l'exposition des causes pour lesquelles on a cru devoir prendre les

mesures qu'on a prises ici sur Mina, et sur le Conde de Casa Flores ; et vous en jugerez aussi bien que moi. Je crois cependant que je ne remplirais pas mon devoir envers vous et Sa Majesté si je ne vous faisais pas connaître en détail mes sentimens sur ce qui s'est passé.

Il y a toujours eu une distinction marquée dans les relations des nations indépendantes entre les crimes proprement dits civils et ceux d'état ; et je ne crois pas qu'il existe un traité quelconque entre deux souverains où il ait été convenu que les criminels d'état seraient rendus de part et d'autre. C'est un principe aussi du droit universel, qui est aussi le principe du droit de chaque nation, qu'un crime majeur, comme celui contre l'état, ne peut pas être inclus, sans être nommé, dans un article général qui fait l'énumération des crimes dont les coupables doivent être rendus de part et d'autre.

Ainsi donc, ni par le principe général ni par la stipulation de l'article de la Convention de 1765, le Roi de France n'était obligé d'arrêter et de faire rendre le rebelle Mina ; et je peux vous assurer, par ce que j'ai vu et connu de l'esprit de ce pays-ci, que, si Sa Majesté ne l'avait pas relâché, il y aurait eu sur ce sujet des mécontentemens très forts, qu'il aurait été difficile de vaincre.

Pour ce qui regarde le Conde de Casa Flores, il paraît par votre lettre à M. de Jaucourt que vous trouvez qu'il avait commis une irrégularité diplomatique en faisant arrêter les adhérens de Mina chez lui sans communication avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Cette erreur de la part d'un homme honorable et estimable à tout égard aurait du, dans mon opinion, trouver quelque indulgence ; et, vu le caractère, bon, doux, et indulgent du Roi, l'aurait je crois trouvée sous d'autres circonstances. Mais pour bien juger ce fait, il faut se mettre dans la situation de Sa Majesté ; il faut se souvenir au gouvernement de quel personnage il succède ; de quelle manière aurait été traité le Ministre Etranger qui aurait sous le gouvernement de ce personnage commis l'erreur, quoique involontaire, du Conde de Casa Flores ; et il ne faut pas s'étonner que Sa Majesté se soit trouvée dans le cas de marquer d'une manière forte son déplaisir de cette même conduite.

Il faut observer aussi que, dans le moment où Sa Majesté prit cette décision, elle n'avait pas reçu M. le Conde de Casa Flores en son caractère diplomatique.

Mina et ses adhérens étaient déjà partis, et étaient entrés en Suisse je crois avant que votre lettre ait été reçue ; et les rendre était impossible même si les circonstances l'eussent permis. Mais, comme j'ai tâché de vous le faire voir ci-dessus, il ne me paraît pas possible qu'une puissance indépendante, surtout après ce qui est arrivé ici sur ce sujet, eut pu faire une telle démarche.

Le Conde de Casa Flores avait quitté Paris depuis plusieurs jours, et il y avait toute raison de croire qu'il était déjà entré en Espagne. Il faut encore, en considérant la conduite du Roi de France, avoir attention aux circonstances dans lesquelles il se trouve. Les autres Rois de France auraient pu satisfaire au désir de Sa Majesté que le Conde de Casa Flores fut rappelé ; mais Sa Majesté Louis XVIII. ne le peut pas sans risquer de donner une impression à l'opinion publique qui lui serait extrêmement

nuisible, et qui par contrecoup serait ressentie en toute l'Europe et en Espagne même.

Il ne reste donc à Sa Majesté qu'à faire tout ce qu'elle pourra pour faire sentir à Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne que la conduite qu'elle s'est cru obligée de tenir sur ces points n'a rien que de commun avec les sentimens d'amitié qu'elle lui a voués; et je la crois vraiment disposée, non seulement par la vue de ses intérêts, mais par son inclination, de tenir une marche qui sera conforme en tout à ce qui peut être agréable à Sa Majesté.

Vous verrez par la lettre de M. de Jaucourt que le Prince de Laval est parti pour Madrid; et je vous assure que j'attendrai avec impatience l'arrivée de l'Ambassadeur d'Espagne.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 15th Nov. 1814.

I send you my letter to the Sec. of State on the quarrel respecting Mina, and the Duque de San Carlos' letter to me, and his letter to M. de Jaucourt. This last you must return, as I have no copy of it.

I likewise send the copy of my letter to the Duque de San Carlos, and the copy of that which Jaucourt has written to him upon the same subject. I have not yet got the last, but hope it will arrive before the departure of the courier, and you must return it, as I have no copy. You will see in this transaction a picture of this government.

There is no news. I have none from Lord Castlereagh later than the 25th.

You will observe how often *the Alliance* is mentioned in this correspondence. I also see here that they reckon much upon — for every thing.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 16th Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a dispatch written to Lord Strangford, His Majesty's minister at the Brazils, in conformity with the desire expressed by his Excellency the Minister of Marine, that the British government should interfere to procure the restoration of the colony of Guiana to an expedition to be sent from France at the moment the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Prince Regent of Portugal should be received at Paris.

I request your Excellency to communicate this dispatch to the Minister of Marine.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

Adverting to the conversation which I had with your Excellency and his Excellency the Minister of Marine, at the Marine department, some days ago, I have now the honor of enclosing to you certain papers which I have received from England, which point out the mode in which negroes captured and condemned as prize in His Britannic Majesty's Courts of Admiralty are disposed of.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a sea pass for the vessel which your Excellency informed me, in your letter of the 4th inst., that it was the wish of

the French government to send to one of the ports in America, notwithstanding the blockade by His Majesty's ships.

Your Excellency will observe that the pass refers to a description of the vessel, and the particularization of the passengers, in a paper to be signed by me; and I request your Excellency to furnish me with the information necessary to enable me to draw out such a paper.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I enclose some letters which I have received from — —, the master of the sloop *Thomas and Harriet* of Falmouth, complaining of an injustice done to him at Bordeaux, by the seizure of certain goods landed there for the convenience of the service of His Britannic Majesty, and by his being fined for having landed them.

As it appears by the enclosed copy of the certificate of the Commissary, of which I have the original, that the goods were actually landed for the convenience of His Britannic Majesty's service, at the time the troops were embarking at Bordeaux, I trust that His Majesty's government will feel disposed to view this man's case with indulgence, to restore his goods, and to relieve him from the fine.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 19th inst., regarding the materials for building, which it is the wish of the government to export from the ports of the United States to St. Pierre and Miquelon, notwithstanding that the former should be in a state of blockade by His Britannic Majesty's ships; and I apply for papers accordingly.

I would beg to observe to your Excellency, however, that it would be desirable that you should state the number of vessels in which you would wish to export these articles from the ports of the United States.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosures, which I have received from Mr. —, an English minister, residing at Paris, requesting, on the part of the English Benedictines, the restoration of certain papers and works of art belonging to them, which were seized by the French government during a period of violence.

As the former, in particular, are very interesting for the elucidation of the history of the times, I shall be very much obliged to your Excellency if you will give directions that they may be searched for in the public libraries, and, as well as the works of art described, may be restored to their owners.

It would be desirable that the owners of these articles should have access to the public libraries and deposits to seek for them.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I have the honor of enclosing the copy of a letter from M. de Jaucourt, and its enclosure, requiring facilities for the exportation from the United

States to St. Pierre and Miquelon of certain timber for building, of which requisition I have already apprised your Lordship in my dispatch, No. 62, of the 5th Nov.

I enclose the answer which I have written to M. de Jaucourt, which will probably induce him to specify more particularly the number and description of vessels to be employed on this service.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1814.

I hear that accounts have been received here of the 23d Oct. from America, stating that the American government had refused to accede to the terms offered by us to the American Commissioners.

I have not been able to see the person who has got this letter, and I give you only what I have heard of its contents; but I hope to see him to-morrow.

To Dr. —.

Paris, 22d Nov. 1814.

The claim of Dr. — on the French government appears to be for services rendered to the French government, or for expenses incurred in France on account of that government.

If this should be a just notion of the Doctor's claim, it must be made direct to the French government; and I can have nothing to do with it.

If it is a claim arising from transactions out of France, or for expenses or maintenance as a prisoner of war, it must be made before the Commissioners.

Dr. —'s claims on the British government, for expenses incurred for British prisoners, must be made before the Commissioners of Transport, supported by the necessary vouchers.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 23d Nov. 1814.

His Britannic Majesty's government have directed me to draw your attention to the enclosed memorial and accompanying papers, being one of the numerous complaints which they have received of the injurious effects felt by His Majesty's subjects, from the enormous tonnage duties levied on foreign ships resorting to the ports of France, particularly by the owners of those vessels exclusively employed in the transport, to and fro, of passengers and their baggage.

No tonnage duties are levied in the ports of His Majesty's dominions on vessels of this description belonging to any nation; and the consequence is, that the owners of French vessels in the same employment have an advantage over the owners of English vessels to the full amount of the tonnage duties levied in the ports of France on the latter.

Justice to His Majesty's subjects must induce the King's servants to recommend to Parliament the adoption of measures to place the owners of ships in Great Britain employed in carrying passengers to and fro on the same footing in respect to advantages with those in France, unless His Most Christian Majesty should think it proper to effect the same object by a repeal of the tonnage duties paid by British passage vessels in France.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 23d Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copies of the contracts for the purchase of the Ambassador's house and stables at Paris.

The former costs 800,000 francs, that is, 500,000 francs for the house, and 300,000 for the furniture. The latter 61,500 francs.

The purchase is made from the 1st Oct., and the terms of payment are as follows: 150,000 francs on the 1st Oct. 1814, and the same sum on the 1st Jan. 1815, considered as for the furniture. These two sums were drawn for on the 24th Oct. 1814; the latter payable on the 24th Nov., as I found the Exchange was falling, and I thought it would save some of the discount to draw for it at the same period with the first instalment.

The purchase money of the house, viz., 500,000 francs, is to be paid at the following periods, with interest at 5 *per cent.*, from the 1st Oct. last, viz.,

125,000 in Aug. 1815.

125,000 in Jan. 1816.

125,000 in May, 1816.

125,000 in Aug. 1816.

500,000

The purchase money of the stables, viz., 61,500 francs, was drawn for and paid on the 24th Oct., the date of the contract.

Both house and stables are in excellent repair, and the former completely furnished, and admirably calculated for its purpose. The number of carriages attached to an Embassy will require some additional buildings for coach houses to the latter.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 23d Nov. 1814.

Reports having become very prevalent that the army was to be increased, not only by calling in the *Semestriers*, as reported in my dispatch of the 21st, but to the war establishment by an augmentation, the expense of which would amount to 40 millions of francs, I considered it expedient to take an opportunity of talking to M. de Jaucourt on the subject.

He said that the augmentation was confined entirely to the calling in to their regiments the soldiers absent on leave. That this measure, of which he disapproved, owed its origin to the complaints of the Princes, particularly of the Duc de Berri, of the weak state in which they found the regiments they had seen. The reports of these complaints had reached M. de Talleyrand, who had mentioned them among other unfavorable reports in circulation in Germany, and that in consequence thereof the King had ordered that the regiments should be kept complete and effective to the full amount of the peace establishment.

In the course of the conversation, in which I pointed out to M. de Jaucourt the apprehensions likely to be created in Germany, and the evil consequences likely to result from the reports of the increase of the army to the objects the King had in view at Vienna, and the probability that, if the army were once put on the war establishment, the King would not, in the existing temper of the army and of his nephews, be able to prevent having recourse to hostilities; he assured me repeatedly that the

measure was confined entirely to completing the peace establishment, of which indeed he believed that the majority of the council already repented, as creating a very useless expense.

The government are a good deal alarmed here respecting the state of affairs in Italy. It appears that large bodies of the soldiers of the army of the Kingdom of Italy have joined Murat; and that there are not less than 8000 officers now in Lombardy belonging to different nations, but all heretofore in the service of Napoleon, who are working in all directions to create an insurrection, and to aid the views of Murat or of any other adventurer who will take them into his service.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 24th Nov. 1814.

I request that your Excellency will cause directions to be given by the Custom House officers at Calais, in order that the convoy, containing the body of the late Marquis of Bute, may be allowed to pass without any interruption, and be embarked at that port, as your Excellency will perceive, from the enclosed letter, that it is the wish of the family that the late Marquis should be interred in England.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 24th Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from two English gentlemen, travelling in the south of France, who complain of the conduct of the *gendarmérie* in the village of Ramoulin, near the Pont du Gard.

It is obvious that the neglect of these gentlemen to carry with them their passports was the cause of the conduct of which they complain, and they appear to be sensible of their omission. But I am convinced that it cannot be the intention of His Most Christian Majesty's government that the necessity for having passports should be made use of as the means of extortion or of oppression in the hands of persons of the rank of *brigadier de gendarmerie*.

I hope, therefore, that the conduct of the *gendarmérie* in this instance will receive the reprehension it merits.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 26th Nov. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 16th, and you may depend upon my showing every attention to Lord Barham's son, when I shall hear of his being in Paris. But unless he calls upon me, I probably shall not know of his being here.

I have nothing new to tell you about our object. The government are watching closely the operations of the traders in slaves, in order to be certain of their obedience to the prohibition of trading north of Cape Formoso.

Au Gén. Dumouriez.

Paris, ce 26 Nov. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du 16, et je vous suis bien obligé, et me trouve bien flatté, de votre souvenir constant. Je regrette beaucoup que les circonstances extraordinaires dans lesquelles je me trouvais pendant mon court séjour à Londres m'aient empêché de m'entretenir avec vous.

Je vois souvent votre aide de camp, qui est un homme bien intéressant, quoique je croye qu'il prend une vue tant soit peu exagérée de l'état des affaires. Tout est neuf ici, et vous savez que les choses neuves, surtout quand elles sont compliquées, ne vont pas bien. Les observateurs voyent cela; et ils oublient, ou ne savent pas, combien elles vont mal quelquefois ailleurs. Il y a aussi du véritable mal; mais les intentions surtout du Roi sont vraies et bonnes; et il faut se tenir ferme.

Ce qu'il y a de pis c'est le mécontentement général et la pauvreté universelle. Cette malheureuse révolution et ses suites ont ruiné le pays de fond en comble. Tout le monde est pauvre, et, ce qui est pis, leurs institutions empêchent qu'aucune famille devienne riche et puissante. Tous doivent donc nécessairement viser à remplir des emplois publics, non comme autrefois pour l'honneur de les remplir, mais pour avoir de quoi vivre. Tout le monde donc cherche de l'emploi public.

Buonaparte laissa une armée d'un million d'hommes en France, outre les officiers prisonniers en Angleterre et en Russie. Le Roi ne peut pas en maintenir le quart. Tous ceux non employés sont mécontents. Buonaparte gouvernait directement la moitié de l'Europe, et indirectement presque l'autre moitié. Pour des causes à présent bien développées et connues il employait une quantité infinie de personnes dans ses administrations; et tous ceux employés ou dans les administrations extérieures, civiles, ou dans les administrations militaires des armées, sont renvoyés, et beaucoup de ceux employés dans les administrations intérieures; à cette classe nombreuse ajoutez la quantité d'émigrés et de personnes rentrées tous mourant de faim, et tous convoitant de l'emploi public afin de pouvoir vivre, et vous trouverez que plus des trois quarts de la classe de la société non employée à la main-d'œuvre ou à labourer la terre sont en état d'indigence, et, par conséquence, mécontents. Si vous considérez bien ce tableau, qui est la stricte vérité, vous y verrez la cause et la nature du danger du jour.

L'armée, les officiers surtout, sont mécontents. Ils le sont pour plusieurs raisons inutiles à détailler ici, mais ce mécontentement pourra se vaincre en adoptant des mesures sages pour améliorer l'esprit.

Je vous ai écrit une longue lettre, mon cher Général, qu'il est temps de finir.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 26th Nov. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter from the Consul at Bordeaux, to which I beg to draw your attention.

I had already received reports of the sailing of the *Lion* from L'Orient; and, as I had warned the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the nature of this ship, I have remonstrated against her being permitted to sail. He was not acquainted at the time I spoke to him of her having sailed, and appeared to be of opinion that she had escaped without the knowledge of the officers of the port; but the truth is, that, whatever she may be turned to hereafter, she has not sailed from L'Orient in the character of a privateer, though she is a very suspicious vessel.

According to the system of neutrality adopted by the French government, and admitted by that of His Majesty, it is impossible to prevent

even privateers from resorting freely to the ports of France and quitting them at pleasure. I remonstrate whenever I hear of one; and the French government declare, and I believe with truth, that they are sincerely desirous of being strictly neutral, and that the Americans complain of the system they have adopted, and of the manner in which they carry it into execution. But still the evil continues. I would beg leave to suggest to your Lordship, that by far the easiest way of preventing the resort of American privateers, and even of merchantmen, to French ports, would be to station a ship of war to cruise off each. This measure could not with justice be objected to by the French government, and would effectually prevent an evil, which, under existing circumstances, cannot be remedied in any other manner.

To Sir R. H. Kennedy.

Paris, 26th Nov. 1814.

I have received this day your letter of the 22d, and I purpose to write to Lord Liverpool by this occasion regarding your promotion to be a baronet, which from your former communication I thought very certain. I must beg to observe to you, however, whether you succeed immediately or not, that the promotion of other officers, heretofore under your directions, has nothing to do one way or the other with your claims.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 26th Nov. 1814.

Sir R. Kennedy has sent me an account of the conversation he had had with your Lordship and Mr. Vansittart regarding his promotion to be a baronet, and he has since informed me that he has reason to be apprehensive that he is not to be promoted upon the next occasion at which persons are to be promoted to that rank. Sir R. Kennedy has already given your Lordship so many testimonies of his merits, that I have nothing more to say upon the subject. It appears that he has given in all his accounts; and I beg to observe, that the period of their being passed does not depend upon him; and that it would be hard upon him if his rewards were to be withholden, when all objections to him by his superiors were at an end, because a defective public arrangement prevents his accounts from being passed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not persist in his objection to Sir R. Kennedy. If he did, I should say the objection ought to be made to me, who gave Sir Robert the orders under which he acted, and to Lord Bathurst, who approved of those orders. I hope, therefore, that your Lordship will extend your protection to this deserving public servant.

When I was in England I sent you an application from Mrs. —, the mother of the late Col. —, of the — regt., who fell at the battle of —. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you can do any thing for her. The lady is very impatient, and has, as usual, expressed her impatience in strong terms.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 27th Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from — —, complaining of his having been stopped at Villejuif, on his journey from Paris to Naples, and of his papers having been taken from him by an officer acting under

the orders of the police, notwithstanding that he was travelling with the usual passport.

I am convinced that your Excellency will think it proper to make me acquainted, for the information of my government, with the causes of the adoption of this measure, and that you will urge His Majesty to give orders that his papers may be returned to — —.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter written to me by — —, complaining of the seizure of his papers at Villejuif, by order of the Minister of Police, notwithstanding that he was on his journey to Italy with a regular passport.

I immediately wrote to M. de Jaucourt the note enclosed, in which I communicated a copy of his Lordship's letter; and I requested in a private note that he would give me an audience upon that subject. By some accident he did not receive my notes till after 12 at night, and I did not see him till this morning.

M. de Jaucourt told me that there had not been any intention or order to impede the journey of — —; that the government had received information that — — had taken charge of sealed letters from persons at Paris, directed to persons in Italy, contrary to the laws of the Post office; and that orders had been given to take possession of these letters, and not of his Lordship's private papers.

The whole are now under the seal of — — and of the officer who seized them at the Hôtel de la Police; and the hour of 5 this afternoon is appointed for a gentleman of the embassy and — —, if he thinks proper to attend, to break the seals, and return to — — his private papers unread, and to take possession of the sealed letters addressed to other persons.

I believe it is true that no person has a right to take charge of sealed letters, which, on the contrary, ought to be sent by the channel of the Post office. But this harsh measure would not have been adopted merely on account of the breach of the law, if the government had not been informed that — — had taken charge of letters addressed by discontented and disaffected persons at Paris to others of the same description in Italy; and if the information they had received regarding the persons who associated with his Lordship at Paris, and his conversation, had not confirmed that received regarding the letters.

This information has been confidentially communicated to me, and in my opinion it certainly does afford ground for the measure which was adopted.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1814.

Lord FitzRoy Somerset and — — waited upon the Minister of the Police on Monday afternoon at the hour specified; and — —, having examined the seals of the packet in which his papers and letters had been placed at Villejuif, was of opinion they were unbroken. The minister returned to him all his own papers and all sealed letters directed to Englishmen, and kept the others, and then dismissed him.

—— has since informed me that he has received information that the packet, with all it contained, had been opened; but I doubt the fact. His Lordship wished to have the matter pushed further, and that the government should declare itself satisfied with his conduct; but, upon my informing him that he had been guilty of a breach of the law in taking charge of sealed letters, with a view to carry them, and that I was satisfied that the government had information to justify their having seized those letters, he desisted from urging that desire, and proposes to continue his journey into Italy to-morrow.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1814.

Your dispatches and letters of the 21st arrived here in the night, and I now forward them to England, and send you on a dispatch which came for you this morning.

I am happy to find that prospects are improving at Vienna. I hope that we shall come to a creditable settlement at least; if not to that one which we should all wish.

P.S. You will see by the enclosed *Madrid Gazette* that San Carlos has resigned. There is no Madrid dispatch, nor have I any letters; but I understand he retains the office of Mayor Domo Mayor, and it is said is to be employed on an embassy.

I will desire my brother to make another effort to have powers sent to —— to cede —— in case of getting ——, &c.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1814.

I have just received your letter of the 26th; and, although I sent the messenger to Vienna as usual on Monday, I send another this day with the dispatch from Lord Bathurst to Lord Castlereagh.

You will see by his dispatches, which I forward, that matters at Vienna have taken a better appearance, and that there are prospects of coming to a creditable arrangement at least; if not to that one which all would have preferred.

To ——, Esq.

Paris, 1st Dec. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 21st Nov., and I am happy to find that you do me the justice to believe that I should always be ready to forward the wishes and interests of the brave officers who have served under my command, and to serve the families of those who have fallen in the service. But you must be aware that the patronage of government is not at my disposal; and if it were, the application of it, even to reward services so well deserving of reward, must be guided by other considerations besides those of the merits and services of the officers in question.

Before I can take upon me to recommend the family of Lieut. Col. —— for a provision from the public, I must be certain that such provision is necessary to them, and that the necessity has been occasioned by the loss of their relation; and I cannot apply for an office for any body without being certain that the person applying for the office is fit to fill it.

Au Maréchal le Prince de Wagram, Grand Veneur.

Paris, ce 1 Déc. 1814.

J'ai une meute des meilleures races d'Angleterre, dont je ne peux pas faire usage dans les circonstances où je me trouve, et que je désirerais offrir à Sa Majesté.

Je prie votre Altesse de mettre cette offre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté de telle manière que Sa Majesté puisse me faire l'honneur de la regarder avec sa bonté ordinaire et l'accepter.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

Paris, 1st Dec. 1814.

I have received your letters of the 11th and 12th Nov., which I don't delay a moment to reply to. I have written no letters to the Prince since I quitted the army; and none at all for 3 or 4 years respecting —, nor any at all that I recollect respecting * * *. I have written one letter to — (I don't recollect upon what subject) since I quitted the army; but none to * * * for several years. The letter to — was in civil terms towards himself. This conduct is very extraordinary. But I recommend to you patience and perseverance in your object, at least till the Prince shall arrive.

Matters in Congress are going on a little better, and there are some hopes of their coming to at least a creditable issue.

There is nothing new here.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 1st Dec. 1814.

Before I took any steps on the case of Gen. —, according to the directions contained in Earl Bathurst's letter of the —th, I thought it proper to consult Mr. Mackenzie, the member of the commission sitting at Paris for the execution of the 2d and 4th additional articles of the Treaty of Peace, who has particularly in charge the affairs of the prisoners of war; and I enclose the copy of the answer which I have received from him.

As it appears that this case has already been very fully considered and decided upon, I beg to receive your Lordship's further directions upon it before I take any further steps.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 1st Dec. 1814.

I enclose the copy of one of the letters taken from —, which has created some uneasiness here. M. de Blacas spoke to me about it last night, particularly that part which states that — had said that the King Ferdinand *'avait perdu'* the Kingdom of Naples; and that — was employed to come to a settlement regarding the customs. I told him that I was convinced that nobody that knew — would employ him, or even talk to him, on any subject; and that I was convinced the report mentioned in the letter to the King of Naples originated in his own foolish conversations.

I have since found this notion to be quite correct. He has been repeating in Paris, wherever he was listened to, the same story of his conversation with —. I think it proper, however, to send your Lordship the enclosed, as M. de Blacas wished it.

To Gen. —, in the service of the King of Spain.

Paris, 2d Dec. 1814.

I have received your two letters, the last being of the 16th Nov. I did not recommend you to the King of Spain for promotion, not from any doubt of your zeal and gallantry in His Majesty's service and cause, or which I had witnessed so many instances, but from having known that you had not made the military profession your study, and from having observed that you paid but little attention to the discipline and good order of the troops, which are those qualities of which His Majesty's troops are most in want.

If I had now any thing to say to the Spanish army (excepting in the interest I feel for its honor), I should consider it my duty for the same reasons still to be silent regarding your promotion. Zeal and gallantry are indispensable qualities for an officer, and you possess both, and activity and intelligence to an extraordinary and exemplary degree; but it is my opinion, and I have always acted on that opinion, that an officer appointed to command others should have other qualities; and I cannot with propriety recommend for promotion one who, in my opinion, does not possess them.

In regard to your complaint that your name was not mentioned in my dispatches, it appears extraordinary, as you are aware that you happened not to fill any ostensible situation in the army. It is certainly true that your conduct was most gallant upon both the occasions you mention; but it is impossible for me to report the name of every individual who puts himself at the head of the troops.

P.S. I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate the contents of this letter to Gen. Giron.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 2d Dec. 1814.

I have received the directions of my government to inform you, in answer to your Excellency's letter of the 19th Nov., in which you desire that facilities should be given for the export from the ports of the United States of timber for buildings at St. Pierre and Miquelon, that the circumstances of the war with the United States will not allow of the relief of the blockade of the American ports as desired; but that every disposition exists on the part of the government of the Prince Regent to give the facilities which may be required by the French government for the exportation of building materials from His Majesty's possessions in North America.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 3d Dec. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which has been transmitted to me by my government regarding the capture by the privateer *Leo* of the brig *Alexander*, 8 or 10 leagues south of the Lizard.

I beg to refer your Excellency to the different letters I have addressed you, and the different conversations I have had with you, regarding the *Leo*, in which I informed your Excellency of the march of the seamen to man her from Bordeaux to L'Orient, and apprised you of the frequent change of her name, of the progress made in equipping her, and of the fact that these seamen were stated to be passengers.

I beg your Excellency likewise to observe, that here is another instance of a privateer fitted out and manned and equipped in a port of France, to cruise against the innocent commerce of His Majesty's subjects; and this, notwithstanding the formal and repeated notice given by His Majesty's Ambassador at this Court, that such was the destination of this ship *Leo*.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 3d Dec. 1814.

I take the opportunity of a messenger passing from Vienna, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the —th. I have received many anonymous letters of the same description as the enclosure, and some abusive and to the same purport; but I am quite convinced, that to this moment there is nothing to apprehend but extreme discontent and talk.

The last night the King went to the play there was an alarm at the Tuileries, and not less than 4000 men were put under arms; but there was no cause whatever for alarm, excepting the conversation of some Generals.

I understand, however, that men have become more violent in conversation, probably from impunity, and possibly from the impunity of those whose letters were discovered on — and —.

P.S. I enclose news given to me this day by a person who left New York on the 24th Oct. It bears internal marks of being fabricated; and the bearer of it says it was so believed at New York, but that the surrender of Drummond was expected.

Au Comte de Blacas.

Paris, ce 4 Déc. 1814.

J'ai reçu hier au soir un courrier de Vienne, qui en est parti le 25. Les choses étaient à peu près où elles en étaient le 21. Les Princes Metternich et Hardenberg avaient vu chacun l'Empereur de Russie, qui se portait mieux; et ils avaient été contents de ce qui s'était passé dans leur entrevue avec lui.

Mais les papiers les plus intéressans qui me soient venus sont ceux que je vous envoie, et que je vous prie de mettre sous les yeux de Sa Majesté.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 4th Dec. 1814.

In consequence of the directions contained in Earl Bathurst's dispatch of the 29th Nov., I have informed M. de Jaucourt that the blockade of the American ports could not be permitted to be relieved for the purpose of exporting the timber required at St. Pierre and Miquelon.

In the mean time I received the answer, of which the enclosed is a copy, of the 2d inst., to a letter I addressed M. de Jaucourt on the 21st Nov., desiring to know for what number of vessels passports would be required to export the timber wanted at St. Pierre and Miquelon. The return in this letter may be of use in showing your Lordship what quantity of timber will be required from His Majesty's possessions in case the offer to allow it to be supplied from those possessions should be accepted.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 5th Dec. 1814.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that there is in Paris at present an Englishman, by name ———, who is a fraudulent bankrupt. He is reported to me to reside at ———. I request your Excellency will be so kind as to apply for His Majesty's orders that he may be arrested and sent to England to take his trial.

Underneath is the description of Mr. ———.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 5th Dec. 1814.

The King and Royal family went to the Odéon on Wednesday last, notwithstanding that previous to his departure from the palace His Majesty was informed that a plan was formed for attacking him; at the head of which were three General officers. The King was accompanied by Monsieur, the Duchesse d'Angoulême, and the Duc de Berri (the Duc d'Angoulême was hunting at Fontainebleau); and, having left the arrangements for his security to the direction of the *Capitaine des Gardes de service*, who was Marshal Marmont, he put under arms 4000 men of the garrison of Paris.

There was not the slightest foundation for the report. One of the Generals supposed to have been concerned in the plot had been confined to his bed by sickness for above a fortnight; and the other two had not met for many days. But the truth is, that so many parties, and even individuals, find themselves interested in the preservation of the King's life, and they are so suspicious of each other, and particularly of the Minister of the Police, that there are several persons in Paris who make it their business to acquire information of passing events; and this information, generally groundless, they invariably carry to the Tuileries.

There is no doubt of the continued discontent of the disbanded officers of the army, and of the officers and of the army in general; that there are large numbers of the former in Paris, and that their conversation and manners are of a nature to cause uneasiness to the government and their friends. But, excepting in the case of Gen. ———, no fact has come to my knowledge upon which I could found the belief of the existence of any danger.

The conversation and threats of the disbanded officers of the army, and the continued state of alarm in which the public have been kept for the safety of the Royal family, have produced another evil here, viz., a party of Royalists and *Chouans*, who, it appears, have in their turn threatened the lives of the Marshals and of the adherents of the Republican and Imperial systems. I have not yet heard much of these persons, but they have certainly created some alarm.

The Duc de Dalmatie has been appointed *Ministre de la Guerre*, M. Beugnot *Ministre de la Marine*, and M. d'André *Directeur Général de la Police*. The two last appointments have been long in contemplation, and I hope the nomination of M. d'André to the head of the Police, which I believe to be agreeable to the King's friends in general, will induce individuals to feel some confidence in the measures adopted for the King's security.

I heard some days ago of the intention to appoint the Duc de Dalmatie

to the War department, but I was induced to believe it had been laid aside, as there is no doubt that Gen. — is the person preferred to all others for that department by — —. But he is very unpopular in the army, and he has not been successful in removing from Paris the disbanded officers; and I imagine that the continued alarms which these persons gave to the government and their friends, and the alarm which the Royalist and *Chouan* party give to the other side, have induced the King to appoint the Duc de Dalmatie.

There can be no doubt of his talents; and the government are fully satisfied with his conduct in Brittany; and his appointment will probably quiet the alarms of the superior officers of the army, and show them that the King at least has nothing to say to the conduct of the *Chouans*.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 5th Dec. 1814.

I have not yet received any answer in writing from M. de Jaucourt regarding the port duties levied in the ports of France on passage vessels; but, having deemed it proper to see him this day on the subject, in order, if possible, to send the answer to England, so that it might reach London previous to the adjournment of the two Houses of Parliament, he told me that he would send me an answer in writing immediately; but that it was not intended to take off, or even lower, the duties.

I conceive, therefore, that the King's servants will be fully justified in proposing immediately to Parliament a port duty on French passage vessels.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 6th Dec. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 22d. I have written to my mother a letter to offer to have the two boys over here with mine, and leaving it to her to do as she pleases. If she consents to send them, Mr. Pole will bring them with mine; if not, they will remain with my mother; but, from all I hear, she will most probably be glad to get rid of them for a little while.

Things here are much in the same state as they were; but a change has been made in the ministry which I hope will have some good effects in keeping in order the disaffected officers. Matters are becoming more creditable at Vienna.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell.

Paris, 9th Dec. 1814.

I beg leave to recommend to your attention and kindness Col. —, who is a proprietor in the Isle of France, and is going there on his private concerns. He is strongly recommended to me by Marshal —, and I shall be very much obliged to you for any attentions you can show him.

Au Comte de Blacas.

Paris, ce 10 Dec. 1814.

Je vous envoie incluse une lettre de Lord Liverpool, que j'ai reçue hier au soir, en réponse à celles que je lui avais écrites sur l'arrestation des papiers du — —, et sur ce qui avait paru dans les papiers détenus à cette occasion.

Vous y verrez que ——— avait très peu ou point d'autorité pour ce qu'il avait débité à Paris.

Je vous prie de me renvoyer cette lettre quand vous l'aurez lue.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

I received only yesterday your Excellency's letter, dated the 7th inst., containing complaints of the conduct of H. M. S. *Tiber* in the Gironde, which I forward immediately to England to be laid before the Prince Regent; and your Excellency may be assured that the most positive orders will be given to prevent a repetition of the conduct which has occasioned these complaints.

As I am convinced His Majesty's government must be most anxious to apply an effectual remedy to the evil complained of, it would be desirable that the Department of the Marine should make me acquainted with the complaints of the same description which they had received from other quarters, in order that I may lay them before my government.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to his Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt, and encloses a letter from an English gentleman, employed here in collecting materials for an edition of Demosthenes, who has such bad health as to be unable to attend the public libraries; and who, therefore, requests permission to have them from the King's libraries to his own house.

This gentleman states himself to be a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and he is probably a respectable character; but the Duke is not acquainted with him, and therefore forwards this request to his Excellency as it has come to his hands, renewing to M. le Comte de Jaucourt the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

I have received your letter of the 18th Nov., and I am glad to see that there is some prospect of matters going on tolerably to your satisfaction, at least till the arrival of the Prince. Dom M. Forjaz is much mistaken about my sentiments if he supposes I espoused his cause on any other ground, excepting that I thought him more likely than any other person in Portugal to carry into execution the measures which you wish should be carried into execution, and to support your views. I think he will be glad to be reconciled.

You will see that there has been a change of Ministry here, and that Soult is Minister at War. I believe that there will also be a change in the Police and Marine departments, and I hope that which has been made will do some good. Soult is already a good deal abused.

Matters at Vienna are going on better; and I hope a creditable settlement will be made as far as regards Poland and Saxony.

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of the 6th, to which I

will attend in case any attempt should be made to discuss here the points which M. Desbassyns was commissioned to discuss in England.

When the ministers here spoke to me before upon the subject, they did not state their case as I understood it from the papers which Lord Bathurst had sent me; and I confined myself to saying that I had received no instructions to discuss the matter here, but that I was sufficiently informed upon the subject to know that they had not accurately stated the case. They said they were not satisfied with M. —, and that they wished the discussion to be brought here. This is above a month ago, and no more has passed upon the subject. I have seen M. Desbassyns once or twice, from whom I understood that every thing was settled, and that he was going to India forthwith.

I enclose you some papers which I have received from Capt. —, of the — —, who appears to me to have been treated with great injustice, and, as appears by his letter, of which I enclose a part, in consequence of a gross job at the — House. I recollect him in the — —, and I shall be very much obliged to you if you will give him redress if it should be in your power.

P.S. I was very sorry to hear that you had been unwell. Pray present my best compliments to Lady Buckinghamshire and Lady Sarah.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter, and its enclosures, which I received last night from M. de Jaucourt, containing complaints of the conduct of H. M. S. *Tiber* in the Gironde, and the copy of my answer.

I think it proper at the same time to inform your Lordship, that reports have for some days been in circulation here of the violation of the neutrality of the ports of Lisbon and Fayal by His Majesty's ships, which, being as usual much exaggerated, do great injury to the British government.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1814.

March has just arrived here with your Highness' letter, and I lose no time in giving you an answer. Whatever may be the reports and appearances, or even the reality, upon the frontier, I don't entertain the slightest doubt of the pacific views of the French government. The augmentation of troops, and the raising of men by bounties, are with a view to complete the army to the peace establishment; and the enlistment of deserters from your Highness' army is done with the same view. The arrest of the men of the German Legion returning home is, if true, a matter to be settled here by remonstrance; and I shall be very much obliged to your Highness if you will let me have all the authentic information you can get upon that subject. But, if true and deserving attention, it can only be viewed as another symptom of the difficulty experienced in getting men to complete the army to its peace establishment, of which I had heard.

There is a constant talk and report of the preparations for war both on the frontier and at Paris, because people are very prone to talk of that for which they wish; and the French military, and particularly the dis-

banded officers, are most anxious for a renewal of hostilities, particularly in the rich country of which you have possession. But you may rely upon it, that no such intention is entertained by the government, and that I shall have the earliest information of such an intention if it should be formed.

You should be very cautious about your troops passing the frontier. I have heard of intentions to attack them; but this likewise is the loose conversation of individuals. It is very necessary, however, to be much on your guard, as it is impossible to conceive the degree of animosity of individuals against us, or to judge how far it may carry them.

To H. S. H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange, K.B.

Paris, 12th Dec. 1814.

Respecting your wish to have Burgh for your military secretary, I have to tell you that he has lately been with me only till Lord FitzRoy could assume the duties of his situation; and that the latter having arrived, he is gone to England. I believe his wish is to have leave of absence for a few months to enable him to see his friends and settle his affairs.

Under existing circumstances, I should doubt the 52d going to America immediately, and you would have it in your power to keep Colborne as long probably as the British troops would remain with you. But in case you should lose him, and as I am certain that Burgh wishes to have a little leisure, I would recommend Hardinge to you, who is, I believe, now at Vienna with Lord Stewart, but who would of course be too happy to give your Highness his services.

Au Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, ce 12 Déc. 1814.

Quand nous avons parlé avec M. d'Hauterive chez vous sur le désir du Chevalier Mackintosh de prendre des extraits des archives Français, il paraissait qu'il n'avait nulle objection de les laisser prendre jusqu'à l'époque de la Paix d'Aix la Chapelle. Si je l'ai bien compris, il est très à désirer qu'on permette au Chevalier Mackintosh de continuer ses travaux au Dépôt des Affaires Etrangères sous tels réglemens et restrictions que M. d'Hauterive trouvera à propos de lui imposer. Je serai bien obligé à votre Excellence si vous voulez arranger cette affaire.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 12th Dec. 1814.

I enclose a letter which the Prince of Orange has sent me by March, to which I have replied that there is not the slightest ground for apprehension; and that the raising of men to which he refers, is for the purpose of completing the peace establishment.

In regard to Burgh, I have told him that he was gone to England with the desire of having a few months' leisure to see his family and settle his affairs; that it was probable that the 52d would not now go to America; and that Colborne would remain with him as long as the British troops should remain in Flanders; and that, if he did not, I would recommend Hardinge to him, who is now at Vienna, I believe, with Lord Stewart, but who would of course be too happy to give him his services.

I beg you to attend to the papers I send to England by this post, being the complaint against the —.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 14th Dec. 1814.

I received by the last post your letter of the 8th inst. All that has hitherto passed on the subject of restricting the Slave trade on the north west coast of Africa, consists in the letters written to the *Préfets Maritimes*, of which I sent copies to government, of which the public, and even the traders in slaves, could have no knowledge, till they should be on the point of commencing their voyage. I know that the injunctions contained in those letters are still in force; and the letters have been circulated to all the ports at which vessels for the Slave trade were reported to be fitting, as I saw them yesterday at the Marine department. I was sorry to find, however, in a discussion I had with the Minister yesterday on the measures they proposed to adopt to carry into execution their restriction, that they wished to confine it to Cape Three Points, thus laying open to the trade the Bight of Benin. The professed object of this alteration is the difficulty of applying to the coast, between Cape Three Points and Cape Formoso, the same system of restriction as between Cape Three Points and Cape Blanco; but the real object is the desire to have more space for the trade.

It is impossible to describe the prejudices of all classes here upon the subject, particularly those of our determined enemies, the principal officers and *employés* in the public departments. I was in hopes that the King's measures had changed the public opinion in some degree, of which the silence of the public journals appeared an evidence; but I found yesterday that I was much mistaken, and that the desire to obtain the gain expected in this trade is surpassed only by that of misrepresenting our views and measures, and depreciating the merit we have in the abolition. I was yesterday told gravely, by the *Directeur de la Marine*, that one of our objects in abolishing the Slave trade was to get recruits to fight our battles in America!!! and it was hinted that a man might as well be a slave for agricultural labor as a soldier for life; and that the difference was not worth the trouble of discussing it!!

I have not given up Cape Formoso, however; and they have consented to allow me to endeavor to draw a regulation to extend their restrictive system to that point. In truth, we have nobody for us on the question excepting the King.

I saw the paragraph to which you advert in your letter, and I attributed it entirely to its real cause. It is probably impossible to expect that a subject upon which the nation is so anxious, shall be kept entirely out of discussion; but I am quite convinced that the only mode in which the public opinion upon it here can be brought to the state in which we wish to see it, is to keep the question out of discussion in England by public bodies, and by the newspapers; and I must say, that it is but fair towards the King of France, not to make public in England that which he has not published to his subjects. We shall do good on this question in France, only in proportion as we shall conciliate and carry the public opinion with us; and, in recommending to avoid discussion at present, in order to make some progress in the opinion of France, I may lay claim to the merit of sacrificing the popularity which I should have acquired by having been the instrument to prevail upon the French

government to prevent the renewal of the trade on that part of the coast on which we had effectually abolished it during the war. I see that Mr. Whitbread mentioned the subject at a public meeting in the city, which I hope will be avoided, at least till the French government shall have carried into execution all it proposes to do at present.

To Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.B.

Paris, 15th Dec. 1814.

I enclose a letter from the Mayor of Bordeaux, and its enclosure, and send herewith a sword which the Deputies of that city (one of whom is M. Lainé, the President of the Chamber of Deputies) have charged me to deliver to you as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for the services you rendered them while in command of the allied troops there. I cannot perform this duty without expressing the satisfaction which I feel in observing that the city of Bordeaux are sensible of what they owe to you, and repeating my acknowledgments for the services you rendered while in that quarter, and for the assistance I received from you upon all occasions.

Mémoire sur les Amendemens proposés à Son Excellence le Ministre de la Marine à faire au Règlement sur la Traite des Nègres.

Paris, ce 15 Déc. 1814.

Le règlement a pour objet de mettre à exécution les ordres déjà donnés par Sa Majesté pour décourager la traite des nègres, et la prohiber dans les parages où elle a déjà effectivement cessé.

Si l'amendement proposé n'est pas fait à l'article 1^r, il y aura un changement dans les ordres de Sa Majesté, et Sa Majesté permettrait la traite dans les parages où elle a cessé. D'ailleurs l'avantage de la prohibition de faire la traite entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap des Palmes serait infiniment diminué par la facilité que trouveraient les commerçans en esclaves d'acheter sur la côte entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Formoso les nègres qui seraient pris dans les pays entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Blanc.

Le changement proposé à l'article 3 donnera la sécurité qui est désirée à l'exécution des ordres de Sa Majesté, et en même temps facilitera la navigation et le commerce de ses sujets sur les côtes à l'est et au sud du Cap Formoso.

Mémoire des Amendeurs proposés au Règlement sur la Traite des Nègres.

Paris, ce 15 Déc. 1814.

Dans l'article 1, changez les mots *des Palmes* à *Formoso*.

Dans l'article 3, changez les mots *des Palmes* dans la quatrième ligne à *Formoso*; et après les mots *des Palmes* dans la dixième ligne ajoutez les mots *ou à dix lieues au large des côtes situées entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Formoso, ayant des nègres à bord, &c.*

Au Visconde de Santarem.

Paris, ce 15 Déc. 1814.

Je viens de recevoir une lettre de M. Canning, Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté à Lisbonne, qui me prie de lui permettre d'habiter les appartemens que Son Altesse Royale avait eu la grâce de me prêter dans son Palais, *las Necesidades*, jusqu'à ce qu'il puisse avoir une maison qui lui

convienne ; et, comme je suis sûr que ce serait le désir de votre Excellence et de Son Altesse Royale de faire plaisir à cet Ambassadeur, je prie votre Excellence de lui donner la permission qu'il demande.

En m'offrant à votre Excellence, si je peux lui être de quelque utilité ici, et l'assurant de ma considération la plus distinguée, j'ai l'honneur, &c.

To the Rt. Hon. G. Canning.

Paris, 15th Dec. 1814.

I have just received your letter of the 3d. I had no notion that the Palace, *las Necesidades*, was still considered as belonging to me ; but, as it is so, I enclose a letter for the Visconde de Santarem, which will give you the use of it as long as it may be convenient to you.

To the Rt. Hon. G. Canning.

Paris, 15th Dec. 1814.

I write to you a few lines, enclosing one for Joaõ Diego, which will get for you the use of the palace.

Things here are going on better since the change of the administration, which has, in my opinion, greatly added to the security of the Court.

I have no letter from Lord Castlereagh of a later date than the 24th. At that time there was every appearance that matters would come to a creditable settlement. The Emperor had consented to negotiate upon Poland and Saxony, which was a great point gained ; and the Austrian and Prussian ministers were sanguine in their hopes of the result.

I don't know what is the state of the American negotiation ; but I believe there are hopes of peace.

I think matters in Portugal are nearly in the state in which we might expect they would be after the war. Nations are never so grateful as their benefactors expect ; and their leading men are too ready to shake off the trammels of an obligation.

The fault I find with Forjaz now is, that he does not know his countrymen, and is not aware how much the Portuguese are obliged to us and the British officers for the military reputation they have acquired ; and he wishes to get rid of us before he sees through the cloud which is hanging over Spain. But I hope a little good management will bring him right.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Dec. 1814.

The change in the administration reported in my dispatch of the 5th (No. 83) appears to have answered the purposes intended. There is no doubt of the vigor with which Marshal Soult conducts the affairs in his department ; and I understand that many of the discontented officers of the army have already been obliged to quit Paris.

The rivalry which has always existed among the French Marshals has prevented the appointment from being viewed by them all with the gratitude which might be expected for the choice of one of their body to fill an office of so much importance ; but at the same time that the choice of Marshal Soult must prove to the heads of the army and the world at large, that the Court have no concern in the Royalist conspiracies supposed to exist against the heads of the army, and of the Republican and Imperial parties, the rivalry of the other Marshals will afford additional

security to the King for the integrity of his conduct. I hope, therefore, that this appointment will do all the good which is expected from it by the King and his friends.

Gen. —, who commanded the cavalry at Paris, has been removed from the staff, and banished to Bar le Duc. I heard long ago that he was considered one of the most dangerous characters of the army; and it appears that the expressions in a letter of his to the King of Naples, found upon the —, have occasioned the measures respecting him which have been recently adopted.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the House of Peers within these few days regarding an oath of allegiance which the Abbé de Montesquieu proposed should be taken by the Mayors when entering upon their office. This oath contained no reference to the constitution; and the discussion has excited all the passions and suspicions which prevail in the assembly. Those attached to the constitution, and those who are, or pretend to be, suspicious of the Court, have insisted upon amending the form of the oath, and upon securing the attachment of the Mayors to the constitution; those desirous of abolishing the constitution, and of rendering the government arbitrary, insist upon adopting the form proposed by the Minister; and I understand that the desire of the assembly in general to support a measure which has received the King's sanction, although contrary to the opinion of many, will give the minister a majority.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, K.B.

Paris, 17th Dec. 1814.

The messengers having arrived from Vienna and England, I send off yours with your letters, &c. You will see in the papers as much news from England as I can give you. Matters are not yet settled at Vienna.

The appointment of Soult to the ministry, and the change in the ministry of the Police, have been of some advantage in tranquillizing matters here; but they are still very uncomfortable. I believe the truth to be, that the people of this country are so completely ruined by the revolution, and they are now suffering so severely from the want of the plunder of the world, that they cannot go on without it; and they cannot endure the prospect of a peaceable government. If that is the case, we should take care how we suffered the grand alliance to break up; and we ought to look to our alliance with the powers of the Peninsula as our sheet anchor.

20th Dec. I have waited till this day for the mails, which have only now arrived; and your messenger will go this evening. There is reason to expect that peace will be concluded with America very shortly. I will give you the earliest intelligence of this event; and I shall be obliged to you if you will tell Mr. Canning, that since I heard from him, I have heard from Lord Gambier that he expects in a few days to bring his negotiation to a successful termination. Gerald will be here this day or to-morrow; Mrs. Pole, with my boys and little Gerald, on Friday.

M. de Jaucourt showed me yesterday a note from Cevallos to M. d'Agoult, in which he tells him that he concludes that the Prince de Laval is the bearer of satisfaction to His Majesty for the insult offered to him by sending away his Chargé d'Affaires. This is a true *Espagnolade*!

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 18th Dec. 1814.

In consequence of the application of Mr. —, I begged the Minister for Foreign Affairs to apply to the Minister of Police to have the person of Mr. — secured, he being a fraudulent bankrupt; and I have now the honor to enclose the copy of the minister's answer, from which it appears that there exists a disposition here to revive the stipulations of the 20th article of the treaty of Amiens on this subject, if His Majesty's government should be disposed to adopt this measure.

To the Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

Paris, 19th Dec. 1814.

Mr. Booth, late Commissary of Accounts attached to head quarters, has requested me to recommend him, in order that he may continue to be employed in the Audit office in Portugal and Spain; in which, according to his rank in the service, he would be between Mr. — and Mr. —. I earnestly recommend Mr. Booth to you as one of the most diligent public servants I have ever met with; and one who, by his attention to his duty, deserves much from his superiors.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 19th Dec. 1814.

Since I wrote on the 15th, I have learnt that the orders given to Gen. — were to go and reside at Bar le Duc, where he was born, there to receive his half pay. It appears, however, that he has resided for 20 years at Paris, which he therefore considers as the place of his residence: he has refused to go to Bar le Duc, and has been put in arrest.

The King has within the last week made several nominations to the government of the Royal palaces, and military posts and castles, which I am concerned to observe have not tended to diminish the discontent of the military, as the greater proportion of those selected for these situations are emigrants. These nominations, however, have contributed to the removal from Paris of many who were soliciting these employments.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 19th Dec. 1814.

The Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2d and 4th additional articles of the treaty of peace will transmit by this opportunity a detail of their proceedings, and copies of their recent communications with the French Commissioners, from which your Lordship will observe, that the latter have brought forward the unwarrantable proposition of paying the claimants upon the French government with one third of the original value of their several securities.

It does not appear very difficult to get the better of this proposition in argument, as it is very obvious that the 2d and 4th additional articles were framed purposely to meet this very proposition in the manner least injurious to the dignity of the French government. But experience has proved that no reasoning will have the effect of inducing the French government to do justice to others in affairs of finance; and before I enter upon the discussion of this proposition with the French minister I wish to receive instructions from England.

In the mean time it would be desirable that your Lordship should

communicate with M. de Talleyrand on the subject, in order that, if he should understand the 2d and 4th additional articles according to their obvious meaning, he should communicate his opinion to the ministers here.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1814.

In consequence of the proclamation of H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême, dated the 24th March, 1814, fixing the principles and the rate of duties to be paid on importation of merchandise into the Gironde, certain British merchants imported their goods into that river, and arrived there in the course of the months of April and May.

In the mean time those events occurred at Paris and elsewhere which led to His Majesty's happy restoration; and the whole of France having been restored to its legitimate government, the goods which these merchants had imported became subject to the operation of the tariffs published by H. R. H. Monsieur and by His Majesty's commands; and higher duties were imposed upon some, and the importation of others was not allowed, to the great loss and injury of these merchants. My predecessor, Sir C. Stuart, made several representations to the Prince de Talleyrand, in the course of the months of June and July, of the hardship of the case of the British merchants who, on the faith of the proclamation of H. R. H. the Duc d'Angoulême, of the 24th March, had imported their goods into Bordeaux; and His Majesty, having taken this representation into his most gracious consideration, was pleased to order on the 30th July that these merchants should receive compensation.

Notwithstanding that above nine months have elapsed since the issue of the proclamation of the Duc d'Angoulême, on the faith of which these merchants acted, and above seven months since their goods were imported, and above four months since His Majesty was pleased to issue orders that they should receive compensation for their losses in consequence of the change of circumstances, they have to this day received nothing; and the goods of many of them having, to their great injury, been detained in His Majesty's stores at Bordeaux, an order has within these few days been sent to them to export the goods from Bordeaux before the end of the month.

I have now to request your Excellency's interference to accelerate the payment of that which His Majesty has directed should be paid to these merchants; as your Excellency will observe that every moment's delay becomes an additional loss; and moreover that your Excellency will be pleased to obtain permission that their goods may remain in the depôts at Bordeaux till the 31st Jan., in order to give time to their agents at Bordeaux to receive directions from their employers in England as to the mode of disposing of their goods when they shall export them from the Gironde.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1814.

I have the honor to enclose your Excellency the copy of a letter and copies of its enclosures which I have received from Mr. —, who has

charge of the property captured at Bordeaux, which, it appears by the enclosed correspondence, has been violently taken from him.

I have already mentioned this subject to your Excellency in conversation, and I am convinced your Excellency will see in the enclosed papers ample reason for accelerating the decision of His Majesty on the points referred to in my addresses to H. H. the Prince de Talleyrand, of the 1st, 9th, and 11th Sept.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1814.

The mails due for the last week having arrived from England, I send off your messenger; and I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from Lord Gambier, regarding the state of his negotiations, in case he should not have written to you.

There is nothing new here, excepting what you will see in my dispatch. I am afraid, from all I hear, that the French government have mismanaged ——'s affair, and that it is growing into importance. I understand that —— and some others have delivered opinions that he has committed no military offence, and that the army are becoming warm about the question of domiciliation of half-pay officers.

The King chose to send the Prince de Laval to Madrid, contrary to my advice and opinion; and I see, in a letter which M. de Jaucourt showed me yesterday, from Cevallos to their Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, that, at the same time that he congratulates him in the warmest and most affectionate terms on the expected arrival of the Ambassador, he expresses the King's expectations, that the Ambassador would be able to satisfy His Majesty for the insult offered him in sending away from Paris his Chargé d'Affaires, thus, *à l'Espagnole*, taking no notice of all that was written on the subject from hence.

I have observed that —— is excessively desirous of being created a Grandee of Spain, of which promotion he had the promise as soon as the Congress should be concluded. It is not impossible but that this little dispute about the Ambassador, the removal of San Carlos from the ministry, and the displeasure which Cevallos has expressed with the conduct of ——, may cool —— upon Italian affairs; more particularly as these circumstances render more distant his prospect of accomplishing his favorite object.

After settling that there should be no Slave trade as far as Cape Formoso, they want now to limit the prohibition to Cape Palmas, or at farthest to Cape Three Points; but I insist upon Cape Formoso, and I think I shall carry the whole.

P.S. I am upon very good terms here with my colleague the Turk, who begs Mr. Liston may be desired to say something in his favor. He is now employed in endeavoring to prevail upon the government here to agree to the tariff agreed to by the Russians and us. He is left without a shilling, and I have given him, at two payments, 8000 francs, which he has promised to repay, or to give me an order upon Mr. Liston.

To Marshal Lord Beresford, K.B.

Paris, 22d Dec. 1814.

I received only by the last post your letter of the 25th Nov., and I am

happy to find that matters are going on more to your satisfaction. I am certain that patience and temper will settle any thing.

I have always intended to go to Lisbon, if I could, when the Prince should arrive, and I still entertain that intention; but the execution must depend upon circumstances. You shall know in time, however, exactly what I shall do.

There is nothing new here whatever. I think matters are in rather a better state here since the appointments of M. d'André to be Minister of Police, and of Soult to the War department.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Murray, K.B.

Paris, 22d Dec. 1814.

I received your letter of the 12th by the last post, and I congratulate you upon the arrangement which takes you to America, if you like it; but will not forget your wish to join me again, which I assure you I feel as it deserves, if I should ever again be employed in a military capacity. I believe your opinions and mine are not far different as to the war in America. I approve highly, indeed I go further, I admire, all that has been done by the military in America, as far as I understand it generally. Whether Sir G. Prevost was right or wrong in his decision at Lake Champlain, is more than I can tell; but of this I am very certain, he must equally have retired to Kingston after our fleet was beaten, and I am inclined to believe he was right.

I have told the ministers repeatedly, that a naval superiority on the lakes is a *sine quâ non* of success in war on the frontier of Canada, even if our object should be solely defensive; and I hope that when you are there they will take care to secure it for you.

We have rumours of peace which I believe to be well founded, which I hope will stop you, unless, indeed, you should decidedly prefer to be there to any other situation.

There is nothing new here. Soult's appointment to the ministry will have surprised you; I believe it has done and will do good.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1814.

It appears that Gen. —, after having been put in arrest, under the charge of sentries, made his escape; and he has since petitioned the two Chambers of the Legislature, to complain of the treatment he has received.

I enclose the *Moniteur* of the 25th, which contains an account of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies on his petition; and I understand that the decision of the Chamber of Peers was the same. Marshal —, —, spoke violently in his favor, and there was a good deal of violence shown by some others; but it is reported that Marshal — spoke against the General, and that the speech of General —, the Governor of Paris, was very much in favor of the Court.

The government are perfectly satisfied with the decision on this subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1814.

I enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from M. le Comte

de Jaucourt, in answer to one in which I had informed him of the inclination of His Majesty's government to allow of the purchase in Canada of the timber required for buildings in St. Pierre and Miquelon.

I request your Lordship to send the orders to Canada, adverted to in the second paragraph of the enclosed letter; and it would be desirable that I should have a duplicate of them.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving Lord Bathurst's dispatch, No. 50, from the Foreign office, enclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. —, of Glasgow, stating that apprehensions are entertained by the merchants in that part of the United Kingdom that the French government had issued directions to its cruisers to capture all vessels trading to St. Domingo.

Since the receipt of that dispatch I have made inquiries, but have not been able to discover that such an order has been given, or that the government entertain the idea that the trade of His Majesty's subjects with St. Domingo, under existing circumstances, is contrary to the French Navigation Laws. I will, however, make further inquiries, in order, if possible, to ascertain the fact, without applying directly to the King's ministers.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 27th Dec. 1814.

I have just received your letter, sent with your dispatches of the 18th, in which you have proposed to me to relieve you at Vienna; and as I understand from Pole, who is here, that the King's government had the same arrangement in contemplation, I don't hesitate to comply with your desire. As I mean to serve the King's government in any situation which may be thought desirable, it is a matter of indifference to me in what stage I find your proceedings.

It may be desirable for the King's government to communicate with me personally before I shall go to Vienna, and I have offered to go to London. I can receive their answer, and go there, and be back here by the 12th; and I shall not receive your answer to this letter till the 14th or 15th.

You will see by my letters and dispatches of yesterday that I have had communications with the King's government here regarding Naples, upon which it might be desirable that I should have a personal communication with the King's ministers in England before I should go to Vienna, as that appears the only question of importance remaining.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 27th Dec. 1814.

I send Lord Castlereagh's dispatches of the 18th, and the copy of a letter which I have received from him of the same date, proposing to me to relieve him at Vienna, and the copy of my answer. Understanding from Pole that you had the same arrangement in your contemplation, I have not hesitated to comply with his desire.

The question is, whether it is the wish of the King's servants in England that I should go there before I proceed to Vienna, which appears to be very much a question of time. I might receive your

answer on Sunday or Monday next, the 2d. Leaving Paris on the 3d, I should reach London on the 5th or 6th; and setting out again on the 10th, I should be at Vienna on the 23d or 24th, even passing through Paris.

This course would have some advantages, as I should be able to discuss with you the question of Naples, which is the only one of importance remaining unsettled; and if you determine upon it, pray lose no time in sending off your messenger with the answer to this letter.

To Lieut. Col. Bathurst.*

Paris, 28th Dec. 1814.

I received by the post of yesterday your letter of the 21st, in which you have informed me that you were about to be married to Lady Caroline Stewart, upon which event I beg leave to congratulate you.

I don't know in what way I can be of any use to you in forwarding your views for office. I should think Lord Bathurst, who is, I know, well inclined to serve you, would be of more use to you; but if you will let me know in what way I can be of use to you, I shall be very happy.

Au Baron Louis.

Paris, ce 28 Déc. 1814.

Mon frère M. Wellesley Pole, qui est Grand Maître de la Monnaie en Angleterre, se trouvant à présent à Paris, désire profiter de cette occasion pour voir l'établissement de la Monnaie à Paris; et il m'a prié de vous en demander la permission, et aussi de voir les ordonnances, &c., pour son règlement, afin de pouvoir introduire les améliorations qui s'y trouvent dans la Monnaie d'Angleterre.

Je prie votre Excellence d'avoir la bonté de lui donner la permission et les facilités qu'il désire avoir, et de croire à la considération avec laquelle, &c.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 30th Dec. 1814.

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter of the 28th inst., regarding the correspondence of Mr. — with the War department, and that gentleman's conduct; and I have to inform your Excellency that I have myself had so much reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Mr. — and the language he made use of in the letters he addressed to me, as to inform him that I should receive no more of them.

Returning, therefore, to your Excellency my best thanks for the motives which induced you to refer to me before the government should take those steps which might be deemed expedient to protect its officers from such conduct as Mr. — has been guilty of, I can only assure you, that I am from experience perfectly sensible of the necessity for them in this instance.

To W. Pennell, Esq.

Paris, 2d Jan. 1815.

Although a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on the 24th Dec., between His Majesty and the United States, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting parties, the relations of peace between the two countries will not be restored till at certain periods after the treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington; and you will

* Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Bathurst, K.C.B.

therefore proceed, in regard to all American vessels which shall enter the ports in the district included in your Consulate, as you would have done before the treaty was signed.

In respect to the prisoners adverted to in your letter of the 29th Dec., brought into Bordeaux by the American ship *Mac Donnough*, you best know what instructions you have received from His Majesty's government, either to demand that they should be liberated by the French government, or to negotiate for, or to consent to, their exchange, or for their disposal, after they shall be in your hands; and I recommend that you should act accordingly.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 2d Jan. 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosures which I have received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, regarding the arrival at that port of an American ship with a British prize, to which I beg to draw your Excellency's attention.

Although a treaty of peace has been signed between His Majesty and the United States, as I have already had the honor of informing your Excellency, yet the restoration of the relations of peace depends upon the ratification by the high contracting parties of the terms which have been agreed upon by their respective plenipotentiaries at Ghent; and even then, according to the usual practice, the distance from the place at which the exchange of the ratifications will be made will affect the period at which the relations of peace will be restored. I conclude, therefore, that His Majesty will continue to apply to the vessels of the belligerents resorting to the ports in his dominions, those rules which he has thought proper to adopt, and which have been communicated to His Britannic Majesty's minister resident at this Court.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 2d Jan. 1815.

The two Chambers of the Legislature were prorogued on Friday by a message from the King, carried by His Majesty's ministers to each of the Chambers.

The government are well satisfied with the Legislature, and the members have separated on good terms with the government.

The measures which have been adopted for augmenting the army are calculated, as I informed your Lordship in my dispatch of the 23d Nov., solely to complete it to the peace establishment. It will then consist, as I am informed, of 75 regiments of infantry of the line, and 30 of light infantry. Each regiment consists of 4 battalions, of which one is a battalion of dépôt, and consists only of the officers and non-commissioned officers of four companies.

The other three battalions consist each of 6 companies, and each company will have 120 *troupes*, in which denomination non-commissioned officers are included. Each battalion will thus consist of 720 *troupes*, and each regiment 2160 *troupes*, and the whole of the infantry of the army of 226,800 *troupes*.

I am not so well acquainted with the organization of the cavalry, which has not, I believe, been uniformly adopted; but I understand that the

cavalry consists of from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and the artillery and engineers of about 20,000; making the whole army about 280,000 men.

It is understood that the conscription of the year 1814 had been carried into execution, and all men belonging to that conscription, whether they had joined or not, or had deserted, are considered as belonging to the army, as well as all men returning from being prisoners of war, &c. &c. The measures adopted for reinforcing the army consist of calling in all these persons and those absent on furlough, and forcing them to join the regiments to which they stand appointed. It has been necessary to make use of the gendarmerie to carry these measures into execution; but they have not in general been successful; and I am informed that the men desert immediately after they are brought to their regiments.

There is certainly no great collection of troops in Flanders. The greatest number is in Alsace.

To-Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 2d Jan. 1815.

I enclose the copy of a letter and of its enclosures which I have received from His Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux.

I have informed the French minister that the relations of peace between His Majesty and the United States will not be restored till at certain periods after the Treaty lately signed at Ghent shall be ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington; and that I conclude that, till the relations of peace shall be restored, the same rules will be applied to the vessels of the belligerents in French ports as have been hitherto adopted.

I enclose the copy of the letter which I have addressed to Mr. Pennell in answer to his, and I beg that orders may be sent to him how to proceed in regard to the exchange of the prisoners in the American ship *Mac Donnough*.

Au Lieut. Gén. Baron Marchand.

Paris, ce 5 Jan. 1815.

Le Duc de Wellington a l'honneur de faire ses complimens à M. le Baron Marchand, et de lui envoyer les rapports du Commissaire Général et du Commissaire en Chef de la colonne droite de la cavalerie Anglaise (M. Boys), sur la demande de MM. — et —.

Le Duc de Wellington se flatte que ces papiers prouveront à M. le Baron Marchand que la réclamation des Sieurs — et — n'est nullement fondée.

Le Duc de Wellington réitère à M. le Baron Marchand l'assurance de sa parfaite considération.

To the Hon. C. Bagot, and the Commissioners for carrying into execution the 2d and 4th additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace.

Paris, 5th Jan. 1815.

I have perused the two notes which you have received from the French Commissioners, dated the 10th and the 28th ult., and your answer to the former, dated the 16th.

I cannot admit the pretensions set up by the French Commissioners to pay the British creditors of the French government with one third of the amount of their several credits, and cannot believe that His Most Christian Majesty will consider such payment to be a performance of his engage-

ment 'to appoint commissioners in concert with others to be appointed by His Britannic Majesty to examine and *liquidate* the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects for the value of their property illegally confiscated by the French government, as also *for the partial or total loss* of their credits or other property illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792; and to act towards British subjects in this respect in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain.'

At all events, this decision of the French Commissioners must become a subject of discussion between the two Courts, for which I have asked for instructions from His Majesty's government; and I beg that, till you shall receive further directions, you will discontinue all discussions with the French Commissioners on the claims of individuals, and that you will confine your attention solely to the settlement of the claims for prisoners of war.

You will be pleased to communicate these directions to the French Commissioners.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 5th Jan. 1815.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty has the honor to enclose to his Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Commissioners appointed by H. R. H. the Prince Regent and those appointed by His Most Christian Majesty, in order to carry into execution the 2d and 4th additional articles of the Treaty of Peace.

After four months, the Commissioners appointed by His Most Christian Majesty have determined that they can award to the British creditors of the French government only one third of the amount of their several credits; and have thus at once destroyed the hopes which had been formed by these persons in consequence of the Treaty of Peace.

It appears that they lent their money to the late King of France on the faith of an obligation as follows:

(Here follows the Article.)

and further secured, as they imagined, by a solemn treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the late Most Christian King, as follows:

(Here follows the Article.)

Notwithstanding these acts, which might have been deemed sufficient security, their property was wholly confiscated in those times of violence and injustice which commenced 25 years ago, and of which the undersigned hoped that the world had seen the end in the happy restoration of His Majesty to his throne in the month of May last.

In the Treaty of Peace, which was the immediate consequence of His Majesty's restoration, it was stipulated as follows regarding the creditors of the French State, being British subjects.

(Here follows the Article.)

If it had been intended by the negotiators on the part of the two high contracting parties to confine the benefit to be derived by the creditors to the simple taking off of the sequestration, which is what is contended by the Commissioners on the part of His Most Christian Majesty, and to

leave the creditors to claim what the law would give them, the 4th additional article would have been short and easily drawn, and would have ended with the 1st paragraph. But when His Most Christian Majesty in the 2d paragraph engages that the Commissioners to be appointed under the 2d additional article shall 'examine and liquidate the total or partial loss of their credits to the British creditors,' and in the 3d paragraph engages that France shall act towards British subjects in this respect in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and His Britannic Majesty, on the other hand, engages '*de sa part à renoncer, dès que justice complète sera rendue à ses sujets, à la totalité de l'excédent qui se trouverait en sa faveur relativement à l'entretien des prisonniers de guerre,*' the undersigned cannot but believe that the negotiators of the two high contracting parties, and that most particularly His Most Christian Majesty himself, when he ratified this treaty, must have had something in contemplation beyond the mere taking off of the sequestrations which had been laid on since the year 1792.

That which they had in contemplation is evident from the terms of the 2d and 3d paragraphs of the 4th additional article, viz., to restore to these unfortunate persons the total amount of what the Commissioners should find had been unjustly and tyrannically taken from them; and this meaning is so plain from the tenor of the article, as well as from its whole context, and it was evidently so impossible to express that meaning otherwise, consistently with that respect which was due to His Majesty and to the French nation, that the undersigned thinks he has a right to complain of the injustice of the decision of His Most Christian Majesty's Commissioners in this instance.

The mode in which the credits of the native creditors of the State, or those of foreigners of other nations, have been liquidated under the different tyrannical laws which have been passed during a period of violence and injustice, of which it is hoped that the world has seen the termination, cannot affect in any manner the mode to be adopted in liquidating the credits of the British creditors, for which provision is made in a solemn treaty of peace; and the undersigned protests against all arguments founded on what passed in relation to other creditors in the period between 1792 and the treaty.

But, if such arguments could be admitted, the undersigned would not fail in showing that His Britannic Majesty's subjects, creditors of the French State, having by a refinement of tyranny and injustice been deprived of advantages which the other creditors of the State enjoyed, and of which many availed themselves to their great advantage during that unhappy period, ought, according to every principle of justice and right, now to receive the full amount of their several credits, even if the treaty had not, as it has, provided for the same.

The undersigned begs to inform his Excellency the Comte de Jaucourt that, entertaining these sentiments regarding the decision of the French Commissioners, he has considered it his duty to lay the enclosed papers before his Court, and to request their orders upon them; and in the mean time he has written the letter of which the enclosed is a copy to the Com-

missioners on the part of His Britannic Majesty, in which he has directed them to discontinue all proceedings regarding the claims of the creditors, till they shall receive further orders, and to continue only the settlement of the accounts of the sums due by the respective governments on account of prisoners of war.

Au Comte de Goltz, Ministre du Roi de Prusse à Paris.

Paris, ce 5 Jan. 1815.

J'ai reçu la lettre que votre Excellence m'a écrite le du mois passé sur la capture par le corsaire Américain le *Leo* du bâtiment marchand Anglais *Alexander*, venant de Livourne, au bord duquel se trouvait le monument de la feue Reine de Prusse, et j'ai tout de suite écrit au Gouverneur de Gibraltar pour le prier d'avoir soin de ces objets, en cas que le *Leo*, que votre Excellence supposait avoir été pris, entrât à Gibraltar.

J'ai depuis reçu la lettre de votre Excellence datée d'aujourd'hui, dans laquelle vous me faites savoir que le bâtiment *Alexander* avait été repris par un armateur Anglais, et ancré à Cherbourg; et j'envoie tout de suite à Cherbourg pour prier qu'on ait soin des objets dont votre Excellence fait mention; et en cas qu'ils se trouvent toujours sur l'*Alexander*, de m'en donner des nouvelles aussitôt que possible.

Je prie votre Excellence de croire que j'ai la plus grande satisfaction à pouvoir faire ce qui peut être agréable à Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 5th Jan. 1815.

I received on Tuesday morning your letters of the 31st; and, finding that you had gone to Bath, I determined not to go to England, unless the King should particularly wish it. He did not express such a wish, and therefore I have remained.

They have received some intelligence from Naples within these few days, by a person who was sent there to negotiate with Murat about the *dotations* of the Marshals in that country, who is the same who you will have seen was arrested nearly about the same time that ———'s papers were taken here. I have not seen this person; but M. de Blacas has promised to send him to me. He is of opinion that, if a commanding force is collected to attack Murat, he must give way, as his only strength and hopes of success consist in the means in his power of disturbing Italy. He said himself that, if all Europe combined against him, he must submit; but that he did not think the Austrians or the English would, and that, if that was the case, he would fight to the last. He asked whether the King would allow him to establish himself with his family in France in case he should be obliged to quit his Kingdom; and he went so far as to offer to ally himself to the King, and to join him in driving the Austrians out of Italy, if His Majesty would take him under his protection. This is what Blacas has told me; I will write to you further particulars when I shall have seen this person.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 5th Jan. 1815.

Since I wrote to you this morning I have seen the General officer who returned from Naples, respecting whom M. de Blacas spoke to me. He

had seen Murat's army, which he says consists of a fine body of men, well clothed and in good order; its number 70,000 men, of which 5000 are cavalry; but he believes the *morale*, that is, the disposition to fight, very bad. He has 24,000 good troops at Ancona; about 15,000 very bad indeed between that and Naples; and about 25,000 guards and *troupes d'élite* at and about Naples. The last are bad, although well clothed, &c., being generally recruits; among whom about 4000 men, returned from Spain and Russia, have been distributed as non-commissioned officers and officers. The army are in general badly armed, notwithstanding that he asserts that Murat received 25,000 stand of arms from the Austrian government, and 4000, as I understood him, from the French Governor of Alexandria.

They are not attached to Murat, and serve him only for their subsistence; and he says, that in general the country are ashamed of him, and bear with him only because it is believed that he is supported by Austria and England. To this belief the presence of — —, of which Murat has availed himself to the utmost, has tended greatly. He thinks that the landing of only 6000 men of the French army in Sicily would so shake Murat in Naples, that the system of internal insurrection would alone destroy him; and that this measure, which it would be supposed would be followed up by something more effectual, would put a stop to the growth of his influence in Italy.

He says that Murat is perfectly aware of his situation, and that, according to his own account, he remains quiet and at peace, because the powers of Europe allow him to remain so; that he knows he can revolutionize Italy, and will do so if it is necessary; and will promise constitutions, &c., wherever they are asked; that he will bring forward Buonaparte or not, as it suits his interests, or rather as his necessities may require it; as this gentleman says that he feels that he and Buonaparte cannot reign together.

I beg to observe that, according to Col. N. Campbell's correspondence, Buonaparte appears to have a corresponding feeling; and, if he thinks of leaving Elba at all, it is to begin by reigning alone in Italy.

Murat has now ordered another levy of 30,000 men. This new levy demonstrates his objects. He must, like Buonaparte, extend himself, or be destroyed by his own army; and we need not doubt what he will do.

This officer says that he already in fact governs the Ecclesiastical States. He saw Prince Esterhazy, who had been sent, as the Prince told him, to ascertain, by his personal observations at Naples, whether it was or was not fitting that the Austrian government should support Murat. The Prince went to Naples, entertaining the opinion that it suited the interests of the Austrians to maintain him; he came away decidedly of opinion that it was necessary for the general safety that he should be destroyed. He says that he thinks that if a system of insurrection were once to take place in Naples, Murat would negotiate to give up the government; for that, although a revolutionary soldier, he is aware of his own situation, and that he does not possess the affections of the people or of the army in general; and that his family, to whom he is much attached, would be sacrificed.

To W. Hamilton, Esq.

Paris, 9th Jan. 1815.

I don't know whether it will be necessary that I should have credentials under the Sign Manual at the Congress; if it should be so, it is desirable that they should be sent without loss of time. Lord FitzRoy Somerset ought also to have a credential to enable him to act here.

To T. Harrison, Esq.

Paris, 9th Jan. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 2d inst., regarding Lord Grenville's speech.

I entirely concur in the opinion that if this speech should be published here it ought to be translated here, and I will undertake to have it well done. But, as well as I can recollect the speech, from having perused it once, I think it ought to be corrected, or rather altered in some parts, before it should be published in French, as otherwise it might do more harm than good to the cause. I doubt whether, in its present shape, I could with propriety have any concern either in publishing or circulating it.

I cannot now lay my hand upon the copy of the speech which Lord Grenville was so kind as to send me; and I shall not be able to get one in time to write to him by the courier of this day. But I will write to his Lordship by the next courier, and will propose to him those alterations which will render the publication in my opinion more palatable and useful here.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 9th Jan. 1815.

I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Sir G. Collier, in which he claims a medal for the capture of San Sebastian. I don't know what claim Sir G. Collier may be considered to have to a medal for that operation; but, as he commanded the force afloat, he ought, I should imagine, if he gets any medal, to receive the naval one.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 9th Jan. 1815.

In my dispatch of the 5th, I enclosed your Lordship the copy of the reply of the French Commissioners of the to the British Commissioners, on the subject of the proposal of the former to discharge the claims of the British creditors of the French government with one third of their several amounts; and the copy of the directions which I have given to the latter in regard to their proceedings, and of the note which I have sent to M. de Jaucourt, in which I have communicated those directions to him.

Although I received Lord Bathurst's dispatch of the 3d inst., No. 1, with the opinion of Sir C. Robinson on the enclosures in my dispatch, No. , of the , before I sent in that note, I did not think it expedient to withhold it, as it contained the same reasoning as that in the note of the British Commissioners, of which Sir C. Robinson approved, and I had drawn it with the particular view that it should be laid before the King; whose authority alone can overrule the unjust and arbitrary decisions of the Minister of Finance, upon every question which comes before him in which a British subject is a party.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 9th Jan. 1815.

In reference to my dispatch of the 2d, I have now the honor to enclose the copy of another letter from His Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux, reporting that he has succeeded in procuring the release of the British prisoners from on board the American ship *Mac Donnough*.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 10th Jan. 1815.

I heard from Lord Liverpool last week about my going to Vienna and to England. He was desirous that I should go to Vienna; and he left it to me either to go to England or not, as I pleased. But as he was going to Bath, and I should scarcely have had time to go there to speak to him, and to be back by the time I should hear from you, and his mind appeared decided about the Sicilian question, the only one upon which I wished to speak to him, I determined not to go to England.

I have just received your letters and dispatches to the 2d. I think you are mistaken about the necessity of your return to England. I shall not set out from hence, however, till I shall receive your summons, which I expect will be next Sunday or Monday, unless I should receive a positive direction from Lord Liverpool to do so.

From what Pole said to me of the temper of Parliament, it appears your presence is absolutely necessary. There is nothing new here.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 10th Jan. 1815.

I send letters and dispatches from Lord Castlereagh to the 3d. You will see what he says about his return to England. I have told him that his return for the meeting of Parliament is more necessary than he appears to be aware; but that I shall wait here till I shall receive his summons to go to Vienna, unless I should receive directions from you to set out.

I might receive on the 14th or 15th his answer to the letter which I wrote him on Tuesday se'nnight, and it is probable that it will contain directions to set out. But if I should not hear from him by that time, or his letter should not contain directions to set out, I shall wait for your directions or his to quit my post.

To Lord Grenville.

Paris, 11th Jan. 1815.

I have had a correspondence with the Secretary of the African Society respecting a translation which he wished should be made here, and the publication of your Lordship's Speech in the House of Lords of the 27th June, 1814; upon which subjects I informed him I should address you after I should again have perused it. The result of the consideration I have given to it, after consulting with some literary friends here, who are likewise friends to the cause, is that it is most advisable not to publish the speech in French.

I really believe the King and his ministers are sincere in their desire to abolish the Slave trade altogether; and till they can effect that object they will mitigate the evil by all the means in their power. The King told me that he could not act contrary to the wishes of his people; and that he found the opinions of the best informed persons in France upon this question, and of the nation in general, by no means what they

were in England. It then occurred to me that the best tracts upon the Slave trade, such as the abstract of the evidence, the Policy, by Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Wilberforce's letters to his constituents, should be published here, to inform those who would read, and to acquire for the King and his government some support for the measures which they had engaged and were disposed to adopt.

I, at the same time, thought it advisable to endeavor to put a stop to an acrimonious discussion which was carried on upon the subject by the newspapers of the two countries, which answered no purpose, except to inflame the public mind here, and to convince men in general that we had some object in abolishing the Slave trade ourselves, and in urging the same measure upon France, besides those we professed, and thus to throw fresh difficulties in the King's way.

From what I have above recited, your Lordship will perceive the principle on which I have acted in encouraging publications on the Slave trade here; and I now proceed to tell you why I think it advisable not to publish your speech.

It was addressed to an assembly supposed to have, and which had, all the knowledge existing respecting the Slave trade, and therefore it contains nothing more than general allusions to the facts, of which the public here have no knowledge whatever. The object of the speech was to prevail upon the House of Lords to inquire into the conduct of the ministers in the negotiation of the peace, in order that the 1st additional article might not be ratified. Some of the topics brought forward are of a nature to hurt the vanity of this nation, and to increase their prejudices against us and our measure; and it contains no facts or reasonings which apply to the main question whether it is expedient or otherwise for France to abolish the trade. Then some of the finest parts of the speech impute blame to both governments, and principally to our own, which I don't think it advisable to publish, particularly respecting the King. Indeed, I must add that, in the situation which I fill, I could not be instrumental in publishing and circulating what is therein written of either government.

I entirely concur in your Lordship's opinion respecting the translation of Mr. Wilberforce's letter to M. de Talleyrand, of which Mr. Harrison has informed me. I am about to have another edition published.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.*

Paris, 11th Jan. 1815.

I enclose a letter from Lord Castlereagh and his private letter to me.

You are aware how we stand respecting the Slave trade here. The Portuguese minister at Vienna has offered to abolish immediately north of the Line, and entirely in 8 years, provided they are paid for their ships which we have taken, and that the last commercial treaty is abolished. Lord Liverpool consents to the terms if they will abolish entirely at the same period with the French government. In regard to other matters at Vienna, they are nearly where they were.

* The Order of the Bath was re-modelled on the 2d Jan. 1815, into three classes, Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Companions.

I shall not set out for Vienna till I shall be summoned by Lord Castlereagh, which I suppose I shall be in the end of this week.

P.S. I enclose a letter from Lord Holland to the Marquesa de Villa Franca, which I beg you will seal and forward by a careful person.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 12th Jan. 1815.

I have the honor to enclose a letter from a French Surgeon, claiming additional remuneration for services rendered to a British soldier; and I beg to know whether he is to have any thing more, or whether it would not be better to call upon him for a bill, and then to refer that bill to the French government. It is my opinion that the payment is fully sufficient.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 12th Jan. 1815.

I enclose a letter which I have received from ———, regarding his being omitted in the list of officers appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

I wish I had seen the list of the officers who served under my command, on whom it was intended to confer this honor, before it was published; as I think I could have stated reasons why it should not be conferred on some, and why it should be conferred on others.

To Comte ———.

Paris, 13th Jan. 1815.

I have received your letters of the 12th, and I assure you that it would give me great satisfaction to see any measure adopted by the British government which would be gratifying to you; but you must be aware that, having been employed for 14 years nearly at all times in the command of troops, many officers have claims upon me to represent to government their services; and I cannot undertake to represent the claims and wishes of others without doing an injustice to those to whose assistance I am so much indebted. However desirous I may be, therefore, that the government should attend to your wishes, I am under the necessity of requesting that you would adopt some other channel of conveying them to the Prince Regent.

To the Earl of Liverpool, K.G.

Paris, 13th Jan. 1815.

I enclose with Lord Castlereagh's dispatches the copy of a letter which I have just now received from him; in consequence of which, I don't propose to set out till I shall hear from you after you shall have received these letters, unless I should receive another summons from him. This delay will make very little difference; and as I go to Vienna only for the general convenience of the government, I should not like to go unless you should think it under all the circumstances desirable.

It is very natural that Lord Castlereagh should wish to bring his own work to a close; and having now so fair a prospect before him, I consider it most desirable, both for him and the government, that he should do so; and I recommend that, if you can go on without him, you should let him remain.

M. de Blacas told me last night that the King had ratified the convention, and had returned it immediately to Vienna.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Jan. 1815.

I enclose the copy of a note lately presented by the Chevalier de Brito, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, to the Comte de Jaucourt, which the former delivered to me.

I told him that I had no directions or authority to talk to him on the subject, but that, as an individual who felt an interest for Portugal, I could not avoid expressing a regret that His Royal Highness had not felt a confidence that his Allies and his ministers had exerted themselves to their utmost for his interests in the negotiation of the treaty of Paris; and that he should believe he had any chance of succeeding in obtaining an object now, in which they had failed upon that better opportunity; and that he had incurred the risk of renewing the war as far as he was concerned. The French minister said nothing to me on the subject.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Jan. 1815.

M. le Comte de Goltz, the Prussian Minister, has informed me that the *Alexander* merchantship, bound from Leghorn to England, and lately taken by the American privateer *Leo*, was retaken by a British cruiser, and was carried into Cherbourg, and thence to a British port. She had on board a monument of the late Queen of Prussia, and other works of art belonging to His Prussian Majesty; and M. de Goltz is very anxious that they should be secured, in order that His Majesty may get possession of them.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 15th Jan. 1815.

The Sardinian Ambassador at this Court, the Marquis d'Alfieri, has desired me to mention to your Lordship that ——— has not conducted himself lately in a manner to give satisfaction to the King.

It appears that the particular cause of complaint is that, in the proclamation which ——— issued, in which he announced to the Genoese the arrangement by which Genoa was to belong to His Sardinian Majesty, he stated that the possession was only to be provisional; whereas it was obvious, from the documents, that it was the intention that the term 'provisional' should apply solely to the Imperial fiefs. There are other causes of complaint, which, however, appear all to be referrible to the same transaction.

At the same time that I informed the Marquis d'Alfieri that I would make your Lordship acquainted with what he stated, I told him that I was not the proper channel for making this complaint; and that the King had better make it either through the British minister at Paris, or the Sardinian minister in London.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 17th Jan. 1815.

I received your letter of the 4th, and sent it to England immediately with the dispatches which accompanied it. You will have seen that I had determined not to leave Paris till I should hear from you, or should

have received directions to do so from Lord Liverpool; and I wrote him with your last letter, that I should not set out, even if directed by him, until I should hear from him after he should have read it. I likewise told him my opinion that it was most desirable that, if possible, you should be allowed to bring the business at Vienna to a close, on the public account, as well as for your own sake and that of the government.

You must be as well acquainted as I am with what is going on in England. The opposition to the continuance of the income tax in any shape is very general; and Pole, when he was here, appeared to think it was impossible to meet the Parliament without you. Indeed, he did not much like your being absent till the 16th; but his feelings are like those of all others at a weak advanced post.

The mail which ought to have arrived yesterday is not yet come in. I will write to you again if any thing particular should occur after I shall have received it.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 17th Jan. 1815, 6 P.M.

The enclosed letter is just arrived, and you will see the anxiety that you should return; but I will not stir till I shall receive Lord Liverpool's answer, written after seeing yours of the 4th.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 18th Jan. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 13th. If I should go to Vienna, I will attend to what you say about the Ionian islands. You will have seen that I wait for Lord Liverpool's directions after he shall have received Lord Castlereagh's letters and dispatches of the 4th and 5th.

I have seen ——'s paper on the Netherlands. Nothing can be more absurd. His statement, founded on the facility with which the French could attack those provinces, would afford the best reasoning in the world for fortifying them. Depend upon it, it is the only way of settling the minds of the people under the government of the Prince of Orange, and of the French to the cession. They now think they can march into Belgium, as they could into Alsace, or any other of their own provinces. If the Netherlands were fortified, they would know the conquest would take time, and occasion some broken heads, which they don't like better than others.

I am astonished that the preliminary measures of surveys, estimates, &c., proposed by me, have not been adopted.

I enclose a letter from Mr. —— about himself, to which I shall be obliged to you if you will attend, and if you will communicate with him upon it. I will write to him by this post regarding the prosecution of. ——.

You will see by my dispatch that there has been some unpleasant business at Rennes, and even here. The truth is, that the King of France, without an army, is no King.

To F. S. Larpet, Esq.

Paris, 19th Jan. 1815.

In regard to Sir J. Murray's trial, I intended to prove the charges framed by my directions against him in consequence of the orders of

government, by the production of my instructions and his reports, all of which are in the government offices.

Sir J. Murray contends that one paragraph of my instructions directed him not to risk an action. I think he has mistaken my meaning in that paragraph; but, whether he has or not, that paragraph did not recall the other instructions for his conduct.

The object of that paragraph was to prevent the Spanish Generals Elio and the Duque del Parque from taking advantage of Sir J. Murray's absence, and the temporary command which they had of the cavalry belonging to Sir J. Murray's and Whittingham's corps, to attack the French.

There existed a prevailing opinion among the Spanish officers that their failures were to be attributed to the want of good cavalry; and this paragraph of the instructions was drawn with the view of preventing those officers from attempting to fight a general action when circumstances should have placed a small body of good cavalry at their disposal; more particularly as all the manœuvres ordered by the instructions had in view to prevent the necessity for a general action.

I have not by me the instructions, but, as well as I recollect, this meaning of the paragraph in question is obvious; and it will particularly be observed, that it comes in after the directions for the formation of the corps to remain in Valencia under the Duque del Parque and Gen. Elio. I think, as I before stated, that this paragraph has nothing to say to the question of Sir J. Murray's guilt or innocence of the two charges; though it has to that brought against him by the Admiral. The Court has of course a right to judge of my meaning by the words in which it is conveyed, in whatever manner I may now explain it, or you may explain it for me; as the obvious meaning of those words was to be the guide of Sir J. Murray's conduct. I must add also that, whatever care I may have taken, it is not impossible that, in drawing an instruction for the operation of so many corps, all under separate Commanders in Chief, I may not in every instance have made use of the language which should convey the meaning I had in my mind.

There is nothing else that occurs to me; but I shall be glad to hear from you occasionally during the trial, and to receive a copy of the evidence when it can be got.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 19th Jan. 1815.

The celebrated actress Mlle. Raucourt died a few days ago, and her fellow comedians determined to bury her at St. Roch, and proceeded thither in a body, attended by an immense mob, on Tuesday. The actors of the *Théâtre Français* having been excommunicated, I imagine in the reign of Louis XV., the curate of St. Roch refused to receive the body into the church, or to administer the usual rites; and the mob broke open the church doors, and, having introduced the body, forced the curate to perform the service.

The King, in the mean time, having been informed of what was passing, sent one of his chaplains, attended by some of the *Gardes du Corps*, to perform the service; and the mob, among whom had been

heard the cries of '*Les Prêtres à la lanterne*,' dispersed with the cries of '*Vive le Roi*.'

I understand that the Chancellor, M. Dambray, had informed the King in the morning that the curate of St. Roch had consulted the principal clergy of the diocese at the Archevêché, whether he should receive the body of Mlle. Raucourt or not; and that they had directed him not to receive it; and the Chancellor had informed the King of what was likely to happen, and had recommended to His Majesty to take up the affair as a question of state. But the King had declined to do so; induced probably by deference for the feelings of — and of — on all questions of religion. Indeed, it is asserted that the King did not send his chaplain and the *Gardes du Corps*, but that the measure was adopted by some person acquainted with what was going on, and apprehensive of the consequences.

There has likewise been a disturbance of some consequence at Rennes, in Brittany, which has every appearance of having been originally promoted and encouraged by the civil and military authorities.

A Commission was appointed some time ago in each of the departments which had been the seat of the Vendéan war, to relieve the wounded and the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in that war, consisting in each department of the *Préfet*, the Military Commanding officer, and a Royalist chief. This Commission was to meet at Rennes, in Brittany; and the Royalist member was insulted in the streets on his way to the *Préfecture*, where the Commission was to assemble. The head of the Royalist chief was then called for by the mob, who were actually in possession of the town for three days, up to the period when the last accounts came away.

Some people have been killed, and many wounded.

The cry was for the equality granted by the charter; and that no provision should be made for the Vendéans. Neither the magistrates nor the military in the town interfered, notwithstanding that the riot lasted from 10 in the morning till dark the first day, and had been renewed on the two following days. The inactivity of the former is attributed not less to the disinclination of the latter to act than to design; and it is generally understood, and indeed is probable, that the *Préfet* and the military officers were the original promoters of, and encouraged the riot; in which the principal actors are the *bourgeoisie* and the *Etudiens en Droit*, who it will be recollected were the principal promoters of all the revolutionary measures in the same town.

To — —, Esq.

Paris, 20th Jan. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 29th Dec. I perfectly recollect your appointment to be a Commissioner of the Board of Excise in Ireland by the Duke of Richmond, when he was Lord Lieutenant; but I have no recollection of any engagement of his Grace, either expressed or implied, that you were to succeed to the Head of the Board in case of a vacancy.

There was certainly no intention that you should not succeed; but the occurrence of so many vacancies in the Board as to bring you next to the first member was, at the time, so very improbable, that your succession

was certainly never in my contemplation, and I believe not in that of the Lord Lieutenant.

I have only to add, in answer to your letter, that, while I was Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, the government had every reason to be satisfied with your conduct as a Commissioner of Excise.

Au Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, ce 21 Jan. 1815.

Le Duc de Wellington a l'honneur d'accuser la réception de la note de Son Excellence M. le Comte de Jaucourt d'hier, qu'il reçut hier au soir à son entrée chez lui.

Comme il n'avait reçu, de la part du Secrétaire du Roi pour la conduite des Ambassadeurs, aucune intimation de la cérémonie d'aujourd'hui, il croyait que c'était une cérémonie à laquelle le corps diplomatique ne devait pas assister; et ainsi, n'ayant fait aucun arrangement pour aller à St. Denis, il est obligé de s'en dispenser.

Le Duc de Wellington prend cette occasion d'assurer M. le Comte de Jaucourt de sa considération distinguée.

Au Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, ce 22 Jan. 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de faire savoir à votre Excellence que je viens de recevoir les ordres de S. A. R. le Prince Régent de me rendre à Vienne pour remplacer au Congrès son Plénipotentiaire Lord Castlereagh, dont la présence en Angleterre est essentielle au service de Son Altesse Royale.

Je désire avoir l'honneur de rendre mes devoirs et prendre les ordres de Sa Majesté avant mon départ; pour lesquels objets je prie votre Excellence de lui demander une audience pour moi.

Les affaires de mon gouvernement à la cour de France seront conduites pendant mon absence, qui j'espère ne sera pas longue, par le Secrétaire d'Ambassade, Lord FitzRoy Somerset.

En renouvelant à votre Excellence les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée, j'ai l'honneur, &c.

To the Comte de Jaucourt.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

Notwithstanding the information which I gave your Excellency on the 2d inst. of the relation in which His Britannic Majesty would stand with the United States of America till the ratifications of the treaty of peace recently concluded at Ghent should be exchanged at Washington, and the expectation which I had reason to entertain, that till that event the rules would be adhered to which His Most Christian Majesty had laid down to be observed by the vessels of the belligerents in the ports of France, I have learnt that the American vessel, *Mac Donnough*, which had brought an English prize into Bordeaux which she had captured on her passage from the United States, has been allowed by the authorities of that port to land and dispose of her cargo.

This has been done, notwithstanding that these authorities were perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances attending this vessel, and more particularly that she had captured an English vessel on her passage, as they released the prisoners taken in the vessel captured, and handed them over to the Consul residing at Bordeaux, on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

To W. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I received this day your letter of the 14th. You will see that the King has denied that M. ——— was authorised by him to act or write as he has done. I entertain no doubt whatever that he was sent to discover the state of things in St. Domingo; indeed, I knew many months ago that some person had been sent, and this fact is not denied. But he has departed entirely from his instructions, which went, I believe, only to desire that he would inquire.

I have not heard that any British merchants have given aid with their capitals to the French Slave trade, but I think it very probable. I will inquire, however, into that point. I don't find that many vessels have sailed upon the trade, which is still restricted to the south of Cape Formoso, notwithstanding that there has been no formal termination to the discussions which I have had upon this point with the Minister of Marine.

From what has passed lately in private conversations I am induced to think that they are inclined to draw more closely with us upon the whole subject than they have been hitherto, but that they are looking to what passes at Vienna. Lord Castlereagh has made some progress, and, as I am going there to relieve him, I shall be better able than I am now to forward the cause.

A Don Pedro Cevallos.

Paris, ce 22 Jan. 1815.

Je prends la liberté d'écrire à votre Excellence en faveur d'un excellent Espagnol et très bon serviteur du Roi, Don Francisco Ezequiel de las Bárcenas, qui est Administrateur Principal par intérim de *los Correos* à Madrid.

Pendant les malheureuses époques de la guerre, où on ne retenait plus rien de l'Espagne que Cadix, il retint, par son zèle et ses talens au service de Sa Majesté, les courriers et autres qui avaient fait le service des postes pendant qu'il était Administrateur à Badajoz, et il a continué de servir les postes avec Cadix par le royaume de Portugal. En proportion que les événemens militaires nous ont regagné le pays, il a rétabli les communications, et enfin la Régence le nomma à remplir le poste d'Administrateur Principal à Madrid, qu'il avait si bien mérité par son dévouement et des services réels.

Je l'avais recommandé au Duque de San Carlos, et à présent je le recommande à la puissante protection de votre Excellence.

En cas que je puisse être de quelque utilité à votre Excellence ici, je vous prie de commander mes services.

To the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I have just received your letter of the 18th. I entertain a very good opinion of Dallas, who was with me at Poonah, of Col. Barclay, and of Col. Johnson, of the Bombay Engineers. There was a Col. Macleod, whom Barclay knows, a very respectable officer, who commanded, I think, the 12th regt. in the battle of Assye; Malcolm; Col. Walker, of the cavalry; Col. Scott; Noble, of the artillery. But without the list I can't do them all justice.

Nobody knows, however, the army better than Barclay, and you may

place entire confidence in him. I go to Vienna as soon as I shall have seen the King.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I received the day before yesterday your letters and dispatches of the 10th, which I have forwarded to England, and will forward to Vienna. You may depend upon it that you are mistaken about your being out of favor in England: I believe it is much otherwise.

I enclose a letter from Lord Holland to the Marquesa de Villa Franca, which should be sent by somebody who will deliver it into her hands. I likewise enclose a paper from Miss M'Namara, whom you will remember probably, and I shall be obliged to you if you will do what you can for her. I likewise request you to look for the book specified in the enclosed paper, and send it to Paris by the first messenger, directed to Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, booksellers. I expect at every moment directions from England to go to Vienna. Lord Castlereagh will be late in his arrival in England, but that is not my fault. I should have set out on Sunday last, if he had not stopped me.

You are quite right about the French; it is best to leave them to themselves at Madrid, and they will settle their own affairs. I hear from all quarters bad accounts of the ———. He will be recalled, in my opinion, as the King of France cannot yield on the point of Casa Flores, and the King of Spain will not. The French will, however, withdraw all the obnoxious people, whom they ought not to have sent there; and they expect that this concession will induce the King of Spain to send his Ambassador, but they are much mistaken. It is not quite clear to me which of the governments has conducted itself with most absurdity in the whole of this concern, but I am inclined to think the French have.

Your boy Gerald is very well and much improved. The whole return to England to-morrow morning.

To Earl Bathurst.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I received your letter of the 13th, regarding the supplementary lists for medals, of which I have lately sent two to England, and I don't know of any more. The fact is, that I can depend only upon my own recollection of what I saw to give an accurate list, in conformity with the rules laid down by government; for, if I call upon any body for a list, the whole army is generally included. Then the system having been enlarged at different times, fresh claims, founded upon the order of government, have been brought forward for actions long after they were past; and all these occasion supplementary lists. But unless I find a very strong one, I will now close the business entirely.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I enclose the letters for you from Lord Liverpool, and the copy of that which he has written to me after receiving yours of the 5th, in consequence of which I shall set out as soon as I shall have seen the King, which will be to-morrow. I am afraid that the state of the roads will delay me, but you may depend upon it that I will lose no time.

To ———.

Paris, 22d Jan. 1815.

I received this day your letter of the 12th, and I am much concerned that you should have any reason to think that your services have not been attended to by the government.

I have nothing to say to the disposal of the patronage of the Crown. I report the services of officers, and government consider them in the light they think proper.

I have not failed to report your services and merits, and I should do so again if I thought it would be of any use to you; but I should prefer to leave the consideration of your pretensions to the favor of the Crown to your own statement of them, and to delay any representation of them by me, which can produce an effect only after there shall be a vacancy, till you shall see what answer Col. Torrens will give to you.

I assure you that I shall always be happy to give my testimony in favor of the services which you rendered while I had the honor of commanding you.

Au Brigadier Don Frederic Morétti.

Paris, ce 23 Jan. 1815.

J'ai reçu votre lettre, et je vous félicite bien sincèrement sur la terminaison de votre procès.

En tout tems j'ai si peu douté de sa terminaison honorable pour vous, que, si les circonstances l'eussent permis, j'aurais sollicité le gouvernement Espagnol en l'an 1812 que vous fussiez employé auprès du quartier général, afin que je puisse vous employer activement à la guerre, et je souhaite beaucoup que la justice de Sa Majesté, prenant cette circonstance en considération, vous dédommage des pertes que vous avez essuyées.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 23d Jan. 1815.

In consequence of the directions received from the Earl of Liverpool, I have taken leave of His Majesty, and propose to set out for Vienna in the morning.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Paris, 23d Jan. 1815.

I enclose a copy of the regulations by which the French government proposed to carry into execution their prohibition of the Slave trade on the north west coast of Africa.

After receiving this paper I had a meeting with the Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I pointed out to them the difference between what was contained in the enclosed *règlement* and what was proposed in the paper transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 3d Nov.; and I stated that what was now proposed to be done did not perform the King's engagement, nor carry into execution his intentions, as stated in the different notes, letters, and conversations which had passed between His Majesty or his ministers and your Lordship or myself.

After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Marine offered to extend the prohibitive system as far as Cape Three Points, and I contended that it should be carried, as first proposed, to Cape Formoso, as the only mode of preventing the revival of the horrors of the Slave trade in countries in which they had been effectually put an end to by Great Britain

during the war, it was agreed that I should propose such alterations of the *réglement* as would make it suit the views of my government, and that we should have another meeting to take those alterations into consideration; and that in the mean time the prohibitive system should be continued, as contained in the papers enclosed to your Lordship on the 3d Nov. I accordingly gave to M. de Jaucourt the memorandums of which the enclosed are copies.

I have since had no meeting upon the subject, but I have had two or three conversations upon it with M. de Jaucourt, and M. Beugnot the Minister of Marine, in each of which I observed an increasing disposition in the French government to act more entirely in our views of this subject, and of colonial policy connected with it. I attribute this change, in a great degree, to their increasing knowledge of the state of St. Domingo, and to their desire to endeavor to regain possession of that colony through the mediation of His Majesty's government, founded upon the abolition of the Slave trade and upon some liberal system towards the negroes in St. Domingo, both in respect to their own personal freedom and to their properties. It is evident, however, that nothing will be brought forward on this subject till M. de Talleyrand shall return; and as the prohibitive system still exists along the coast to Cape Formoso, I have thought it best not to press them farther at present upon the *réglement*.

M. de Beugnot, the Minister of Marine, has by the King's commands publicly disclaimed M. —. I believe this person was sent to Jamaica to ascertain the state of St. Domingo, but he could not have been authorised to write the letters which have been published as his.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Wellesley, G.C.B.

Paris, 24th Jan. 1815.

I have received my orders, and am just setting out for Vienna.

I don't know whether it signifies much to you; but from what I learnt yesterday here, I have reason to believe that the French Embassy are stirring up an intrigue to bring back to power San Carlos. He is certainly connected with many people here, and it cannot be good for us that he should be brought back by their views.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

To Earl Bathurst.

Vienna, 5th Feb. 1815.

I enclose letters, &c., from ——— of the —, and ——— of the —, upon their not being appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. The letter of the former is somewhat imprudent, upon which I will communicate to him a piece of my mind; but that shall not prevent me from assuring you that these two officers are of the most respectable in the army; and that, if I had been to recommend those, or rather had seen the list of those, belonging to the army lately under my command, on whom it was intended to confer this honor, I certainly should have mentioned their names in preference to those of many upon whom I see it has been conferred.

I am afraid that nothing can now be done for them; but justice to them induces me to enclose their letters.

To ———, — regt.

Vienna, 5th Feb. 1815.

I received your letter of the 18th Jan. this morning, and I have transmitted it to the Sec. of State, with my recommendation of you.

The government fixed the occasions on which medals should be granted to the army, and framed the rules, according to which I was bound to make the lists of those to whom they were to be granted; and not having received their orders to recommend for medals for the service at Arroyo Molinos, Alba de Tormes, or at Beja, or at Aire, or at Arriverete, it was impossible for me to recommend you for a medal for your services on those occasions; neither was it possible for me to recommend you for a medal at Fuentes de Oñoro, or in the Pyrenees, according to the rules by which I was ordered and bound to make out the lists of those I recommended.

I have not an accurate recollection of the lists for Bayonne, the Nivelle, Orthez, and Toulouse; but of this I am very certain, that I have never failed to do justice to your services, as it was my earnest desire to render it to every officer and soldier I had the honor of commanding.

I have had nothing to say to the selection of the officers recently appointed Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath. I did not know their names till I saw the list of them in the *Gazette*.

If you had known these facts, I hope that the same spirit of justice by which I have always been animated would have induced you to spare me the pain of reading the reproaches and charges of injustice contained in your letter, and that you would have defended me with the — regt.; and would have shown them that the regulation, and not I, deprived you of those marks of honor which they wished to see you obtain.

As these facts are in the knowledge of every body, it is scarcely possible to believe that you were not aware of them; and I attribute the harshness of your letter solely to the irritation which you naturally feel in considering your own case.

However, the expression of this irritation, unjust as it is towards me, and unpleasant to my feelings, has not made me forget the services which you and your brave corps rendered upon every occasion on which you were called upon; and, although I am afraid it is too late, I have recommended you in the strongest terms to the Sec. of State.

To ———, —th regt.

Vienna, 5th Feb. 1815.

I have received your letter of the 13th Jan., and the copy of your memorial, in answer to which I can only inform you that I had no concern whatever in the selection of the officers of the army lately under my command to be Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath; and as I see that the number limited is filled, I am quite certain that no application I can make will answer any purpose. I will, however, forward your memorial, with my recommendation of your services.

I will inquire about your claim to a medal for Fuentes de Oñoro. I have recommended you for the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.

To T. Harrison, Esq., Sec. to the African Society.

Vienna, 7th Feb. 1815.

I have just received your letter of the 21st Jan. After I had written to you my last, I perused again Lord Grenville's speech; and, upon consultation with some literary acquaintances at Paris, it appeared to me that it was not desirable to have it translated and published there. I apprised Lord Grenville of my opinion, who has, in his answer, concurred in the determination I had formed, not to have it published.

The works on the Slave trade which will produce most impression in France are those containing the evidence; Mr. Clarkson's Policy; and particularly on its commerce, since the abolition has affected the cultivation of the colonies.

To Lieut. Col. Chapman, R.E.

Vienna, 12th Feb. 1815.

I received by the last post your letter of the 26th Jan., and, in my opinion, your instructions to the Engineers for the Netherlands will answer perfectly. It is a pity they were not given at an earlier period, as we might then have commenced the work next summer. We shall not now have the reports till late in the summer; and we shall not commence till 1816.

As well as I can recollect, my memorandum, or my letter to Lord Bathurst or to the Prince of the Netherlands, points out the mode in which it is to be decided whether Dutch or English Engineers are to be employed in the whole or any part of the work. The Prince of Orange is to decide, upon seeing the plans and estimates; and his decision would of course be formed, either by consulting me, or any other military officer, or a board of officers, before whom all the plans and estimates, &c would be laid.

You are quite right in not having an officer of the line, and particularly not ———, with the Engineers. The business to be performed is strictly that of an Engineer; and a General officer of the line would only make confusion.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th Feb. 1815.

I have spoken to Prince Schwarzenberg about the march of the troops, and he tells me that two months and a half will not elapse before there will be 150,000 men in Italy. They mean to have 50,000 more in reserve. So that I consider Murat's affair as settled. His recent conduct is rather fortunate.

The Austrians will be terribly in want of grain, and have desired me to request that they might be assisted from Malta.

I have likewise had a long conversation with Schwarzenberg about their money concerns, and I think that, if they could be assisted with £70,000 a month for four months, they would be at their ease; otherwise they will be in great distress. I have thought it best to allow the Bavarian business to go before the Commission of Five.

P.S. I understand the Emperor talks of going at all events by the 15th. I propose to try to keep him till all essential points are settled.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 25th Feb. 1815.

Accounts have been received from Italy that Murat is making great exertions to reinforce his army by forced levies in the Marche d'Ancona; and that he is encouraging the independent party in Italy, by conferring decorations and giving employments to those individuals belonging to it who have come into the Neapolitan dominions.

I enclose a note which the Duc de Campochiaro presented two days ago to Prince Metternich. The Duc de Campochiaro at the same time informed him, that he was directed to ask for a passage for 80,000 men through the Austrian dominions in Italy, who should pay for all they consumed; and he communicated to the Prince the instructions he had received, to present a note to Prince Talleyrand, in which he was ordered to demand from the Prince whether France considered the King of Naples as an ally of Austria; and if she did, whether she intended to maintain the relations of peace established by the treaty of Paris, and to acknowledge His Majesty as King of Naples.

The receipt of the enclosed note by Prince Metternich, and the demand for a passage for 80,000 men, have induced the Austrian Cabinet at length to take measures for the security of the tranquillity of Italy; and orders have been issued within these two days for the march of a body of troops towards the Italian provinces, which will make the disposable force there amount to 150,000 men under arms.

Prince Metternich has likewise presented a note to Prince Talleyrand and the Duc de Campochiaro, in which he has informed them that His Imperial Majesty is determined to maintain the tranquillity of Italy, and to consider as an enemy any power that shall move troops into that country.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 3d March, 1815.

As the Commission to which has been referred the consideration of the navigation of the Rhine and other rivers, and subsequently that of rendering the harbour of Antwerp a commercial port only, is advancing in its labors, and will probably at an early period take the last mentioned subject into consideration, I am anxious to receive the instructions of government upon it.

In the mean time, I beg to inform your Lordship that I propose to desire the Earl of Clancarty to urge that the works and buildings under-mentioned might be destroyed, viz., the basins; the wall of the yard of the basins; the works called the intrenched camp, above the citadel, which cover the rope walk, smiths' forges, &c.; the smiths' forges, the store houses, the rope house, the cranes on the jetties.

I think it most probable that we shall experience considerable difficulty, even if we should succeed in persuading the Commission to decide that these works, particularly the basins, should be destroyed; and that even those will be opposed to us in the Commission with whom we have always acted till now.

A wet dock or basin, of considerable size and depth, may be considered necessary for the trade of Antwerp, as no vessel can lie in the stream of the Scheldt in the winter. They may lie in the Rupel, some miles higher up than the town; but the expense and inconvenience to the trade of this arrangement will be such, that it must be expected that a dock or basin will be constructed immediately upon the very spot, and of the same dimensions with those of which this Commission shall have determined the destruction. I say of the same dimensions, because it must be recollected that the basins at Antwerp are calculated to receive ships of the line only when light; and large merchantmen loaded will require the same, or very nearly the same, depth of water with light ships of the line.

To destroy the basins now existing will be attended with difficulty in the execution, as the greater part of the earth which has been excavated from them has been formed into the line of works which covers the town to the northward, and is absolutely necessary for its defence.

Under all these circumstances, and considering that the desire to destroy these basins will not add to our popularity either here or in the Low Countries, I should have thought it proper to refrain from desiring that they should be destroyed, if I had not found in the correspondence here a very strong opinion expressed by Adm. Martin regarding the necessity of their destruction, which I find is equally entertained by other persons.

I am inclined to believe, however, that that which made Antwerp formidable to Great Britain as a port of naval equipment was, that it was in the possession of France, equally at the same moment in the possession of the course of the Rhine, and of Holland.

Holland is bound by treaty, and would probably be induced by a sense of interest, not to make it a port of naval equipment; but even if that Power should break its treaty, and ships of war should be built at Antwerp, instead of at Flushing, or elsewhere, that port cannot be considered formidable to Great Britain.

It is to be hoped that the system about to be established in Europe will prevent Antwerp from again falling into the hands of France ; but, if that misfortune should occur, it is not very probable that France will again be in permanent possession of the course of the Rhine, or at all in possession of Holland.

Without both these possessions, even France would not have the command of naval resources to render Antwerp formidable to Great Britain as a naval station ; and without the latter, or at least the provinces of Zealand, Antwerp, and the Scheldt, it could not be used by France as a naval station at all.

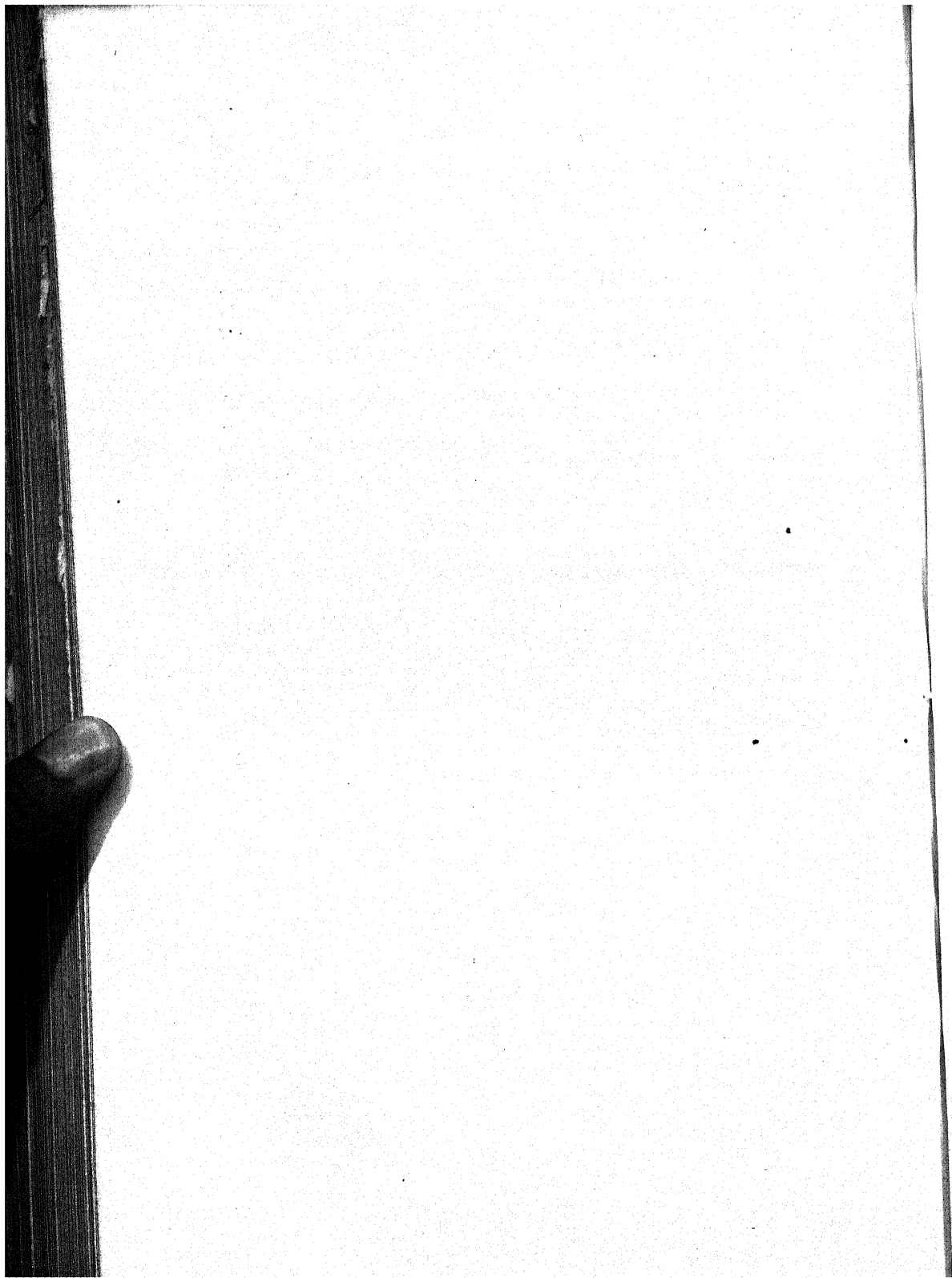
As I before stated, I propose to request Lord Clancarty to urge that all the buildings and works which I have above enumerated may be destroyed ; but, even if I should not succeed, I trust there is no danger that the Scheldt will ever again become formidable to Great Britain as a naval station. If His Majesty's government should entertain the same opinions upon this subject, it is desirable that I should receive their instructions at an early period ; in order that, if the discussion in the Commission should be delayed, we may not unnecessarily incur the unpopularity which will attach to us in consequence of our urging the destruction of the basins.

To Visc. Castlereagh, K.G.

Vienna, 12th March, 1815.

The arrangement between Austria and Bavaria is not yet concluded, but I understand that the Chancellor Hardenberg and Prince Metternich have agreed upon a plan for indemnifying Bavaria and the other Princes who will make cessions for that purpose ; and it is probable that this business will be settled this week.

The affairs of Switzerland are settled, and the declaration will be passed in the Conference of the eight Powers to-morrow.



APPENDIX

TO

THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

(Many French official Reports, &c., having reference to the dispatches in the preceding volumes have been placed in the Appendix of this volume.)

No. I.

The battle of Salamanca. (See Vol. V., p. 758.)

L'Empereur au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre. Dresde, le 28 Mai, 1812.

Je vous renvoie la correspondance d'Espagne. Ecrivez au Duc de Raguse que c'est le Roi qui doit lui donner des directions; que je suppose qu'il s'est retiré devant Lord Wellington selon les règles de la guerre, en l'obligeant à se masser, et non en se reployant devant sa cavalerie légère; qu'il aura conservé des têtes de pont sur l'Agueda, ce qui peut seul lui permettre d'avoir des nouvelles de l'ennemi tous les jours, et de le tenir en respect. Que si, au contraire, il a mis 30 lieues d'intervalle entre lui et l'ennemi, comme il l'a déjà fait deux fois contre tous les principes de la guerre, il laisse le général Anglais maître de se porter où il veut, il perd constamment l'initiative, et n'est plus d'aucun poids dans les affaires d'Espagne; que la Biscaye et le nord sont dans des dispositions fâcheuses par les suites de l'évacuation des Asturies par la division Bonet; que la réoccupation de cette province n'a pas encore eu lieu; que le nord est exposé à de grands malheurs, que Santofia et St. Sébastien sont compromis; que les libres communications des guerrillas avec la Galice et les Asturies par la mer les rendront formidables; que s'il ne fait pas réoccuper promptement les Asturies, sa position ne peut s'améliorer.

Recommandez au général Caffarelli de réunir davantage ses troupes, et d'avoir toujours une colonne dans la main.

Ecrivez au général Lhuillier d'avoir l'œil sur St. Sébastien, et d'avoir toujours 3000 hommes dans la main pour les diriger sur cette place si elle avait besoin d'être secourue.

En général, pour parer à la mauvaise manœuvre et à la mauvaise direction que le Duc de Raguse donne à nos affaires, il est nécessaire d'avoir beaucoup de monde à Bayonne. Activez la marche du 3^e et du 106^e, et de la 5^{me} demi-brigade provisoire, sur cette place. Tenez-y deux généraux de brigade, afin que le général Lhuillier puisse toujours disposer des forces pour être en mesure d'agir selon les circonstances.

Réunissez 1000 hommes des dépôts de cavalerie de l'armée d'Espagne, et dirigez-les en régimens de marche sur Bayonne.

Prescrivez au général Lhuillier de tenir ses troupes dans la vallée de Baztan, à Bayonne, St. Jean de Luz, et Irun, en les munissant bien, les barraquant, les exerçant, et les formant. Ce sera au moyen de cette ressource que, si le Duc de Raguse continue à faire des bévues, on pourra empêcher le mal de devenir extrême.

Le Maréchal Duc de Raguse au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Tudela, ce 31 Juillet, 1812.

L'interruption des communications avec la France depuis l'ouverture de la campagne m'ayant empêché de vous rendre des comptes successifs des événemens qui se sont passés, je ferai remonter ce rapport au moment où les Anglais sont entrés en opération, et je vais avoir l'honneur de vous faire connaître en détail

tous les mouvemens qui se sont exécutés, jusqu'à l'événement malheureux qui vient d'avoir lieu, et auquel nous étions loin de nous attendre.

Dès le mois de Mai, j'étais informé que l'armée Anglaise devait entrer en campagne avec des moyens puissans. J'en rendis compte au Roi, afin qu'il pût prendre les dispositions qu'il croirait convenables; et j'en prévins également le général Caffarelli, pour qu'il pût se mettre en mesure de m'envoyer des secours lorsque le moment serait venu.

L'extrême difficulté des subsistances, l'impossibilité de faire vivre à cette époque les troupes rassemblées, m'empêchèrent d'avoir plus de huit à neuf bataillons à Salamanque; mais tout était à portée de venir me joindre en peu de jours.

Le 12 Juin, l'armée ennemie passa l'Agueda; le 14 au matin j'en fus instruit, et l'ordre de rassemblement fut donné aux troupes. Le 16, l'armée Anglaise arriva devant Salamanque. Dans la nuit du 16 au 17, j'évacuai cette ville, laissant toutefois une garnison dans les forts que j'avais fait construire, et qui, par l'extrême activité qu'on avait mise aux travaux, se trouvaient en état de défense. Je me portai à 6 lieues de Salamanque, et là, ayant réuni cinq divisions, je me rapprochai de cette ville, je chassai devant moi les avant-postes Anglais, et forçai l'armée ennemie à montrer quelle attitude elle comptait prendre; elle parut résolue à combattre sur le beau plateau et la forte position de San Christoval. Le reste de l'armée me rejoignit; je manœuvrai autour de cette position, mais j'acquis la certitude que partout elle nous présentait des obstacles difficiles à vaincre, et qu'il valait mieux forcer l'ennemi à venir sur un autre champ de bataille, que d'engager une action avec lui sur un terrain qui lui donnait trop d'avantages; d'ailleurs, divers motifs me faisaient désirer de traîner les opérations en longueur, car je venais de recevoir une lettre du général Caffarelli, qui m'annonçait qu'il réunissait ses troupes, et qu'il allait marcher pour me secourir, tandis que ma présence aurait fait suspendre le siège du fort de Salamanque. Les choses restèrent dans cet état pendant quelques jours et les armées en présence, lorsque le siège du fort de Salamanque recommença avec vigueur. En égard au peu de distance qu'il y avait entre l'armée Française et la place, et au moyen des signaux convenus, j'étais chaque jour informé de la situation de la place. Ceux du 26 au 27 m'informèrent que le fort pouvait tenir encore cinq jours; dès-lors je me décidai à exécuter le passage de la Tormes, et à agir par la rive gauche. Le fort d'Alba, que j'avais précieusement conservé, me donnait un passage sur cette rivière, une nouvelle ligne d'opérations, et un point de dépôt important. Je fis des dispositions pour exécuter ce passage dans la nuit du 28 au 29.

Dans la nuit du 27, le feu redoubla d'intensité, et l'ennemi, fatigué d'une résistance qui lui paraissait exagérée, tira à boulets rouges sur les établissemens du fort. Malheureusement ses magasins renfermaient une grande quantité de bois de démolition, ils s'enflammèrent, et dans un instant le fort fut le foyer d'un vaste incendie. Il fut impossible à la brave garnison qui le défendait de supporter tout à-la-fois les attaques de l'ennemi et l'incendie qui détruisait ses défenses, ses magasins, et ses vivres, et mettait les soldats eux-mêmes dans la situation la plus épouvantable. Elle dut donc se rendre à discrétion, après avoir eu la gloire de repousser deux assauts et de faire perdre à l'ennemi plus de 1300 hommes, c'est-à-dire plus du double de sa force. Cet événement se passa le 28 à midi.

L'ennemi n'ayant plus d'objet dans son opération au delà de la Tormes, et tout au contraire indiquant qu'il était sage d'attendre les renforts annoncés d'une manière formelle par l'armée du Nord, je me décidai à rapprocher l'armée du Duero, sauf à passer cette rivière, si l'ennemi marchait à nous, et à y prendre une bonne ligne de défense, jusqu'à ce que le moment de l'offensive fût venu. Le 28, l'armée partit, et prit position sur la Guarena; le 29 sur le Trabancos, où elle séjourna. L'ennemi ayant suivi le mouvement avec toutes ses forces, l'armée prit position sur la Zapardiel; et le 2, elle passa le Duero à Tordesillas, lieu que je choisis pour le pivot de mes manœuvres. La ligne du Duero est excellente; je fis avec détail toutes les dispositions qui pouvaient assurer la bonne défense de cette rivière, et je ne pouvais douter de faire échouer toutes les entreprises de l'ennemi, s'il tentait le passage. Le 3, lendemain du jour où nous avions passé le Duero, il fit quelques rassemblemens des forces, et quelques légères tentatives pour effectuer ce passage sur Pollos, point qui lui était fort avantageux. Les troupes que je disposai, et quelques coups de canon, suffirent pour le faire promptement renoncer à son entreprise.

Tout en attendant les secours de l'armée du Nord, promis d'une manière si réitérée et si solennelle*, je cherchai à ajouter, par ma propre industrie, aux moyens de l'armée. Ma cavalerie était bien inférieure à celle de l'ennemi. Les Anglais avaient près de 5000 chevaux Anglais ou Allemands, sans compter les Espagnols formés en troupes régulières; je n'en avais pas 2000. Avec cette disproportion, comment manœuvrer son ennemi? comment profiter des succès qu'on peut obtenir? Je n'avais qu'un moyen d'augmenter ma cavalerie: c'était celui de disposer des chevaux inutiles au service de l'armée, et appartenant à des individus qui n'avaient pas le droit d'en avoir, ou qui en avaient un nombre excédant celui que la loi leur accordait, je n'hésitai pas à prendre ce moyen, quelque rigoureux qu'il fût, puisqu'il s'agissait de l'intérêt imminent de l'armée et du succès de ses opérations. J'ordonnai donc l'enlèvement des chevaux qui se trouvaient dans la catégorie précitée; j'en fis également enlever un grand nombre qui se trouvait dans un convoi venant d'Andalousie; le tout sur estimation et moyennant le paiement de leur valeur. Cette mesure, exécutée avec sévérité, donna en huit jours 1000 hommes à cheval de plus, et ma cavalerie réunit plus de 3000 combattans. Cependant je n'en espérais pas moins les secours de l'armée du Nord, qui continuait ses promesses, dont l'exécution semblait être commencée, mais dont nous n'avions encore aucun effet.

La 8^e division de l'armée de Portugal occupait les Asturies; ces troupes étaient complètement isolées de l'armée par l'évacuation de toutes les provinces de Leon et de Benavente; elles se trouvaient sans secours et sans communication avec l'armée du Nord, parce que, d'un côté, les trincadores qui devaient venir de Bayonne n'avaient pu être envoyés à Gijon; et que de l'autre, le général en chef de l'armée du Nord, quoiqu'il l'eût promis d'une manière formelle, s'était dispensé de faire faire un pont sur la Debat et d'y établir des postes. Cette division n'avait pu emporter que très peu de munitions, faute de moyens de transport; elles étaient en partie consommées; et elle ne savait comment les remplacer. Sa position pouvait devenir à chaque instant plus critique, si l'ennemi s'occupait d'elle sérieusement, tandis que si elle restait ainsi isolée, elle demeurerait tout-à-fait étrangère aux événemens importans qui allaient se passer sur le plateau de la Castille.

Le général Bonet calculant, dans cet état de choses, et considérant, d'après la connaissance qu'il a du pays, qu'il est beaucoup plus facile d'y rentrer que d'en sortir, lorsque l'ennemi veut s'opposer à l'entrée ou au départ, il se décida à évacuer cette province et à aller prendre position à Reynosa. Là, ayant appris que l'armée de Portugal était en présence de l'armée Anglaise, et qu'elle était au moment de combattre, il n'hésita pas à se mettre en mouvement et à la rejoindre.

Fort de ce secours important, de l'augmentation que ma cavalerie venait d'avoir; n'ayant plus rien de positif de l'armée du Nord; instruit d'ailleurs de la marche de l'armée de Galice, qui, sous peu de jours, devait nécessairement me forcer à un détachement pour l'éloigner, je pensai que je devais agir sans retard. Je devais craindre que ma situation, qui s'était beaucoup améliorée, ne changeât, en perdant du temps, tandis que celle de l'ennemi devait devenir meilleure à chaque instant par la nature même des choses. Je résolus donc de repasser le Duero, mais ce passage est une opération difficile et délicate; elle ne peut être entreprise qu'avec beaucoup d'art et de circonspection, en présence d'une armée en état de combattre. J'employais les journées des 13, 14, 15, et 16 Juillet à faire beaucoup de marches et de contre-marches, qui trompèrent l'ennemi. Je feignis de vouloir déboucher par Toro, et je débouchai par Tordesillas, en faisant une marche extrêmement rapide. Ce mouvement réussit si bien, que toute l'armée pût passer la rivière, s'en éloigner, et se former sans rencontrer un seul ennemi.

Le 17, l'armée prit position à Nava del Rey. L'ennemi, qui était en pleine marche sur Toro, ne put porter rapidement que deux divisions à Tordesillas de la Orden; les autres étaient rappelées de toutes parties pour se réunir. Le 18 au matin, nous trouvâmes ces deux divisions à Tordesillas de la Orden. Comme elles ne croyaient pas toute l'armée rassemblée, elles pensèrent pouvoir gagner du temps sans péril. Cependant, lorsqu'elles virent déboucher nos masses, elles

* Ce secours, qui avait été envoyé, n'a pu rejoindre l'armée de Portugal qu'après la bataille et au moment de la retraite.

† Des circonstances particulières paraissent s'être opposées à ce que cette mesure fût prise.

s'empressèrent d'opérer leur retraite sur un plateau qui domine le village vers lequel nous marchions. Déjà nous les avions débordées. Si j'avais eu une cavalerie supérieure ou égale en nombre à celle de l'ennemi, ces deux divisions étaient détruites. Nous ne les poursuivîmes pas moins avec toute la vigueur possible ; et pendant trois heures de marche elles furent accablées par le feu de notre artillerie, que je fis porter en queue et en flanc, et auquel elles purent difficilement répondre ; et protégées par leur nombreuse cavalerie, elles se divisèrent pour remonter la Guarena, afin de la passer avec plus de facilité.

Arrivés sur les hauteurs de la vallée de la Guarena, nous vîmes qu'une portion de l'armée Anglaise se formait sur la rive gauche de cette rivière. Dans cet endroit, les hauteurs de cette vallée sont très escarpées, et la vallée a une largeur médiocre. Soit que ce fût le besoin de rapprocher ses troupes de l'eau, à cause de la chaleur excessive, qui se faisait sentir, soit par toute autre raison que j'ignore, le général Anglais en avait placé la plus grande partie dans le fond à demi-portée de canon des hauteurs dont nous étions les maîtres ; aussi en arrivant je fis mettre en batterie 40 pièces de canon, qui dans un moment eurent forcé l'ennemi à se retirer, après avoir laissé un grand nombre de morts et de blessés sur la place. L'armée marchait sur deux colonnes, et j'avais donné le commandement de la colonne de droite, distante de celle de gauche de trois quarts de lieue, au général Clausel. Arrivé sur les lieux, le général Clausel, ayant peu de monde devant lui, crut pouvoir s'emparer de deux plateaux de la rive gauche de la Guarena, et les conserver ; mais cette attaque fut faite avec peu de monde, ses troupes n'étaient pas reposées, et à peine formées ; l'ennemi s'en aperçut, marcha aux troupes qu'il avait ainsi jetées en avant, et les força à la retraite. Dans ce combat, qui fut d'une courte durée, nous avons éprouvé quelque perte. La division de dragons qui soutenait l'infanterie chargée avec vigueur toute la cavalerie Anglaise ; mais le général Carrié, un peu trop éloigné du peloton d'élite du 15^e régiment, tomba au pouvoir de l'ennemi.

L'armée resta dans sa position toute la soirée du 19 ; elle y resta de même pendant toute la journée du 20. L'extrême chaleur et la fatigue qu'on avait éprouvées pendant celle du 18, rendaient nécessaire ce repos pour rassembler les trainards. A 4 heures du soir, l'armée prit les armes, et défila par la gauche pour remonter la Guarena, et prendre position en face de l'Olmo. Mon intention était de menacer tout à la fois l'ennemi, et de continuer à remonter la Guarena, afin de la passer avec facilité, ou bien, si l'ennemi se portait en force sur la haute Guarena, de revenir par un mouvement rapide sur la position qu'il aurait abandonnée. L'ennemi suivit mon mouvement. L'avant-garde franchit rapidement cette marche pour remonter la Guarena. L'avant-garde franchit rapidement cette rivière, là où elle n'est qu'un ruisseau, et occupa le commencement d'un immense plateau qui se continue sans aucune ondulation jusqu'à peu de distance de Salamanca. L'ennemi chercha à occuper le même plateau ; mais il ne put y parvenir : alors, il se détermina à suivre un plateau parallèle qui se rattachait à la position qu'il venait de quitter, et qui lui offrait partout une position dans le cas où j'aurais marché à lui. Les deux armées marchèrent ainsi parallèlement avec toute la célérité possible, en tenant toujours leurs masses liées, afin d'être à tout moment en état de combattre. L'ennemi ayant cru pouvoir nous devancer au village de Cantalpino, dirigea une colonne sur ce village, dans l'espoir de pouvoir être avant nous sur le plateau, qui le domine, et vers lequel nous marchions, mais son attente fut trompée. La cavalerie légère que j'y envoyai, et la 8^e division qui était à la tête de la colonne, marchèrent si rapidement, que l'ennemi fut forcé d'y renoncer : bien mieux, le chemin de l'autre plateau le rapprochant trop du nôtre, et celui que nous avions ayant l'avantage du commandement de quelques pièces de canon, qui furent placées à propos, incommodèrent beaucoup l'ennemi ; car une bonne portion de l'armée fut obligée de défiler sous ce canon, et le reste fut obligé de repasser la montagne pour l'éviter. Enfin je mis les dragons à la piste de l'ennemi. L'énorme quantité de traîneurs qu'il laissait en arrière nous aurait donné les moyens de faire 3000 prisonniers, s'il y eût eu plus de proportion entre notre cavalerie et la sienne ; mais celle-ci, disposée pour arrêter notre poursuite, pour presser la marche des hommes-à-pied, à coups de plat de sabre, pour transporter même ceux qui ne pouvaient plus marcher, nous en empêcha. Cependant il est tombé entre nos mains 300 à 400 hommes et quelques bagages. Le soir, l'armée campa sur les hauteurs d'Aldea-

Rubia, ayant ses postes sur le Tormes, et l'ennemi reprit sa position de San Christoval.

Le 21, ayant été informé que l'ennemi n'occupait pas Alba de Tormes, j'y fis jeter une garnison. Le même jour je passai la rivière sur deux colonnes, prenant ma direction par la lisière des bois, en établissant mon camp entre Alba de Tormes et Salamanque. Mon objet était, en prenant cette direction, de continuer le mouvement par ma gauche, afin de déposter l'ennemi des environs de Salamanque pour le combattre avec plus d'avantage. Je comptais prendre une bonne position défensive, où l'ennemi ne pût rien entreprendre contre moi, et enfin venir assez près de lui pour pouvoir profiter des premières fautes qu'il ferait, et l'attaquer avec vigueur. Le 22 au matin, je me portai sur les hauteurs de Calvarassa de Arriba, pour reconnaître l'ennemi. J'y trouvai une division qui venait d'y arriver; d'autres étaient en marche pour s'y rendre. Quelque tirailleuse s'engagea pour occuper des postes d'observation, dont nous restâmes respectivement les maîtres. Tout annonçait que l'ennemi avait l'intention d'occuper la position de Tejares, qui était à une lieue en arrière de celle dans laquelle il se trouvait dans ce moment, distant d'une lieue et demie de Salamanque. Cependant il rassembla beaucoup de monde sur ce point, et comme son mouvement sur Tejares pouvait être difficile, si toute l'armée Française était en présence, je crus utile de l'appeler, afin de pouvoir faire ce que les circonstances commandaient. Il y avait entre nous et les Anglais des mamelons isolés appelés les Arapiles. Je donnai l'ordre au général Bonet de faire occuper celui qui appartenait à la position que nous devions prendre; ses troupes le firent avec promptitude et dextérité. L'ennemi fit occuper le sien, mais il était dominé par le nôtre à la distance de 250 toises. Je destinai ce mamelon, dans le cas où il y aurait un mouvement général par la gauche, et où il y aurait bataille, à être le pivot et le point d'appui de droite de toute l'armée. La 1^{re} division eut ordre d'occuper et de défendre le plateau de Calvarassa, qui est précédé et gardé par un ravin large et profond. La 2^e division était en seconde ligne, destinée à la soutenir, et les 3^e, 4^e, 5^e, et 6^e se trouvaient à la tête des bois en masse, derrière la position d'Arapiles, pouvant se porter également de tous côtés, tandis que la 7^e division occupait la tête gauche du bois qui formait un mamelon extrêmement âpre et d'un difficile accès, et que je faisais garnir de 20 pièces de canon. La cavalerie légère fut chargée d'éclairer la gauche, et de se placer en avant de la 7^e division. Les dragons restèrent en seconde ligne, à la droite de l'armée. Telles étaient les dispositions faites vers le milieu de la journée.

L'ennemi avait ses troupes parallèlement à moi, prolongeant sa droite en se liant à la montagne de Tejares, qui paraissait toujours son point de retraite.

Il y avait, en avant du plateau occupé par l'artillerie, un autre vaste plateau facile à défendre, et qui avait une action bien plus immédiate sur les mouvements de l'ennemi. La possession de ce plateau me donnait les moyens, dans le cas où j'aurais voulu manœuvrer vers la soirée, de me porter sur les communications de l'ennemi sur Tamames. Ce poste, d'ailleurs bien occupé, était inexpugnable, et complétait même la position que j'avais prise. Il était d'ailleurs indispensable de l'occuper, attendu que l'ennemi venait de renforcer son centre, d'où il pouvait se porter en masse sur ce plateau, et commencer son attaque par la prise de ce point important. En conséquence, je donnai l'ordre à la 5^e division d'aller prendre position à l'extrémité droite de ce plateau, dont le feu se liait parfaitement avec celui d'Arapiles; à la 7^e division d'aller se placer en seconde ligne pour la soutenir; à la 2^e de se tenir en réserve de celle-ci; et à la 6^e d'occuper le plateau de la tête du bois, où restait encore un grand nombre de pièces. Je donnai l'ordre également au général Bonet de faire occuper par le 122^e un mamelon intermédiaire entre le grand plateau et le mamelon d'Arapiles, qui défendait le débouché du village d'Arapiles. Enfin, j'ordonnai au général Boyer, commandant les dragons, de laisser un régiment pour éclairer la droite du général Foy, et de porter les trois autres régimens en avant du bois, sur le flanc de la 2^e division, de manière à pouvoir, si l'ennemi attaquait le plateau, le charger par la droite de ce plateau, tandis que la cavalerie légère chargerait par sa gauche. La plupart de ces mouvements s'exécutèrent avec irrégularité.

La 5^e division, après avoir pris le poste indiqué, s'étendit par sa gauche, sans motif ni raison. La 7^e division, qui avait ordre de la soutenir, se porta à sa hauteur. Enfin la 2^e division était encore en arrière. Je sentis toutes les conséquences qui pouvaient résulter de ces irrégularités, et je résolus d'y remédier moi-même sur-le-champ; ce qui était chose facile, l'ennemi n'ayant encore fait

aucun mouvement. En même temps je reçus le rapport que l'ennemi faisait passer de nouvelles troupes de sa gauche à sa droite. J'ordonnai aux 3^e et 4^e divisions de se porter par la lisière du bois à hauteur, afin que je pusse en disposer au besoin. Il était 4½ heures, et je me portais au plateau qui allait être l'objet d'une lutte opiniâtre; mais dans ce moment un boulet creux m'atteignit, me fracassa le bras droit, et me fit deux larges blessures au côté droit. Je devins ainsi incapable de prendre aucune espèce de part au commandement. Ce temps précieux, que j'aurais employé à rectifier le placement des troupes sur la gauche, se passa sans fruit; de l'absence du commandement naît l'anarchie, et de là le désordre.* Cependant le temps s'écoule sans que l'ennemi entreprenne rien. Enfin, à 5 heures, jugeant que la situation est favorable, l'ennemi attaque avec impétuosité cette gauche mal formée. Les divisions combattant repoussent l'ennemi, et sont repoussées à leur tour; mais elles agissent sans ensemble et sans méthode. Les divisions que j'avais appelées pour soutenir les premières, se trouvent dans le cas de prendre part au combat, sans l'avoir prévu. Chaque général fait des efforts extraordinaires pour suppléer, par ses dispositions particulières, à ce que l'ensemble laisse à désirer; mais s'il peut y parvenir en partie, il ne le peut complètement. L'artillerie se couvre de gloire, fait des prodiges de valeur; et, au milieu de nos pertes, l'ennemi en fait d'énormes. Il dirige ses attaques sur Arapiles, que le brave 122^e défendait; il en est repoussé, laissant plus de 800 morts sur la place. Enfin l'armée se replie, évacue les plateaux, et se retire à la lisière du bois. Là l'ennemi fait de nouveaux efforts. La division Foy, qui se trouve par la nature des choses chargée de couvrir le mouvement rétrograde, est attaquée avec vigueur, repousse l'ennemi constamment. Cette division, ainsi que son général, méritent les plus grands éloges. Dès ce moment, la retraite s'effectue sur Alba de Tormes, sans être inquiétée par l'ennemi. Notre perte s'élève à 6000 hommes environ hors de combat. Nous avons perdu 9 pièces de canon, qui, étant démontées, n'ont pu être transportées; tout le reste des bagages, tout le parc d'artillerie, tout le matériel de l'armée a été ramené.

Il m'est difficile, M. le Duc, de vous exprimer les divers sentimens qui m'ont agité au moment où la fatale blessure que j'ai reçue m'a éloigné de l'armée. J'aurais échangé avec délices cette blessure contre la certitude de recevoir un coup mortel à la fin de la journée, pour conserver la faculté du commandement; tant je connaissais l'importance des événemens qui allaient se passer, et combien en ce moment, où le choc des deux armées semblait se préparer, la présence du chef était nécessaire pour donner l'ensemble au mouvement des troupes, et pour en diriger l'action.

Ainsi, un moment de malheur a détruit le résultat de six semaines de combats sages, de mouvemens méthodiques, dont l'issue jusqu'alors paraissait certaine, et dont tout nous faisait présager de recueillir le fruit.

Le 23, l'armée fit sa retraite d'Alba de Tormes sur Peñaranda, en prenant sa direction vers le Duero; toute la cavalerie ennemie atteignit notre arrière-garde, composée de cavalerie de la 1^{re} division. Cette cavalerie se replia, et laissa la division trop engagée, mais elle forma ses carrés pour résister à l'ennemi: un d'eux fut enfoncé, les autres résistèrent, et celui du 69^e, notamment, tua 200 chevaux à l'ennemi, à coups de baïonnette; depuis ce temps il n'a fait aucune tentative sur nous.

Le général Clausel a le commandement de l'armée, et prendra les mesures que les circonstances exigeront. Je vais me faire transporter à Burgos, où j'espère qu'avec du repos et des soins, je pourrai me guérir des blessures graves que j'ai reçues, et qui m'affligent plus par l'influence funeste qu'elles ont eue sur le succès de l'armée, que par les souffrances qu'elles me font éprouver.

Je ne saurais trop faire l'éloge de la valeur avec laquelle les généraux et colonels ont combattu, du bon esprit qui les a animés dans cette circonstance difficile. Je dois faire mention particulièrement du général Bonet, dont au surplus la réputation est faite depuis long-tems. Je dois également nommer le général Taupin, qui commandait la 6^e division; le général Clausel, quoique blessé, n'a pas quitté le champ de bataille, et a donné l'exemple d'une grande bravoure, et a payé de sa personne jusqu'à la fin. Le général d'artillerie Tirlot et le colonel Dijon, commandant la réserve d'artillerie, se sont particulièrement distingués.

* Le général Bonet, à qui le commandement revenait comme général de division le plus ancien, avait été blessé quelques instans après le général en chef. Cet événement contribua à prolonger l'incertitude et le manque d'ensemble.

Dans cette journée, toute malheureuse qu'elle est, il y a eu une multitude de traits dignes d'être cités, et qui honorent le nom Français. Je m'occuperai à les faire recueillir, et je solliciterai de S. M. des récompenses pour les braves qui s'en sont rendus dignes. Je ne dois pas différer de citer la belle conduite du sous-lieutenant Guillimat, du 118^e régiment, qui s'est élancé dans les rangs ennemis pour y enlever un drapeau dont il s'est emparé, après avoir coupé le bras de celui qui le portait; il a rapporté ce drapeau dans nos rangs, malgré plusieurs coups de baïonnette qu'il a reçus.

Nous avons à regretter la perte du général de division Ferey, mort de ses blessures; du général Thomière, tué sur le champ de bataille; et du général Desgravières. Les généraux Bonet et Clausel, et le général de brigade Menne, ont été blessés.

Rapport des Armées en Espagne.

D'après les premiers mouvemens de l'armée Anglaise, S. M. C., sous les ordres de laquelle se trouvent placées toutes les armées Françaises en Espagne, s'était déterminée à réunir ce qu'il y avait de disponible en troupes appartenant à l'armée du Centre, pour se porter, en même temps que S. E. M. le maréchal Duc de Raguse, au-devant de l'ennemi.

A l'époque du 20 Juillet, S. M. avait effectivement rassemblé un corps considérable, à la tête duquel elle s'était avancée du 21 au 24 Juillet jusqu'à Arevalo. La retraite de l'armée de Portugal ayant eu lieu avant que S. M. pût la joindre, elle dut se borner à contenir l'armée du Lord Wellington, ce qu'elle fit avec succès par cette diversion. La majorité des forces ennemis se dirigeant sur l'armée du Centre, S. M. C. a cru d'abord devoir couvrir Madrid, et en faire sortir les personnes les plus affectonnées à son service, et les objets les plus importants. Un convoi considérable, escorté par les divisions d'Armagnac et Palombini, a été conduit heureusement jusqu'à Valence. Le Roi avait son quartier-général le 18 Août à Villa Robledo. L'intention de S. M. était de réunir les troupes de l'armée du Centre, selon les circonstances, soit à l'armée du Midi, soit à l'armée d'Aragon, pour combattre les Anglais avec avantage.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Roi d'Espagne.

Séville, 12 Août, 1812.

Je n'avais reçu aucune nouvelle de V. M. depuis les lettres qu'elle m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire les 6 et 7 Juillet dernier. Enfin je viens de recevoir celle datée de Ségovie le 29 du même mois. Les rapports publiés par les ennemis m'avaient déjà instruit des événemens survenus en Castille, lesquels étaient naturellement exagérés. V. M. a bien voulu, en quelque sorte, fixer à ce sujet mes idées. Je déplore les pertes que l'armée de Portugal a éprouvées. Dans l'état où étaient les affaires d'Espagne, une bataille ne devait se donner qu'à la dernière extrémité; mais tout n'est pas perdu. V. M., après m'avoir communiqué les dispositions qu'elle a faites depuis le 6 (date de la dernière lettre) au 19 Juillet, m'ordonne, comme une ressource, d'évacuer l'Andalousie et de me diriger sur Tolède. Je ne puis dissimuler que cette disposition me paraît fort extraordinaire: j'étais loin de penser que V. M. s'y serait déterminée. Le sort de l'Espagne est-il donc décidé? V. M. veut-elle sacrifier le royaume à la capitale? et a-t-elle la certitude de la conserver en prenant ce parti? Enfin l'évacuation de l'Andalousie et ma marche sur Tolède sont-elles l'unique ressource qui nous reste? Je vais me préparer à cette disposition, que je regarde comme des plus funestes pour l'honneur des armes impériales, le bien du service de l'Empereur, et l'intérêt de V. M., dans l'espoir que, avant qu'elle s'exécute, V. M. l'aura changée ou modifiée suivant les propositions que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui faire le 19 Juillet, le 8 de ce mois, et par M. le colonel Desprez.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. M. triplicata de ma lettre du 8 de ce mois. En me référant aux observations et propositions qu'elle renferme, si V. M. ne prend pas des dispositions en conséquence, je considère que l'évacuation de toute l'Espagne est décidée, car il faut que V. M. se persuade que du moment que mon mouvement sera commencé je serai suivi par 60,000 ennemis, lesquels ne me donneront pas le temps ni la liberté de prendre la direction que V. M. m'indique, et qui se réuniront à ceux qui ont pénétré en Castille, et m'empêcheront de séjourner sur le Tage, encore moins d'arriver à Madrid. Il n'y a qu'un moyen pour rétablir les affaires: que V. M. vienne en Andalousie, et qu'elle y amène toutes les troupes de l'armée du Centre, de l'armée de Portugal, de l'armée

d'Aragon, auxquelles ses ordres pourront parvenir, quand bien même tout le royaume de Valence devrait être évacué. Qu'importe à V. M. de conserver Madrid si elle perd le royaume? Philippe V. en sortit trois fois, et y rentra en souverain. Du moment que nous aurons 70,000 ou 80,000 Français réunis dans le midi de l'Espagne, le théâtre de la guerre est changé; l'armée de Portugal se trouve dégagée, et elle peut se reporter successivement jusqu'au Tage. D'ailleurs ce serait sans inconvénient qu'elle gardât Burgos et la rive gauche de l'Ebre, et que tout l'espace compris entre elle et la Sierra Morena fût à la disposition des ennemis, jusqu'à ce que des renforts vinssent de France, et que l'Empereur eût pu prendre des dispositions. Le sacrifice une fois fait, il n'y a plus de moyen d'y remédier. Les armées impériales en Espagne repassent l'Ebre, d'où peut-être la famine les chassera; les affaires de l'Empereur dans le nord de l'Europe peuvent s'en ressentir; l'Amérique, qui vient de déclarer la guerre à l'Angleterre, fera peut-être la paix. V. M. a sans doute réfléchi à toutes les conséquences d'un pareil changement; la perte momentanée de Madrid et des Castilles est nulle pour la politique de l'Empereur; elle peut se réparer en plus ou en moins de temps. La perte d'une bataille par l'armée de Portugal n'est qu'un grand duel qui se répare également; mais la perte de l'Andalousie et la levée du siège de Cadix sont des événemens dont les effets seront ressentis dans toute l'Europe et dans le nouveau monde. Enfin, en fidèle sujet de l'Empereur, je dois déclarer à V. M. que je ne crois pas les affaires d'Espagne assez désespérées pour prendre un parti aussi violent. J'entrevois encore du remède si V. M. veut prendre les dispositions que j'ai proposées; tout en me préparant à l'exécution de ses ordres je me permets de lui demander de nouvelles instructions. J'ai surtout l'honneur de prier V. M. d'ordonner que les communications de l'Andalousie avec Tolède soient rétablies, et, quelque événement qui survienne, de vouloir bien faire prendre à l'armée du Centre la direction de Despeña Perros ou d'Almaden pour se joindre à l'armée du Midi. Alors je réponds de tout, et j'exécuterai les dispositions que j'ai énoncées dans ma lettre du 8 de ce mois.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Séville, 12 Août, 1812.

Toute communication de l'Andalousie avec la France étant interrompue, et n'ayant rien reçu depuis les premiers jours de Mai; depuis un mois le Roi ayant même retiré les troupes qui étaient dans La Manche, et ne pouvant communiquer avec Madrid, j'entreprends de faire parvenir mes rapports à V. E. par la voie de mer. Si le bâtiment que je fais partir à cet effet de Malaga peut arriver à Marseille, l'Empereur sera plus tôt instruit de ce qui se passe dans le midi de l'Espagne, et de la position de son armée.

À ce sujet, j'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. E. copie des derniers rapports que j'ai faits au Roi, lesquels contiennent les représentations que j'ai cru devoir soumettre à S. M. pour le bien du service de l'Empereur, la conservation des conquêtes, et l'honneur des armées impériales.

Je ne suis instruit des malheurs que l'armée de Portugal a éprouvés que par les bruits populaires et les rapports de l'ennemi; car le Roi, en m'écrivant le 29 Juillet de Ségovie, ne m'en a donné aucun détail. Je dois donc m'imaginer que les pertes que nous avons faites en Castille sont beaucoup exagérées, et j'en tire la conséquence que les affaires de l'Empereur en Espagne ne sont pas aussi désespérées que le Roi paraît en être persuadé. Cependant S. M., après être restée 23 jours sans m'écrire, lorsque les ennemis étaient en plein mouvement, et que S. M. se portait avec 14,000 hommes de l'armée du Centre à la rencontre du Duc de Raguse, qui, sans l'attendre, s'était engagé précipitamment, et éprouvait une défaite; le Roi, dis-je, en me faisant part, le 29 Juillet, de ses mouvemens, me donna l'ordre formel d'évacuer l'Andalousie et me diriger sur Tolède, et il me dit expressément que c'est l'unique ressource qui nous reste.

Je suis loin de partager l'avis de S. M.; je crois fermement qu'il est possible de mieux faire, et que tout peut s'arranger en attendant que, d'après les ordres de l'Empereur, V. E. ait pu mettre les armées qui sont dans le nord de l'Espagne à même de reprendre les opérations, ainsi que j'en fais la proposition à S. M., dans les lettres dont je mets ci-joint copies. Mais mon devoir est d'obéir, et je me chargerais d'une trop grande responsabilité si j'éludais l'exécution de l'ordre formel d'évacuer, que le Roi m'a donné.

Je vais donc me préparer à exécuter cette disposition, que je regarde comme

funeste, puisqu'elle me force à livrer aux ennemis des places de guerre susceptibles d'une bonne défense, toutes approvisionnées, les établissemens et un matériel d'artillerie immense, et de laisser dans les hôpitaux beaucoup de malades que leur situation et le manque de transport ne permettent point d'emmener. Je ne ferai cependant mon mouvement que progressivement, et je ne négligerai aucun soin pour qu'il ne reste en arrière rien de ce qui peut être utile à l'armée.

Je ne puis encore assurer que je ne ferai ce mouvement par Tolède, car du moment qu'il sera entrepris je serai suivi par 60,000 ennemis qui se joindront aux divisions que Lord Wellington aura déjà portées sur le Tage. Ainsi il est possible que je me dirige par Murcie sur Valence, suivant ce que j'apprendrai, ou les nouveaux ordres que je recevrai du Roi.

Dans cet état de choses, je ne puis dissimuler à V. E. que je regarde l'évacuation de l'Espagne, au moins jusqu'à l'Ebre, comme décidée, du moment que le Roi m'ordonna d'évacuer l'Andalousie et de me diriger sur Tolède, car il est bien certain qu'il ne sera pas possible de rester en position sur le Tage ni dans les Castilles, et que dès lors les conquêtes des armes impériales en Espagne, dont l'Empereur avait ordonné la conservation, sont sacrifiées.

A ce sujet je ne puis me défendre de réfléchir sur d'autres événemens qui se passent. J'ai lu dans les journaux de Cadix, que l'ambassadeur du Roi en Russie avait joint l'armée Russe, que le Roi avait fait des insinuations au gouvernement insurgent de Cadix, que la Suède avait fait un traité avec l'Angleterre, et que le prince héréditaire avait demandé à la régence de Cadix 250 Espagnols pour sa garde personnelle. Avant-hier un parlementaire que le général Semélé avait envoyé à l'escadre Anglaise, pour réclamer des prisonniers, resta pendant quelques instans à bord de l'amiral, lequel lui montra une frégate, qui, dit-il, est destinée à porter en Angleterre et ensuite en Suède les 250 Espagnols que le Prince Bernadotte demande pour sa garde personnelle. Enfin j'ai vu dans les mêmes journaux que Moreau et Blücher étaient arrivés à Stockholm, et que Rapatel, aide-de-camp de Moreau, était à Londres. Je ne tire aucune conséquence de tous ces faits, mais j'en serai plus attentif. Cependant j'ai cru devoir déposer mes craintes entre les mains de 6 généraux de l'armée, après avoir exigé d'eux le serment qu'ils ne révéleront ce que je leur ai dit qu'à l'Empereur lui-même, ou aux personnes que S. M. aura spécialement déléguées pour en recevoir la déclaration, si auparavant je ne puis moi-même en rendre compte. Il est pourtant de mon devoir de manifester à V. E. que je crains que le but de toutes les fausses dispositions que l'on a prises et celui des intrigues qui ont lieu ne soient de forcer les armées impériales qui sont en Espagne à repasser au moins l'Ebre, et ensuite de présenter cet événement comme l'unique ressource (expression du Roi, lettre du 20 Juillet), dans l'espérance d'en profiter par quelque arrangement.

Mes craintes sont peut-être mal fondées, mais en pareille situation il vaut mieux les pousser à l'extrémité que d'être négligent, d'autant plus que ces craintes et ma sollicitude tournent au bien du service de l'Empereur et à la sûreté de l'armée dont le commandement m'est confié.

J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. de vouloir bien, si ma lettre lui parvient, la mettre le plus tôt possible sous les yeux de l'Empereur, et d'assurer S. M. que moi et son armée du Midi serons toujours dignes de sa suprême confiance. Je désire bien vivement que V. E. puisse me faire savoir que mes dépêches lui sont parvenues, et surtout recevoir par elle les ordres de S. M.

Le Roi d'Espagne à S. A. S. le Prince Archichancelier de l'Empire.

Valence, ce 4 Sept. 1812.

J'apprends par une voie indirecte que le Conseil des Ministres, ayant eu connaissance des résultats de l'action qui a eu lieu, le 22 Juillet dernier, aux environs de Salamanque, entre l'armée de Portugal et l'armée Anglaise, avait donné des ordres pour faire passer en Espagne des renforts, et remis à M. le Prince d'Essling le commandement de l'armée de Portugal.

En adressant à V. A. S. mes remerciemens de l'empressement qu'elle et le Conseil des Ministres ont mis à prendre cette mesure, je crois devoir lui communiquer directement un sommaire des événemens et de la situation des affaires militaires avant et après cette époque. Ma correspondance avec le Ministre de la Guerre en contient le détail en quelque sorte par jour ; mais dans la crainte qu'elle ne lui soit pas parvenue, il me paraît utile d'en rassembler ici les principaux faits.

Le maréchal Duc de Raguse ne s'étant pas cru en mesure d'attaquer les Anglais

après qu'ils eurent passé l'Agueda, le 12 Juin, se retira successivement entre la Tormes et le Duero, et finalement passa sur la rive droite de ce fleuve.

L'armée de Portugal resta dans cette position en rappelant à elle toutes ses divisions.

L'armée Anglaise demeura en observation sur la rive gauche du Duero, et ne fit aucune tentative pour le passer.

Il était aisé de prévoir que le sort de l'Espagne pouvait dépendre d'une affaire qui parassait inévitable, et qu'il était de la plus haute importance de mettre M. le Duc de Raguse en état de combattre avec les plus grandes probabilités de succès.

Je pressai des secours de toutes parts ; mais mes ordres ne furent point exécutés : le général en chef de l'armée du Midi se refusa aux dispositions que je lui avais prescrites ; et ce ne fut qu'après beaucoup d'hésitation que celui de l'armée du Nord se détermina à faire partir sa cavalerie et son artillerie, que je lui avais ordonné d'envoyer au Duc de Raguse.

Réduit par conséquent à mes propres moyens, je pris le parti d'évacuer toutes les provinces du centre ; je ne laissai de garnisons qu'à Madrid et à Tolède, et je formai un corps de 14,000 hommes, avec lequel je partis de Madrid le 21 pour me porter sur le Duero, et effectuer ma jonction avec l'armée de Portugal.

J'appris en route que M. le maréchal Duc de Raguse avait déjà passé ce fleuve, le 18, à Tordesillas, et que l'armée Anglaise s'était repliée sur Salamanque. Je continuai à marcher avec la confiance d'opérer très promptement ma jonction sur la rive gauche du Duero.

Mais au moment où cette jonction allait avoir lieu, je reçus, le 25 Juillet, à Blasco Sancho, des lettres de M. le maréchal Marmont, et de M. le général Clausel, qui m'annonçaient qu'il y avait eu, le 22, une affaire générale.

Comme ces lettres fixent d'une manière précise les événements de cette journée où le maréchal Duc de Raguse, à la veille de recevoir des renforts qu'il attendait depuis un mois, a engagé volontairement une action dont les résultats ont été si graves, j'en adresse une copie à V. A. S.

L'armée de Portugal faisant sa retraite en toute hâte, sans chercher à s'appuyer des forces que j'avais avec moi, je ne pouvais plus que me retirer, et tout ce qui me restait à faire était de tenter de ralentir la poursuite de l'ennemi par ma présence, en attirant son attention sur moi.

Je partis donc le même jour, 25, dans l'intention de me replier à petites journées sur Madrid.

Le 27, je fus joint par un aide de camp de M. le maréchal Duc de Raguse (M. Fabvier), qui m'apportait des dépêches de lui et du général Clausel. L'un et l'autre me mandaient que la poursuite de l'ennemi était ralentie, et me témoignaient le désir de se réunir à moi, si je voulais me rapprocher d'eux.

Quoique je sentisse tout le danger de ce mouvement, je ne m'y refusai pas, et je me dirigeai sur Ségovie, où je restai quatre jours pour donner le tems à l'armée de Portugal de se porter vers moi. Mais elle ne changea pas sa première direction, soit que l'ennemi l'en ait empêchée, soit qu'elle n'ait jamais eu le dessein réel de s'éloigner du Nord : elle continua sa retraite sur le Duero, qu'elle passa, et se détacha ainsi totalement de moi.

En revenant à Madrid, le 3 Août, avec le petit corps de troupes que je ramenais, j'avais l'espérance d'être joint par 10,000 hommes de l'armée du Midi, que, depuis le 9 Juillet, j'avais donné l'ordre au Duc de Dalmatie d'envoyer à Tolède : je me flattais aussi que le corps du Comte d'Erlon, de la même armée, qui était en Estramadure, aurait fait un mouvement pour se rapprocher du Tage, suivant mes instructions. Avec ces ressources, j'aurais pu défendre et couvrir la capitale contre un détachement que l'armée Anglaise eût fait sur moi, après avoir rejeté l'armée de Portugal sur l'Ebre. Mais toutes ces espérances s'évanouirent à la réception d'une lettre de M. le Duc de Dalmatie qui refusait positivement d'obéir.

D'un autre côté, j'apprenais que l'armée de Portugal s'éloignait de plus en plus du Duero, et se retirait vers Burgos ; en même tems tous les rapports annonçaient que Lord Wellington se préparait à marcher sur la capitale : toute la population y était en mouvement. En effet, l'ennemi ayant passé les montagnes le 8 et le 9, plus de 2,000 voitures partirent de Madrid le 10, en se dirigeant vers le Tage.

Je me portai le même jour de ma personne sur le point où les divisions, après s'être retirées des débouchés des montagnes, s'étaient repliées, et je fis reconnaître l'ennemi qui les suivait : cette reconnaissance engagea un combat très opini-

âtre de cavalerie, et dont les résultats furent à notre avantage; l'ennemi perdit trois pièces de canon, beaucoup de morts, de blessés, et un assez grand nombre de prisonniers, dont les rapports ne me laissèrent au surplus aucun doute sur le parti que j'avais à prendre.

Je n'avais avec moi que 8,000 hommes de disponibles : le reste escortait le convoi.

Je passai le Tage le 12 au soir.

Comme, dès que j'eus la nouvelle de l'affaire du 22, j'avais écrit de Ségovie à M. le maréchal Duc de Dalmatie d'évacuer l'Andalousie, et de venir me joindre avec toute son armée, mon premier dessein avait été de marcher au devant de cette armée, et de me réunir à elle aux débouchés de la Sierra Morena; mais de nouvelles lettres que je reçus de M. le maréchal Duc de Dalmatie (à Lillo, à cinq lieues d'Ocaña) ne me laissant rien à espérer du moins pour le moment, je me décidai à me retirer sur Valence.

En prenant cette résolution, j'ai eu en vue deux objets principaux, l'un de mettre en sûreté l'immense population qui m'a suivi, l'autre de protéger et de défendre le royaume de Valence, menacé par un débarquement à Alicante de 13,000 Anglais, Siciliens, et Majorcaïns, qui, réunis aux forces de Freyre et d'O'Donell, auraient formé un corps de 25,000 à 30,000 hommes, capable d'inquiéter sérieusement l'armée d'Aragon.

J'ai été assez heureux pour atteindre ce double but : le convoi est arrivé à Valence, et la présence inopinée des troupes que j'amenais avec moi a forcé l'ennemi à se retirer sous Alicante, et peut-être à se rembarquer.

J'ai trouvé ici des nouvelles de France, dont j'étais privé depuis trois mois.

L'armée se repose d'une route extrêmement fatigante.

Je fais filer sur les dernières tout ce qui a jusqu'ici embarrassé ma marche, et je laisse partir pour France les familles Françaises qui désirent y rentrer.

S'il arrive des secours de France pour réparer les pertes du 22 Juillet, et contre-balancer les renforts que l'ennemi reçoit de la Méditerranée et de l'océan; si on m'envoie 15,000,000 à 20,000,000 en sus des versements habituels du trésor impérial; si enfin, instruits par ce qui vient de se passer, les généraux commandant les divers corps de l'armée exécutent mes ordres au lieu de les discuter, ce qui arrivera lorsque l'Empereur leur témoignera son mécontentement, et en aura rappelé quelques uns; je ne doute pas que les affaires d'Espagne ne se rétablissent.

P. S. V. A. S. doit concevoir les besoins qu'éprouvent les armées, surtout celle de Portugal, du Midi, du Centre, et une garde sans solde depuis un an; la circonstance actuelle ajoutée aux besoins des autres services. Je prie V. A. S. et le Conseil des Ministres, s'ils le peuvent, d'envoyer le plutôt et le plus possible des traites du trésor impérial, afin que ce secours arrive avant les événemens qui se préparent et dont il peut aider le succès.

Je trouve ici un embargo mis par le ministre du trésor impérial sur une faible somme qui fait partie du tiers de la contribution de Valence (800,000 \$) qui m'est réservée : cette somme m'aurait été retenue pour une créance de la France sur l'Espagne, antérieure à la révolution sans que je l'aie reconnue; comment une telle démarche ne me paraîtrait-elle pas inconvenante et déraisonnable dans la position où je me trouve, où les agens du trésor Français recueillent toutes les ressources des provinces qui ne sont pas occupées par l'ennemi? et cependant ces 800,000 \$ sont aujourd'hui toute la ressource que j'ai. Sans doute je m'en suis servi pour donner du pain aux malheureux qui y avaient droit et des souliers aux soldats; mais si j'eusse fait autrement, les besoins seraient encore bien plus grands. Les Anglais font d'immenses sacrifices d'argent et d'hommes, il en faut encore du côté de la France pour reprendre sa supériorité, et il faut que les secours d'argent surtout soient prompts.

Valence, le 8 Sept. 1812.

Au moment où je fais partir ce duplicata, je reçois les papiers publics de Paris jusqu'au 21 Août. Je ne puis cacher à V. A. S. ma surprise sur la manière dont on y rend compte de l'affaire du 22 Juillet. Comment M. Fabvier, qui a porté la nouvelle de cette action à Paris, et qui m'a accompagné à Ségovie, où je suis resté quatre jours, protégeant la retraite de l'armée de Portugal, a-t-il pu laisser ignorer mon mouvement, et le dévouement personnel que j'ai mis à rester seul en présence de l'ennemi, tandis que les débris de l'armée de Portugal passaient de l'autre côté du Duero, ainsi que V. A. S. le voit par les détails contenus dans ma lettre? Je ne voulais pas m'appesantir sur le malheur, mais je m'appesantirai sur la mauvaise foi et la perfidie. La bataille du 22 a été perdue par ce que le maréchal Duc de

Raguse n'a pas voulu m'attendre, ni attendre les secours qui lui venaient du Nord. Ces secours et ceux que je lui amenais étaient en mesure de le joindre le lendemain ou le surlendemain de la bataille; mais il paraît que, trompé par une ruse de Lord Wellington, qui a fait tomber entre ses mains une lettre au général Castaños, dans laquelle il mandait à ce général Espagnol que sa position n'était plus tenable, et qu'il était obligé de se retirer, M. le Duc de Raguse a cru marcher à une victoire assurée, et une soif désordonnée de renommée ne lui a pas permis d'attendre un chef.

The following returns of the French army are taken from the tenth volume of the translation of 'Histoire de la Guerre dans la Péninsule,' par le Général Napier, traduction revue, corrigée, et enrichie de Notes par le Lieut. Général Comte Mathieu Dumas, et continuée par M. A. Foltz, chef d'escadron au corps Royal d'état major, et aide de camp du Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, Ministre de la Guerre.

Etat Général de l'Armée Française, 15 Avril, 1812. (Extrait des Rôles Impériaux.)

Désignation des Corps.	Sous les Armes.		Détachés.		Hôpital.	Total.	
	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Hommes.	Chevaux.
Armée du Midi . .	55,797	11,014	2,498	700	6,065	64,360	11,714
.. du Centre . .	19,148	3,993	144	51	624	19,916	4,044
.. de Portugal . .	16,937	8,108	4,394	2,278	7,706	69,037	10,386
.. de l'Ebre . .	16,830	1,873	21	6	3,425	20,276	1,879
.. d'Aragon . .	14,786	3,269	2,695	658	1,467	18,948	3,927
.. de Catalogne . .	28,924	1,259	1,163	49	5,540	35,627	1,308
.. du Nord . .	48,232	7,074	1,309	72	8,677	58,276	7,213
Total . .	240,654	36,590	12,224	3,814	33,504	286,440	40,471
Réserve de Bayonne .	4,038	157	36	35	865	4,939	192
Total général . .	244,692	36,747	12,260	3,849	34,369	291,370	40,663
Garde Civique attachée à l'Armée du Sud . .	6,497	1,655	..	..	258	6,755	1,497
Troupes Espagnoles . .	33,952	525	..	..	..	33,952	525
Total des Espagnols .	40,449	2,180	..	..	258	40,707	2,022

Etat Général de l'Armée Française, 15 Mai, 1812.

Désignation des Corps.	Sous les Armes.		Détachés.		Hôpital.	Total.		
	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Artillerie.
Armée du Midi . .	56,031	12,101	2,787	660	4,652	63,470	7,311	4,340
.. du Centre . .	17,395	4,208	158	37	766	19,203	3,332	420
.. de Portugal . .	52,618	7,244	9,750	1,538	8,332	70,700	4,481	3,448
.. d'Aragon . .	27,218	4,768	4,458	605	3,701	35,377	2,976	1,980
.. de Catalogne . .	33,677	1,577	1,844	267	6,009	41,530	1,376	279
.. du Nord . .	33,771	6,031	2,560	271	7,767	49,098	4,443	1,163
Total . . .	225,710	35,929	21,557	3,378	31,227	279,378	23,919	11,630
Ancienne Réserve de Bayonne	3,894	221	1,642	..	964	6,500	207	..
Nouvelle Réserve de Bayonne	2,598	116	3,176	..	5	5,769	103	..
Total général . .	232,202	36,266	26,375	3,378	32,196	291,647	24,229	11,630

Etat Spécial de l'Armée de Portugal, 15 Juin, 1812. Quartier Général, Tordesillas.

Désignation des Corps.	Sous les Armes.		Détachés.		Hôpital.	Total.	Chevaux.	
	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Hommes.	Cavalerie.	Train.
1 ^{re} division. Foy . . .	5,138	..	319	..	516	5,973	..	..
2 ^e .. Clausel . . .	7,405	..	678	..	613	8,696	..	..
3 ^e .. Ferey . . .	5,547	..	12	..	926	6,485	..	..
4 ^e .. Sarrut . . .	5,056	..	214	..	862	6,132	..	..
5 ^e .. Maucune . . .	5,269	..	528	..	1,513	7,370	..	..
6 ^e .. Brennier . . .	5,021	..	124	..	720	5,865	..	..
7 ^e .. Thomières . . .	6,352	61	..	..	1,905	8,257	61	..
8 ^e .. Bonet . . .	6,681	139	66	..	685	7,432	139	..
Cavalerie Légère.								
13 Escadrons. Curto . .	1,386	1,398	1,073	324	246	2,705	1,722	..
Dragons. Boyer . . .	1,389	1,378	479	358	86	1,954	1,736	..
Artillerie	3,612	2,339	513	258	220	4,345	347	2,148
Génie	414	9	67	7	84	565	..	12
Equipage	955	1,107	51	44	242	1,251	..	1,084
Gendarmes et Infirmeries.	325	75	..	..	15	340	54	..
Total	54,550	6,506	4,184	991	8,633	67,370	4,059	3,244

De ces 54,550 hommes présents sous les armes, on doit déduire les artilleurs, les troupes du génie, des équipages, des garnisons, les officiers, et les sergens, ainsi que les pertes essuyées dans l'intervalle du siège des forts et de la bataille de Salamanque: le résultat sera d'environ 42,000 sabres et baïonnettes pour la bataille.

Renforts en marche de l'armée du Nord 1,370

Renforts de Bayonne 12,676

Nota. Ces troupes ne rejoignirent pas avant la bataille de Salamanque.

Artillerie de l'Armée de Portugal, 15 Juin, 1812. Matériel.

Bouches à feu.	Poids et calibre.	Nombre.	
{	Canons de 12 l.	2	Total des canons . . . 60
	.. de 8 l.	20	
	.. de 4 l.	33	
	.. de 3 l.	5	
{	Obusiers de 6 p.	11	Total des obusiers . . 14
	.. de 4 p. 3 l.	3	
Total 74			
Venant de l'armée du Nord . . . 8			Ces canons arrivèrent après la bataille.
Total général 82			

Perte totale de l'armée de Portugal du 10 Juillet au 10 Août, 1812, y compris la bataille de Salamanque. (Extrait des états de situation impériaux.)

Officiers inférieurs et soldats.			
	Tués ou pris.	Blessés.	Trainards.
Officiers	162	232	0
Soldats	3,867	7,529	645
Total général	4,029	7,761	645
Officiers et Soldats . . . 12,435			
Chevaux 1,190			
Canons 12			
Deux aigles, des 22 ^e et 101 ^e régimens de ligne.			

<p> REVIEW of the British, Hanoverian, Portuguese, and Spanish Forces, under the Command of General the Earl of Wellington, previous to the battle of La Nava del Rey, 11th July, 1812. Salamanca. </p>	
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Divisions and Brigades.		RANK AND FILE.										HORSES.			Mules.
		Officers.	Non-Comm. Officers.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	Present.	Sick.	Command.	Prisoners of War.	Total.	Present.	Sick.	Command.	Total.		
British, Hanoverian, and Portuguese.		211	248	46	3,986	596	924	27	5,533	4,059	467	380	4,906		
Portuguese															
Army: British, Hanoverian, and Portuguese		181	76	33	2,610	478	1,338	..	4,426	2,728	..	..	2,728	432
Engineers, and Wagon train		2,030	2,924	954	36,986	15,879	2,979	22	55,866	500	..	..	500	
Cavalry		..	..	..	500	..	..	..	3,000	500	..	..	500	
Infantry		..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	69,325	7,287	467	380	8,134	432
At the battle of Salamanca		2,422	2,548	1,033	49,082	16,953	5,241	49	69,325	7,287	467	380	8,134	432	
Recapitulation.															
MAJALRY.		61	66	15	914	213	294	19	1,440	971	251	67	1,289		
Major Gen. Le Marchant.		59	72	11	942	205	281	1	1,429	941	62	190	1,193		
Major Gen. G. Anson.		44	61	9	717	101	166	1	985	700	47	98	845		
Baron V. Alten.		47	49	11	689	77	183	6	955	723	107	25	855		
Lt. Gen. Sir S. Baron Bock, G. K. L.		..	..	..	724	..	..	..	724	724	..	..	724	
Brig. Gen. D'Urban (Portuguese).		211	248	46	3,986	596	924	27	5,533	4,059	467	380	4,906		
British, Hanoverian, and Portuguese		109	45	19	2,043	370	839	..	3,252	2,037	..	..	383	
Royal Artillery and drivers		17	6	2	220	46	122	..	388	138	..	..	49	
* Artillery K. G. L.		23	12	9	209	31	..	..	240	553	..	..	
Royal Engineers		32	13	3	138	31	377	..	546	728	..	..	
Royal Wagon train		181	76	33	2,610	478	1,338	..	4,426	2,728	..	..	432	

* These returns include also the Artillery, and Wagon train, to Estremadura

* These returns include also the *zarrucos*, *carabineros*, and *Wagon train*, in *Extremadura*.

Under Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Hill, K.B.

Return of the Artillery, British and Hanoverian, present at the battle,	Guns.	Howitzers.	Total.	Total pieces of Ordnance.
3 troops of Royal Horse Artillery	15	5	30	} 48
5 brigades of Royal and K.G.L. Artillery	25			

The heavy brigade of Royal artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dickson, consisting of three 18 pounders and five $\frac{5}{8}$ inch howitzers (iron), arrived on the day of the battle, but was not in action. There were twelve Portuguese and Spanish guns present in the battle which are not included, as no returns of them have been received.

Note. The conclusion of the battle, but at the conclusion of the day.

Divisions and Brigades.	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Drummers and Trumpeters.	RANK AND FILE.					HORSES.			Mules.	
				Present.	Sick.	Command.	Prisoners of War.	Total.	Present.	Sick.	Command.		Total.
INFANTRY.													
1st division : Major Gen. H. CAMPBELL.	50 104	117 118	32 46	1,773 1,960	416 750	36 71	.. ..	2,225 2,781				
3d division : Major Gen. Hon. E. PAKENHAM	81 99 99	99 99 106	54 55	1,611 1,568 1,606	513 1,101 814	49 127 148	.. 3 ..	2,173 2,799 2,568					
4th division : Lieut. Gen. Hon. G. L. COLE	90 45 66	102 72 84	62 27 47	1,943 1,117 1,216	672 946 1,164	139 27 214	.. .. ..	2,754 2,090 2,594				
5th division : Lieut. Gen. LEITCH	127 85 136	108 109 150	45 47 71	2,264 1,565 1,842	653 855 1,065	101 143 113	.. .. ..	3,018 2,563 3,020				
6th division : Lieut. Gen. H. CLINTON	156 87 89 134 69 75	119 87 83 108 90 77	37 38 42 33 35 39	1,993 1,252 1,242 2,356 1,463 1,167	832 831 713 610 491 721	68 133 165 155 21 603	.. .. .. .. 1 1	2,893 2,216 2,120 3,121 1,976 2,492				
7th division : Major Gen. J. HORE	122 49 55 30 87 112	90 64 75 55 125 87	28 24 33 40 53 20	1,918 993 1,178 942 2,342 1,675	728 438 543 151 390 482	188 47 56 72 156 147	.. .. .. .. 17 ..	2,834 1,478 1,777 1,165 2,905 2,304				
Light division : Major Gen. Barron C. ALLEN. Portuguese . . .													
British, Hanoverian, and Portuguese	2,030	2,224	954	36,986	15,879	2,979	22	55,866					
IN ESTREMADURA.													
Lieut. Gen. Sir R. HILL, K.B. .	110 311 617	135 351 538	24 159 180	1,703 6,601 11,448	376 1,394 1,588	390 375 1,186	105	2,574 8,380 14,192	1,697	230	209	2,136	

L'Empereur au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Ghiart, le 2 Sept. 1812.

J'ai reçu le rapport du Duc de Raguse sur la bataille du 22. Il est impossible de rien lire de plus insignifiant : il y a plus de fatras et plus de rouages que dans une horloge, et pas un mot qui fasse connaître l'état réel des choses. Voici ma manière de voir sur cette affaire, et la conduite que vous devez tenir. Vous attendrez que le Duc de Raguse soit arrivé, qu'il soit remis de sa blessure, et à peu près entièrement rétabli. Vous lui demanderez alors de répondre catégoriquement à ces questions : Pourquoi a-t-il livré bataille sans les ordres de son général en chef ? Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas pris des ordres sur le parti qu'il devait suivre, subordonné au système général sur mes armées d'Espagne ? Il y a là *un crime d'insubordination* qui est la cause de tous les malheurs de cette affaire. Et quand même il n'eût pas été dans l'obligation de se mettre en communication avec son général en chef pour exécuter les ordres qu'il en recevrait, comment a-t-il pu sortir de sa défensive sur le Duero, lorsque, sans un grand effort d'imagination, il était facile de concevoir qu'il pouvait être secouru par l'arrivée de la division de dragons, d'une trentaine de pièces de canon, et de plus de 15,000 hommes de troupes Françaises que le Roi avait dans la main ? Et comment pouvait-il sortir de la défensive pour prendre l'offensive sans attendre la réunion et le secours d'un corps de 15,000 à 17,000 hommes ?

Le Roi avait ordonné à l'armée du Nord d'envoyer sa cavalerie à son secours ; elle était en marche. Le Duc de Raguse ne pouvait l'ignorer, puisque cette cavalerie est arrivée le soir de la bataille. De Salamanque à Burgos il y a bien des marches. Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas retardé de deux jours pour avoir le secours de cette cavalerie, qui lui était si importante ? Il faudrait avoir une explication sur les raisons qui ont porté le Duc de Raguse à ne pas attendre les ordres de son général en chef pour livrer bataille sans attendre les renforts que le Roi, comme commandant supérieur de mes armées en Espagne, pouvait retirer de l'armée du Centre, de l'armée de Valence, et de l'Andalousie. Le seul fonds de l'armée du Centre fournissait 15,000 hommes de pied et 2500 chevaux, lesquels pouvaient être rendus dans le même temps que le Duc de Raguse faisait battre son corps, et, en prenant dans ses deux armées, le Roi pouvait lui amener 40,000 hommes. Enfin le Duc de Raguse, sachant que 1500 chevaux étaient partis de Burgos pour le rejoindre, comment ne les a-t-il pas attendus ?

En faisant coïncider ces deux circonstances d'avoir pris l'offensive sans l'ordre de son général en chef, et de ne pas avoir retardé la bataille de deux jours pour ne pas recevoir 15,000 hommes d'infanterie que lui amenait le Roi, et 1500 chevaux de l'armée du Nord, on est fondé à penser que ce maréchal a craint que le Roi ne participe au succès de la bataille, et qu'il a sacrifié à la vanité la gloire de la patrie et l'avantage de mon service.

Donnez ordre aux généraux divisionnaires d'envoyer les états de leurs pertes. Il est intolérable qu'on rende des comptes faux, et qu'on me dissimule la vérité.

Prescrivez au général Clausel, qui commande l'armée, d'envoyer la situation avant et après la bataille. Demandez également aux chefs de corps des situations exactes. Finalement, vous ferez connaître au Duc de Raguse, en temps opportun, combien je suis indigné de la conduite inexplicable qu'il a tenue, en n'attendant pas deux jours que les secours de l'armée du Centre et de l'armée du Nord le rejoignissent. J'attends avec impatience l'arrivée du général aide de camp du Roi pour avoir des renseignements précis. Ce qu'il a écrit ne signifie pas grand' chose.

Le colonel Desprez au Roi d'Espagne.

Paris, le 22 Sept. 1812.

Je suis arrivé à Paris hier 21 du courant. Je me suis sur-le-champ présenté chez le Ministre de la Guerre, et je lui ai remis la lettre de V. M., ainsi que celles de M. le Maréchal Jourdan. S. E. m'a questionné sur les affaires d'Espagne, mais sans me demander mes dépêches pour l'Empereur. Elle m'a, suivant les intentions de V. M., pourvu des ordres dont j'ai besoin pour poursuivre ma route avec célérité.

Ce matin, le ministre m'a fait appeler, et j'ai eu avec lui une longue conférence. Il m'a pressé de m'expliquer avec franchise sur ce que j'avais pu remarquer pendant mon séjour en Andalousie, m'a témoigné quelque inquiétude sur l'influence que pouvait exercer le maréchal, tant sur l'armée que sur les autorités civiles. Il a annulé les intrigues de Portugal, et a conclu en me disant qu'il

dépouillait devant moi le caractère de ministre pour causer avec un homme de votre confiance, et que les services que vous lui aviez rendus à l'époque de sa disgrâce devaient être pour V. M. une garantie du désir qu'il avait d'agir suivant ses intentions. Quelques franchises que m'aient parues ces ouvertures, je n'ai pas cru devoir parler de la partie la plus délicate de ma mission. J'ai seulement répondu que l'armée du Midi serait toujours celle de l'Empereur, que lorsque S. M. enverrait ses ordres déterminés, elle serait obéie, et que tout ce que j'avais entendu en Andalousie ne me laissait à ce sujet aucun doute. Au reste, ma conversation avec le Duc de Feltre m'a prouvé qu'aucune lettre de la nature de celle dont je suis porteur ne lui était encore parvenue, et cela est pour ma mission une circonstance favorable.

J'ai causé avec S. E. de la résistance que les chefs de l'armée Française en Espagne avaient toujours opposée aux ordres de V. M. Il a déclaré que tous avaient été mis sous vos ordres et sans aucune restriction; qu'avant son départ, l'Empereur avait témoigné son étonnement sur les doutes que manifestaient à cet égard les lettres de V. M., et qu'il avait ordonné que l'on fit connaître ses intentions d'une manière encore plus positive. J'ai cité la lettre où le Maréchal Suchet s'autorise d'une phrase du Prince de Neufchâtel, celles du général Dorsenne et du général Caffarelli; il paraît que tous les obstacles qui pouvaient entraver l'exécution de vos ordres ont été levés par des instructions adressées postérieurement aux généraux en chef. Quant à la désobéissance formelle du Maréchal Soult, S. E. a dit d'abord que V. M. avait le droit de lui ôter le commandement, mais elle est convenue ensuite qu'une démarche semblable ne pouvait être faite que par l'ordre exprès de l'Empereur.

Le ministre est aussi entré dans quelques détails sur les affaires militaires. Les ordres donnés par V. M. et par le Maréchal Jourdan, aux diverses époques de la campagne, ont eu, m'a-t-il dit, l'approbation générale, et ce qu'a écrit l'Empereur, depuis qu'il a appris la bataille de Salamanque, prouve qu'il donne entièrement droit à V. M. L'opinion publique à cet égard est encore plus prononcée que celle des hommes en place, et je ne puis exprimer à V. M. avec quelle rigueur sont jugés en France les Maréchaux Soult et Marmont.

Le Duc de Feltre m'a parlé du mouvement sur Blasco Sancho. Peut-être, a-t-il dit, l'Empereur reprochera un peu d'hésitation; exécuté deux jours plus tôt, il aurait produit les plus heureux effets. V. M. se rappelle que j'avais prévu cette objection, et je ne serai point embarrassé pour y répondre.

S. E. a cru que j'allais auprès de l'Empereur pour solliciter de nouveaux renforts: elle m'a dit que la guerre de Russie avait jusqu'à présent absorbé tous les moyens, qu'il était loin de pouvoir envoyer les troupes sur lesquelles paraissait compter M. le Maréchal Jourdan, que l'on pourrait seulement pourvoir à la perte matérielle faite par l'armée de Portugal. Il paraît que les nouvelles troupes envoyées en Espagne ne s'élèvent pas au-delà de 20,000 hommes; au reste la grande victoire remportée par l'Empereur fera probablement prendre des dispositions plus favorables aux affaires de la Péninsule.

Le Duc de Feltre a reçu des nouvelles du général Clausel. Ce général annonce que l'armée Anglaise marche vers le nord, que Lord Wellington s'est de sa personne porté vers le Duero, que l'armée de Portugal s'est ralliée, que ses pertes sont beaucoup moindres qu'on ne l'avait cru, que le général Foy avait fait un mouvement pour délivrer Astorga et Tordesillas, mais que déjà ces deux places s'étaient rendues, que l'on pourrait accuser de faiblesse les deux gouverneurs, et que peut-être la conduite de celui de Tordesillas devait être jugée plus sévèrement encore.

J'ai parlé au ministre de la position embarrassante dans laquelle me mettait le décret du 26 Août; il a répondu que je pouvais sans inconvénient me présenter à l'Empereur avec les décorations du grade que m'a donné V. M., que ce n'était point contre les officiers à votre service que le décret avait été dirigé, et qu'il serait modifié en leur faveur.

J'ai l'honneur de prévenir V. M. que je partirai ce soir de Paris; je pourrai, sans m'arrêter, ma route jusqu'au quartier général de l'Empereur.

Le colonel Desprez au Roi d'Espagne.

Paris, le 3 Jan. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur d'annoncer à V. M. mon arrivée à Paris; mais j'ai dû, en me servant de la voie de l'estafette, user d'une extrême discrétion. La Reine m'ayant conseillé de vous écrire avec quelques détails, et ayant daigné m'offrir de faire

partir ma lettre par le premier courrier qu'elle expédierait, j'en profite pour rendre compte à V. M. de ma mission, et lui faire connaître une partie des événements dont j'ai été témoin.

Je suis arrivé à Moscou le 18 Oct. au soir. L'Empereur venait d'apprendre que l'avant-garde commandée par le Roi de Naples avait été attaquée et forcée à la retraite avec une partie de son artillerie. Déjà le départ était résolu, et les troupes se mettaient en mouvement. On m'annonça à S. M., qui répondit d'abord d'une manière peu favorable. Cependant, au milieu de la nuit, on me fit appeler. Je remis à l'Empereur les dépêches dont V. M. m'avait chargé, et, sans les ouvrir, il me questionna sur leur contenu ; puis il fit sur les opérations de la campagne une partie des objections qu'avait prévues V. M.

Il dit que le mouvement en faveur de l'armée de Portugal avait été commencé trop tard, qu'il aurait pu être fait un mois plus tôt, que lui-même avait dicté la conduite à tenir dans cette circonstance, lorsqu'en 1808 il avait, sans hésiter, quitté Madrid pour marcher aux Anglais qui s'étaient avancés jusqu'à Valladolid. Je répondis que V. M. s'était mise en marche peu d'heures après la division Palombini ; qu'elle avait dû attendre cette division pour conduire vers l'armée de Portugal un renfort tel que le succès ne pût être douteux ; qu'elle avait d'autant moins cru devoir précipiter son mouvement, que M. le Maréchal Marmont avait écrit plusieurs fois qu'il se croyait trop faible pour lutter seul contre l'armée Anglaise ; que ce maréchal avait été maître du temps ; qu'il n'avait point été battu dans sa position sur le Duero, mais bien sur un champ de bataille dans lequel rien ne l'avait forcé de s'engager. L'Empereur prétendit ensuite que V. M., après avoir appris la perte de la bataille de Salamanque, aurait dû se porter sur le Duero et rallier l'armée de Portugal. Je rappelai alors le mouvement fait du Guadarrama vers Ségovie et la position critique dans laquelle vous avez laissé le Duc de Raguse, qui avait lui-même proposé ce mouvement. L'Empereur dit qu'il connaissait très bien tous les reproches qu'à cet égard on pouvait faire au Maréchal Marmont. Il ajouta que l'armée du Centre ayant fait sa retraite sur Madrid, elle aurait dû garder plus long-temps les défilés du Guadarrama ; qu'on avait trop tôt passé le Tage ; que du moins ce mouvement ayant été résolu, il fallait ne point laisser de garnison au Retiro, briser tous les affûts, emporter les aigles, et brûler les effets d'habillement ; qu'il n'avait jamais considéré ce poste que comme propre à contenir la population de Madrid ; que l'ennemi étant maître de la campagne, on devait l'abandonner, et que de toutes les fautes de la campagne c'était celle qu'il avait le moins conçue. Je répondis à cette objection, ainsi que j'en étais convenu avec V. M. L'Empereur, en venant ensuite à la lettre du Duc de Dalmatie, me dit qu'elle lui était déjà parvenue par une autre voie, mais qu'il n'y avait attaché aucune importance ; que le Maréchal Soult s'était trompé ; qu'il ne pouvait s'occuper de semblables *pauvretés dans un moment où il était à la tête de 500,000 hommes, et faisait des choses immenses*. Ce sont ses expressions ; qu'au reste les soupçons du Duc de Dalmatie ne l'étonnaient que faiblement : que beaucoup de généraux de l'armée d'Espagne les partageaient, et pensaient que V. M. préférerait l'Espagne à la France ; qu'il savait parfaitement qu'elle avait le cœur Français, mais que ceux qui la jugeaient par ses discours devaient avoir une autre opinion. Il ajouta que le Maréchal Soult était la seule tête militaire qu'il eût en Espagne ; qu'il ne pouvait l'en retirer sans compromettre l'armée ; que, d'ailleurs, il devait être parfaitement tranquille sur ses intentions, puisqu'il venait d'apprendre, par les journaux Anglais, qu'il évacuait l'Andalousie, et se réunissait aux armées du Centre et d'Aragon ; que, cette réunion opérée, on devait être assez en force pour reprendre l'offensive ; que d'ailleurs il n'avait point d'ordres à envoyer ; qu'il ne savait point en donner de si loin ; qu'il ne se dissimulait point l'étendue du mal, et qu'il regrettaît plus que jamais que V. M. n'ait point suivi le conseil qu'il lui avait donné de ne pas retourner en Espagne ; qu'il était inutile que je repartis ; que je resterais à l'armée, où l'on m'emploierait. J'insistai alors pour être renvoyé à V. M. d'une manière qui parut faire sur l'Empereur quelque impression, et il finit par me dire que je serais expédié, mais que je ne pouvais l'être dans ce moment ; qu'ayant besoin de repos je resterais à Moscou, et que, puisque j'étais officier du génie, je serais chargé de diriger, sous les ordres du Duc de Trévise, les travaux et la défense du Kremlin. Je reçus, en conséquence, un ordre écrit du Prince de Neufchâtel. Lorsqu'après l'entière évacuation de Moscou, le corps de M. le Maréchal Mortier eut rejoint l'armée, je demandai et j'obtins d'y rester

attaché jusqu'à ce que je fusse expédié. Je craignais que si je restais au quartier général on ne m'y désignât des fonctions qui seraient un nouvel obstacle à mon retour. Je pensai que peut-être on éviterait d'envoyer à V. M. un témoin des événemens qui se passaient, et je préfèrai attendre qu'une occasion favorable se présentât. Étant arrivé à Wilna, peu de temps après le départ de l'Empereur, je demandai au Duc de Bassano, et il me donna l'autorisation de venir attendre des ordres à Paris. J'ai eu l'honneur d'annoncer à V. M., dans une autre lettre, que l'altération de ma santé me forçait à suspendre mon retour en Espagne.

L'armée, au moment où je la quittai, était dans la plus affreuse détresse. Depuis longtemps déjà la désorganisation et les pertes étaient effrayantes : l'artillerie et la cavalerie n'existaient plus. Tous les corps étaient confondus. Les soldats marchaient pêle-mêle, et ne songeaient qu'à prolonger machinalement leur existence ; quoique l'ennemi fût sur nos flancs, chaque jour des milliers d'hommes isolés se répandaient dans les villages voisins de la route, et tombaient dans les mains des Cosaques. Cependant, quelque grand que soit le nombre des prisonniers, celui des morts l'est incomparablement davantage. Il est impossible de peindre jusqu'à quel point la disette s'est fait sentir : pendant plus d'un mois il n'y eut point de distributions ; les chevaux morts étaient la seule ressource, et bien souvent les maréchaux même manquaient de pain. La rigueur du climat rendait la disette plus meurtrière ; chaque nuit nous laissions au bivouac plusieurs centaines de morts. Je crois pouvoir, sans exagérer, porter à 100,000 le nombre qu'on a perdu ainsi, et peindre avec assez de vérité la situation des choses en disant que l'armée est morte : la jeune garde, qui faisait partie du corps auquel j'étais attaché, était forte de 8000 hommes lorsque nous avons quitté Moscou ; à Wilna elle en comptait à peine 400. Tous les autres corps d'armée sont réduits dans la même proportion, et la retraite ayant dû se prolonger au-delà du Niémen, je suis convaincu que 20,000 hommes n'auront pas atteint la Vistule. On croyait à l'armée que beaucoup de soldats avaient pris les devans, et qu'ils se rallieraient lorsqu'on pourrait suspendre le mouvement rétrograde. Je me suis assuré du contraire : à 5 lieues du quartier général, je ne rencontrai plus d'hommes isolés, et je connus bien alors la profondeur de la plaie. Une phrase pourrait donner à V. M. une idée de l'état des choses ; depuis le passage du Niémen un corps de 800 Napolitains, le seul corps qui eût conservé quelque consistance, faisait l'arrière-garde d'une armée Française, forte naguère de 300,000 hommes. Il est impossible d'exprimer jusqu'à quel point le désordre était contagieux ; les corps réunis des Ducs de Bellune et de Reggio comptaient 30,000 hommes au passage de la Beresina ; deux jours après ils étaient dissous comme le reste de l'armée. Envoyer des renforts, c'était augmenter les pertes, et l'on reconnut enfin qu'il fallait empêcher les troupes neuves de se mettre en contact avec cette multitude en désordre à laquelle on ne peut plus donner le nom d'armée. Le Roi de Naples disait hautement qu'en lui laissant le commandement l'Empereur avait exigé le plus grand sacrifice qu'il pût attendre de son dévouement. Les forces physiques et morales du Prince de Neufchâtel étaient entièrement épuisées. Si maintenant V. M. me demandait quel doit être le terme du mouvement rétrograde, je lui répondrais que l'ennemi est maître de le fixer. Je ne crois pas que les Prussiens fassent de grands efforts pour défendre leur territoire. M. de Narbonne, que j'ai vu à Berlin, et qui était chargé de lettres de l'Empereur pour le Roi de Prusse, m'a dit que les dispositions de ce Prince et de son premier ministre étaient favorables, mais il ne se dissimulait pas que celles de la nation ne sont pas les mêmes. Déjà plusieurs rixes s'étaient engagées entre les habitans de Berlin et des soldats de la garnison Française ; et en traversant la Prusse j'ai eu lieu de m'assurer que l'on ne pouvait guère compter sur cette alliée de nouvelle date. Il paraît aussi que dans l'armée Autrichienne les officiers déclamaient publiquement contre la guerre.

Quelque triste que soit ce tableau, je crois l'avoir peint sans exagération, et l'avoir observé de sang-froid. Mon opinion sur l'étendue du mal est la même que lorsque j'étais plus voisin du théâtre de la guerre.

No. II.

The removal of the head quarters of King Joseph from Madrid to Valladolid.
(See Vol. VI., p. 393.)

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 29 Jan. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur d'écrire à V. M. le 4 de ce mois pour lui faire connaître les

intentions de l'Empereur au sujet des affaires d'Espagne, et la nécessité de transporter le quartier général de Madrid à Valladolid. Cette dépêche a été expédiée par duplicata et triplicata, et j'ignore encore si elle est parvenue à V. M. Depuis sa dépêche de Madrid du 4 Déc., je suis privé de ses lettres, et ce long silence me prouve que les communications de Madrid à Vitoria restent constamment interceptées. Il est vrai que les opérations du général Caffarelli, qui s'est porté avec toutes ses troupes disponibles sur la côte de Biscaye pour dégager Santofia fortement menacée par l'ennemi, et parcourir la côte, a donné aux bandes de la Castille une facilité entière d'intercepter la route de Burgos à Vitoria. Les dernières nouvelles que je reçois à l'instant de l'armée de Portugal sont du 5 Jan. A cette époque tout y était tranquille, mais je vois toujours la même difficulté pour communiquer. Cet état de choses rend toujours plus nécessaire de s'occuper très sérieusement et très instamment de balayer les provinces du nord, et de les délivrer enfin de ces bandes qui ont augmenté en force et en consistance à un point qui exige indispensablement toute notre attention et tous nos efforts. Cette pensée a tellement attiré l'attention de l'Empereur, que S. M. I. m'a réitéré quatre fois successivement l'ordre exprès de renouveler encore l'expression de ses intentions, que j'ai déjà adressée à V. M., par ma lettre du 4 Jan., pour l'engager à revenir à Valladolid, à garder Madrid par une division seulement, et à concentrer ses forces de manière à pouvoir envoyer des troupes de l'armée de Portugal vers le nord, en Navarre et en Biscaye, afin de délivrer ces provinces, et d'y rétablir la tranquillité. Le général Reille, également frappé de l'état des choses dans le nord de l'Espagne, a bien compris la nécessité de prendre un parti décisif à cet égard. Il m'a transmis, à cette occasion, la lettre qu'il a eu l'honneur d'écrire à V. M. le 13 Oct. dernier, et j'ai vu qu'il lui a présenté un tableau frappant et vrai de la situation des affaires, qui vient entièrement à l'appui de ma dépêche du 4 courant. Quant à l'occupation de Madrid, l'Empereur m'ordonne de mettre sous les yeux de V. M. le danger qu'il y aurait, dans l'état actuel des affaires, de vouloir occuper cette capitale comme point central, et d'y avoir encore des hôpitaux et établissements qu'il faudrait abandonner à l'ennemi au premier mouvement prononcé qu'il ferait vers le nord. Cette considération seule doit l'emporter sur toute autre, et je n'y ajouterai que le dernier mot de l'Empereur à ce sujet : c'est que toutes les convenances, dans la position de l'Europe, veulent que V. M. occupe Valladolid, et pacifie le nord. Le premier objet rempli facilitera beaucoup le second, et pour y contribuer par tous les moyens comme pour économiser un temps précieux, et mettre à profit l'inaction des Anglais, je transmets directement aux généraux commandant en chef les armées du Nord et de Portugal, les ordres de l'Empereur pour que leur exécution ne souffre aucun retard, et que ceux de V. M. pour appuyer et consolider leurs opérations n'éprouvent ni lenteur ni difficulté lorsqu'ils parviendront à ces généraux. Je joins ici copie de mes lettres, sur lesquelles j'ai toujours réservé de ceux de l'Empereur. Ma lettre était terminée lorsqu'un aide de camp de M. le Maréchal Jourdan est arrivé avec plusieurs dépêches, dont la dernière est du 24 Déc. J'ai eu soin de les mettre sous les yeux de l'Empereur ; mais leur contenu ne saurait rien changer aux intentions de S. M. I., et ne peut que confirmer les observations qui se trouvent dans ma lettre. J'aurai l'honneur d'écrire encore à V. M. par le retour de l'officier porteur des dépêches de M. le Maréchal Jourdan.

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 12 Fév. 1813.

Depuis la lettre que j'ai eu l'honneur d'écrire à V. M. le 29 Jan., l'Empereur, après avoir pris connaissance des dépêches apportées par l'aide de camp de M. le Maréchal Jourdan, me charge encore de réitérer son intention formelle et déjà deux fois transmise à V. M., qu'elle porte son quartier général à Valladolid, afin de pouvoir s'occuper efficacement de soumettre et pacifier le nord ; par une conséquence nécessaire de ce changement, Madrid ne doit être occupé que par l'extrémité de la gauche, de manière à ne plus faire partie essentielle de la position générale, et à pouvoir être abandonné sans inconvénient, au cas qu'il soit nécessaire de se réunir sur un autre point. Cette nouvelle disposition procure à V. M. les moyens de faire refluer des forces considérables dans le nord et jusqu'à l'Aragon pour y détruire les rassemblements qui existent, occuper en force tous les points importants, interdire l'accès des côtes aux Anglais, et opérer la soumission

entière du pays. Il est donc d'une importance extrême, pour parvenir à ce but, de profiter de l'inaction des Anglais, qui permet en ce moment l'emploi de tous nos moyens contre les insurgés, et doit amener promptement leur entière destruction, si les opérations entreprises pour cet effet sont conduites avec l'activité, l'énergie, et la suite qu'elles exigent. V. M. a pu se convaincre, par la longue et constante interruption des communications autant que par les rapports qui lui sont parvenus, de toute l'étendue du mal, et de la nécessité d'y porter remède. On ne peut donc mettre en doute son empressement à remplir les intentions de l'Empereur sur ces points importants; des changemens qui ont eu lieu pour le commandement en chef des armées du Midi, du Nord, et de Portugal, me font espérer que V. M. n'éprouvera plus de difficultés pour l'exécution de ses ordres, et que tout marchera au même but sans contradiction et sans obstacle. Ces nouvelles dispositions me dispensent de répondre à différentes observations contenues dans les lettres de V. M., et m'engagent à attendre qu'elle me fasse connaître les résultats des changemens ordonnés par l'Empereur. Je ne dois pas oublier de prévenir V. M. d'un ordre que S. M. I. m'a chargé de transmettre directement à M. le général Reille pour lui faire envoyer une division de son armée en Navarre, dont la situation exige impérieusement des secours prompts et efficaces. Cette disposition ne peut contrarier aucune de celles que V. M. sera dans le cas d'ordonner à l'armée de Portugal pour concourir au même but et amener la soumission des provinces du nord de l'Espagne.

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 12 Fév. 1813.

Par ma lettre de ce jour, numéro 1, j'ai eu l'honneur de faire connaître à V. M. les intentions de l'Empereur sur les opérations à suivre en Espagne. La présente aura pour but de répondre plus particulièrement à la lettre dont V. M. m'a honoré, en date du 8 Jan., et que j'ai eu soin de mettre sous les yeux de l'Empereur. Les plaintes qu'elle contient sur la conduite du Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie et du général Caffarelli deviennent aujourd'hui sans objet par l'éloignement de ces deux généraux en chef. Je dois cependant prévenir V. M. qu'ayant fait connaître au général Caffarelli qu'on se plaignait à Madrid de ne point recevoir de comptes de l'armée du Nord, ce général nous répond, sous la date du 27 Jan., qu'il a eu l'honneur de rendre à V. M. des comptes extrêmement fréquens, qu'il lui a envoyé la situation de l'armée et des doubles des rapports qui me sont adressés. Le général Caffarelli ajoute qu'il avait demandé à V. M. d'ordonner que deux divisions de l'armée de Portugal vinssent appuyer les opérations de l'armée du Nord, et il pense que ces lettres se seront croisées avec les dépêches de Madrid parce que les courriers ont éprouvé beaucoup de retard; mais il y a lieu de présumer que tout ce qui a été adressé de l'armée du Nord a dû parvenir à Madrid avant la fin de Janvier. V. M. réitère dans sa lettre du 8 Jan. ses demandes relativement aux besoins de l'armée. Toutes ont été mises sous les yeux de l'Empereur. S. M. I. m'ordonne de répondre, au sujet des fonds dont la demande se retrouve dans plusieurs dépêches précédentes, que l'argent nécessaire aux armées d'Espagne se serait trouvé dans ces riches et fertiles provinces dévastées par les bandes et par les juntes insurrectionnelles; qu'en s'occupant avec l'activité et la vigueur convenables pour rétablir l'ordre et la tranquillité, on y gagnera toutes les ressources qu'elles peuvent encore offrir, et que le temps ramènera dans toute leur étendue. C'est donc un motif de plus pour V. M. d'employer tous les moyens dont elle dispose pour mettre fin à cette guerre interne, qui trouble le repos des habitans paisibles, ruine le pays, fatigue nos armées, et les prive de tous les avantages qu'elles trouveraient dans l'occupation tranquille de ces belles contrées. L'Aragon et la Navarre, aujourd'hui sous les lois de Mina, alimentent de leurs productions et de leurs revenus cette lutte désastreuse; il est temps de mettre un terme à cet état de choses, et de faire rentrer dans les mains du gouvernement légitime les ressources d'un pays florissant lorsqu'il est paisible, mais qui ne servent aujourd'hui qu'à son détriment.

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 12 Fév. 1813.

J'ai eu l'honneur d'écrire trois fois à V. M. dans le courant de Janvier, pour lui transmettre les intentions de l'Empereur sur la conduite des affaires en Espagne, et j'ai eu soin de faire expédier toutes mes dépêches au moins par triplicate, tellement que je puis et dois espérer aujourd'hui qu'elles sont parvenues à leur desti-

nation. Je reçois en ce moment le duplicata d'une lettre de V. M. en date du 8 Jan., dont le primata n'est point arrivé, et j'y vois une nouvelle preuve de la difficulté toujours subsistante de communication ; les inconvénients de cet état de choses deviennent plus sensibles dans les circonstances actuelles, où il était d'une haute importance que les ordres de l'Empereur reçussent une prompte exécution. S. M. I., pénétrée de cette idée, attend avec une véritable impatience de savoir ce qui s'est opéré à Madrid, d'après ses instructions, et cette attente, journellement déçue, lui fait craindre qu'on n'ait perdu un temps précieux, les Anglais étant depuis plus de deux mois dans l'impuissance de rien faire. L'Empereur espère du moins que lorsque V. M. aura eu connaissance du 29^e bulletin, elle aura été frappée de la nécessité de se mettre promptement en communication avec la France, et de l'assurer par tous les moyens possibles. On ne peut parvenir à ce but qu'en faisant refluer successivement les forces dont V. M. peut disposer sur la ligne de communication de Valladolid à Bayonne, et en portant en outre les forces suffisantes en Navarre et en Aragon pour combattre avec avantage et détruire les bandes qui dévastent ces provinces.

L'armée de Portugal, combinée avec celle du Nord, est bien suffisante pour remplir cet objet, tandis que les armées du Centre et du Midi, occupant Salamanque et Valladolid, présentent assez de forces pour tenir les Anglais en échec en attendant les événements. L'Empereur m'ordonne de réitérer à V. M. que l'occupation de Valladolid comme quartier général et résidence pour la personne, est un préliminaire indispensable à toute opération. C'est de là qu'il faut diriger sur la route de Burgos, et successivement sur tous les points convenables, les forces disponibles qui doivent renforcer ou seconder l'armée du Nord. Madrid et même Valence ne peuvent être considérés, dans ce système, que comme des points à occuper par l'extrémité gauche de la ligne, et nullement comme lieux à maintenir exclusivement par une concentration de forces. Valladolid et Salamanque deviennent aujourd'hui les points essentiels entre lesquels doivent être réparties des forces prêtes à prendre l'offensive contre les Anglais et à faire échouer leurs projets. L'Empereur est instruit qu'ils se renforcent en Portugal, et qu'ils paraissent avoir le double projet ou de pousser en Espagne ou de partir du port de Lisbonne pour faire une expédition de 25,000 hommes, partie Anglais, partie Espagnols, sur un point quelconque des côtes de France pendant que la lutte sera engagée dans le Nord. Pour empêcher l'exécution de ce plan, il faut être toujours en mesure de se porter en avant et menacer de marcher sur Lisbonne, ou de conquérir le Portugal. En même temps il faut conserver des communications aussi sûres que faciles avec la France pour être promptement instruit de tout ce qui s'y passe, et le seul moyen d'y parvenir est d'employer le temps où les Anglais sont dans l'inaction pour pacifier la Biscaye et la Navarre, comme j'ai eu soin de le faire connaître à V. M. dans mes précédentes. La sollicitude de l'Empereur pour les affaires d'Espagne lui ayant fait réitérer à plusieurs reprises, et reproduire sous toutes les formes, ses intentions à cet égard, je ne puis achever mieux de les remplir qu'en récapitulant les idées principales que j'ai eu l'ordre de faire connaître à V. M. Occuper Valladolid et Salamanque, employer avec la plus grande activité possible tous les moyens de pacifier la Navarre et l'Aragon, maintenir des communications très rapides et très sûres avec la France, rester toujours en mesure de prendre l'offensive au besoin, voilà ce que l'Empereur me prescrit de faire considérer à V. M. comme instruction générale pour toute la campagne, et qui doit faire la base de ses opérations. J'ai à peine besoin d'ajouter que si les armées Françaises en Espagne restaient oisives et laissaient les Anglais maîtres de faire des expéditions sur nos côtes, la tranquillité de la France serait compromise, et la décadence de nos affaires en Espagne en serait l'inevitable résultat.

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 12 Mars, 1813.

La difficulté toujours subsistante des communications a apporté dans ma correspondance avec Votre Majesté des retards considérables et de longues interruptions, dont les résultats ne peuvent être que très préjudiciables au service de l'Empereur. Depuis plus de deux mois j'expédie sans cesse, et par tous les moyens possibles, ordre sur ordre pour faire exécuter les dispositions prescrites par Sa Majesté Impériale, et je n'ai aucune certitude que ces ordres soient parvenus à leur destination. L'Empereur, extrêmement mécontent de cet état de choses,

renouvelle sans cesse l'injonction la plus précise de le faire cesser, et j'ignore encore en ce moment si les mouvemens prescrits se préparent ou s'exécutent; mais je vois toujours davantage que si des ordres relatifs à cette mesure doivent partir de Madrid, cela entraînerait une grande perte de temps. L'Empereur en a été frappé. Il devient donc tout-à-fait indispensable de s'écarter un moment de la voie ordinaire et des dispositions par lesquelles tout devrait émaner de Votre Majesté, au moins pour ce qui concerne le nord et l'armée de Portugal. Je prends pour cet effet le parti d'adresser directement aux généraux commandants de ces armées les ordres d'exécution qui, dans d'autres circonstances, devraient leur parvenir de Madrid, et j'ai l'honneur d'adresser ci-joint à Votre Majesté copies des lettres que j'ai écrites au général Reille et au général Clausel pour déterminer enfin l'arrivée des renforts absolument nécessaires pour soumettre l'Aragon, la Navarre, et la Biscaye. Les détails contenus dans ma lettre au général Clausel me dispensent de m'étendre davantage sur cet objet important. Votre Majesté y verra surtout qu'en prescrivant l'exécution prompte et entière des ordres de l'Empereur, j'ai toujours réservé l'exercice de l'autorité supérieure remise entre les mains de Votre Majesté, et qu'elle conserve également la direction ultérieure des opérations dès qu'elle pourra les conduire par elle-même.

Toutes mes précédentes dépêches sont d'ailleurs assez précises sur ce point pour ne pas laisser de doute à cet égard.

Etat Général des Armées Françaises, 15 Mars, 1813.

Désignation des Corps.	Sous les Armes.		Détachés.		Hôpital.	Total.		
	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Hommes.	Hommes.	Chevaux.	Artillerie.
Armée du Midi . .	36,605	6,602	2,060	1,617	7,144	45,809	8,650	2,601
.. du Centre . .	16,227	1,966	940	76	2,401	19,568	2,790	451
.. de Portugal . .	34,825	3,654	157	..	7,731	42,713	6,726	2,149
.. d'Aragon . .	36,315	3,852	55	..	2,442	38,812	6,123	1,799
.. de Catalogne . .	27,323	1,109	110	..	2,013	29,446	1,884	635
.. du Nord . .	40,476	1,978	41	..	8,030	48,547	3,171	830
Réserve de Bayonne	5,877	55	80	..	634	6,591	78	21
Total	197,648	19,216	3,443	1,693	30,395	231,486	29,422	8,486

Les opérations et les malheurs des Français empêchèrent qu'il ne fût envoyé en France d'états de situation du 15 Mars au 15 Août, moment de la nouvelle organisation des armées; mais les chiffres donnés dans le cours de cette histoire sont les résultats de calculs fondés sur la comparaison de plusieurs documens, et sont sûrement bien près du chiffre réel des armées.

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, au Roi d'Espagne. Paris, le 18 Mars, 1813.

Parmi les lettres dont Votre Majesté m'a honoré, la plus récente de celles qui me sont parvenues jusqu'à ce jour est du 1^{er} Février, et je vois qu'à cette époque Votre Majesté n'avait point encore reçu celle que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui adresser, par ordre de l'Empereur, le 4 Janvier, pour l'engager à transférer son quartier général à Valladolid. Cette disposition a été renouvelée dans toutes mes dépêches postérieures, sous les dates des 14, 29 Janvier; 3, 12, 25 Février; 1, 11 et 12 Mars, sans avoir eu jusqu'à présent de certitude que mes lettres fussent arrivées à leur destination. Enfin une lettre de M. le Duc d'Albufera, en date du 4 Mars, me transmet copie de celle que Votre Majesté lui a adressée, le 23 Février, pour le prévenir que ma lettre du 4 Janvier est arrivée à Madrid, et qu'on s'y préparait à exécuter les dispositions prescrites par l'Empereur. Ainsi c'est de Valence que j'ai reçu la première nouvelle positive à cet égard; et cette circonstance, qui dévoile entièrement notre situation dans le nord de l'Espagne, est une nouvelle preuve de l'extrême urgence des mesures prescrites par l'Empereur, et de tout le mal que d'innombrables retards ont causé. Sa Majesté Impériale vient, à cette occasion, de me réitérer l'injonction de faire sentir à Votre Majesté la fausse

direction qu'ont prise les affaires d'Espagne par le peu de soin qu'on a apporté à maintenir les communications avec les frontières. L'Empereur est étonné qu'on ait si peu compris à Madrid l'extrême importance de conserver des communications sûres et rapides avec la France. Le défaut constant de nouvelles était un avertissement assez clair et assez positif de l'impuissance où se trouvait l'armée du Nord de protéger la route de Madrid à Bayonne. L'état des affaires dans le nord de l'Europe devait plus que jamais faire sentir la nécessité de recevoir des nouvelles de Paris, et de prendre enfin des mesures décisives pour ne pas rester si longuement dans un état d'isolement et d'ignorance absolue sur les vues et l'intention de l'Empereur. Votre Majesté avait trois armées à sa disposition pour rétablir les communications avec l'armée du Nord, et l'on ne voit pas un mouvement de l'armée du Portugal ou de celle du Centre qui soit approprié aux circonstances, tandis que l'inaction des Anglais permettait de profiter de notre supériorité pour chasser les bandes, nettoyer la route, assurer la tranquillité du pays. L'Empereur m'a ordonné de faire connaître sa façon de penser sur cet objet au général Reille, auquel j'ai adressé directement les ordres de Sa Majesté Impériale pour les forces qu'il a dû mettre sans retard sous les ordres du général Clausel, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur d'en prévenir Votre Majesté par mes lettres des 29 Janvier, 3 Février et 12 Mars. En effet, les circonstances rendent cette mesure d'une extrême urgence. L'inaction où l'on est resté pendant l'hiver a encouragé et propagé l'insurrection. Elle s'étend maintenant de la Biscaye en Catalogne, et l'Aragon exige, pour ainsi dire, le même emploi de forces pour la pacifier que la Biscaye et la Navarre. Il est donc de la plus haute importance que Votre Majesté étende ses soins sur l'Aragon comme sur les autres provinces du nord de l'Espagne, et les événemens qui se préparent rendront ce soin toujours plus nécessaire. D'un côté, toutes les bandes chassées de la Biscaye et de la Navarre se trouveront bientôt forcées à refluer dans l'Aragon, et, d'autre part, l'évacuation de Cuenca, par résultat du mouvement général des armées du Centre et du Midi, priverait le général Suchet de toute communication avec Votre Majesté dans un moment où les ennemis se renforcent devant lui d'une manière assez inquiétante. Il est donc très important de se procurer une autre ligne de communication avec Valence, et cette ligne ne peut s'établir que par l'Aragon. C'est à Votre Majesté qu'il appartient de donner, à cet égard, les ordres nécessaires. Il suffira, sans doute, de lui avoir fait connaître l'état de choses et la position du Maréchal Suchet pour lui faire prendre les déterminations que les circonstances rendraient les plus convenables. Il me tarde beaucoup d'apprendre enfin de Votre Majesté elle-même l'exécution des ordres de l'Empereur, et de pouvoir satisfaire sur ce point la juste impatience de Sa Majesté Impériale.

No. III.

The battle of Vitoria. (See Vol. VI., pp. 543, 563.)

Le général Comte Gazan à S. E. le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Briviesca, le 15 Juin, 1813.

Depuis que l'armée de Portugal avait détaché des troupes dans le nord de l'Espagne, l'armée du Midi l'avait remplacée dans ses positions, et occupait en première ligne depuis les bords du Tage jusqu'aux frontières de la Galice. L'armée tenant une aussi grande étendue de terrain, il était aisé de prévoir la difficulté qu'il y aurait à la réunir sur un point central du moment que l'ennemi entrerait en opération, et en conséquence toutes les dispositions étaient prises pour que les ordres pussent parvenir avec célérité dès l'instant que la réunion deviendrait nécessaire.

Vers la mi-Mai des avis ayant annoncé que l'armée Anglaise se rassemblait sur le Coa, et qu'elle ne tarderait pas à entrer en position, des ordres furent immédiatement donnés pour que les diverses divisions de l'armée se rassemblaient au centre de leurs cantonnemens respectifs; et le 24, les rapports m'ayant annoncé que l'ennemi passait l'Agueda, j'obtins l'ordre du Roi pour l'évacuation de Madrid, et le rappel en deça du Guadarrama du tiers de l'armée qui était encore à Madrid et sur les bords du Tage.

Les ordres les plus prompts furent expédiés pour que le gén. Leval, qui commandait ce corps de troupes, repassât immédiatement les monts, et vint me joindre

à marche forcée à Tordésillas sur le Duero, où je portai mon quartier général. Je réunis sur ce point la division Conroux, qui occupait la province d'Avila.

Le gén. Villatte, qui était à Salamanque, reçut l'ordre de se retirer aussi du moment que les têtes de colonnes ennemies se montreraient sur lui; et le gén. Tilly, avec 6 régimens de dragons, se porta en avant pour le soutenir. La 6^e division, aux ordres du gén. Darricau, occupa Toro; et la 2^e division de dragons, commandée par le gén. Digeon, fut laissée à Zamora pour éclairer les bords de l'Esla, et pour se lier avec la cavalerie légère de l'Armée de Portugal, qui était sur Bénavente.

Le 26 à 8 heures du matin les postes avancés de la division Villatte, qui étaient sur les bords de la Tormes, furent attaqués par une cavalerie nombreuse, qui débouchait par les routes de Tamames et de Matilla, et en même tems les colonnes ennemies parurent sur les hauteurs de Cabrerizos; mais, arrivées à hauteur de ce village, la cavalerie ennemie, qui venait par la route de Tamames, ayant passé la Tormes à gué, se trouva en mesure d'agir sur ce général, lequel arrêta alors sa troupe, et après avoir formé ses carrés commença à faire jouer son canon, ce qui retarda le mouvement de l'ennemi. Les troupes aux ordres du gén. Villatte ayant été formées et s'étant remises en marche, 4000 chevaux entourèrent cette division; trois charges furent essayées contre les carrés des 94^e de ligne et 27^e légère, mais ces braves régimens montrèrent dans cette occasion par leur fermeté ce que peut la bonne infanterie contre une masse de cavalerie, repoussant constamment les charges de l'ennemi, lequel renonça enfin à son entreprise, après avoir perdu beaucoup d'hommes et de chevaux: le 2^e régt. de dragons, qui était aux ordres du gén. Villatte, effectua sa retraite, étant placé dans les intervalles des carrés. Il essaya même deux charges qui furent heureuses. Enfin l'ennemi cessa toute poursuite à hauteur du village d'Aldea Lengua, où parut la tête de la 1^{re} division de dragons, commandée par le gén. Tilly; et le gén. Villatte, couvert par cette cavalerie, effectua tranquillement son mouvement de retraite sur le rio Trabancos, d'où il me rejoignit le lendemain sur le Duero, où il prit position. Cette affaire fait infiniment d'honneur au gén. Villatte, qui la dirigeait, et aux braves troupes qui y ont concouru, dont la perte a été insignifiante.

Du 27 au 30 l'ennemi ne présenta sur les troupes que j'avais sur la rive gauche du Duero que quelques petits corps de cavalerie, mais tous les rapports annonçaient que Lord Wellington réunissait ses masses d'infanterie à Salamanque, et que sa cavalerie se portait sur la rive droite de l'Esla. Le 31, au point du jour, 3 régimens de hussards Anglais passèrent l'Esla, au gué d'Almendral, se répandirent dans toute la plaine qui est entre Zamora et cette rivière, et donnèrent la facilité à la division Graham de se porter sur Zamora, où elle rétablit immédiatement le pont du Duero, ce qui donna le moyen à Lord Wellington de porter son armée sur la rive droite de cette rivière. Le gén. Digeon, qui était en observation sur les bords de l'Esla, se replia sur la division Darricau, qui était à Toro. Ces deux corps avaient pour instruction de se soutenir mutuellement et d'opposer quelque résistance à l'ennemi, afin de le retarder dans sa marche et de gagner du tems pour donner au gén. Leval celui qui lui était nécessaire pour arriver sur le Duero.

Le 2 Juin une reconnaissance de 100 chevaux fut envoyée par le gén. Digeon, qui avait pris poste en arrière du défilé de Pedrosa del Rey, sur Toro, pour avoir des nouvelles de l'ennemi, que l'on n'avait point encore vu déboucher de cette ville; l'officier qui la commandait s'étant retiré trop lentement, se trouva tout d'un coup débordé par 1200 chevaux ennemis. Le gén. Digeon, qui aperçut le mouvement, courut au devant pour la faire rentrer; mais l'ennemi l'ayant gagné de vitesse, le 16^e régt. de dragons fut obligé de passer le défilé pour faciliter la retraite à ce détachement, et il s'en suivit un combat de cavalerie à force inégale, dans lequel le 16^e dragons a soutenu sa réputation de bravoure, mais dans lequel il y a eu 100 et quelques hommes hors de combat. Le restant de la division Digeon étant formé en arrière du défilé, l'ennemi arrêta son mouvement et se replia sur Toro.

Depuis cette époque les troupes de l'armée du Midi n'ont plus eu d'occasion de se mesurer avec l'ennemi, et le gén. Leval ayant rejoint l'armée en avant de Valladolid, elle a continué sa retraite jusqu'ici, en formant l'arrière-garde des armées Françaises en Espagne.

Tels sont, Monseigneur, les événemens auxquels l'armée du Midi a pris part depuis sa retraite des bords du Tage; les troupes qui la composent sont belles, bonnes, et animées du meilleur esprit. L'Empereur peut compter sur elles; et je

me flatte que dans les combats plus conséquents qui vont avoir nécessairement lieu, l'armée du Midi soutiendra son ancienne réputation, et qu'elle méritera par sa conduite de nouvelles faveurs de Sa Majesté.

Le Roi d'Espagne au Maréchal Suchet.

Torquemada, le 6 Juin, 1813.

Les armées du Midi et du Centre passent aujourd'hui la Pisuerga. Les ennemis doivent passer le Carrion avec des forces doubles. J'espère être rejoint dans les plaines de Burgos par l'infanterie de l'armée de Portugal, ce qui me permettrait d'attaquer l'ennemi, en me laissant l'espoir de le rejeter au-delà du Duero. Toutefois comme je n'ai pas de lettres de M. le général Clausel, je doute qu'il puisse me rejoindre si mes lettres ne lui parviennent pas plus vite que celles que je suppose qu'il m'écrit.

Je vois dans les journaux de Paris que votre correspondance avec le ministre est assez active. J'espère, donc, que vous aurez reçu des instructions pour le cas dans lequel nous nous trouvons. Quant à moi, je pense que vous devez vous conduire de manière de n'être pas compris par votre position isolée et avancée dans la Péninsule. Au reste, comme j'ignore quelles sont les forces ennemies que vous avez devant vous, quelles sont les troupes à vos ordres dans la Catalogne, et la situation de cette dernière province, je ne puis vous donner d'autre direction que l'avis des mouvements qui s'opèrent dans les armées placées près de moi, et qui sont à ma connaissance.

Le Roi d'Espagne au Maréchal Suchet.

Castel de Peones, le 13 Juin, 1813.

Ces armées continuent leur mouvement sur Pancorbo pour se rapprocher des troupes de l'armée de Portugal, passées sous les ordres de M. le général Clausel. Je pense qu'à l'heure qu'il est vous avez commencé le vôtre sur l'Aragon.

Le Roi d'Espagne au Maréchal Suchet.

Miranda, le 16 Juin, 1813.

M. le capitaine Feuchet me remet vos lettres du 26 Mai. Je vous ai écrit les 6, 13, et 14 Juin. J'espère que mes lettres vous seront parvenues, et que vous aurez senti la nécessité de vous retirer sur l'Ebre. J'attends impatiemment des nouvelles de votre mouvement. L'ennemi ayant pris l'offensive avec des forces doubles des miennes, j'ai dû me retirer jusqu'à ce que je puisse être rejoint par l'infanterie de l'armée de Portugal, qui avait été envoyée en totalité (moins 3 bataillons) dans l'arrondissement de l'armée du Nord. Aujourd'hui j'ai été rejoint par la moitié de cette infanterie, et j'espère ne pas tarder à être rejoint par l'autre moitié. Je suppose que vos places sont en état de résister à l'ennemi. C'est à vous à juger au reste du genre de secours dont elles pourraient avoir besoin dans la situation actuelle. Je désire que l'état de la Catalogne vous permette de vous porter sur Saragosse, d'où il vous sera plus facile de me faire avoir de vos nouvelles, et de combiner mes opérations. Au surplus, d'après ce que me dit votre officier, j'ai tout lieu d'espérer que vous êtes aujourd'hui en mouvement sur Saragosse, et que je ne tarderai pas à avoir de vos nouvelles.

RAPPORT SUR LA BATAILLE DE VITORIA.

L'armée du Midi était en position sur les hauteurs en avant de Pancorbo, lorsque le 18, à 2 heures de l'après-midi, je reçus l'ordre du Roi de compléter la garnison du fort de Pancorbo à 600 hommes, et de porter l'armée sur la rive gauche de l'Ebro, passant par le pont d'Armuno, prenant toutefois position en avant de ce fleuve pour couvrir la marche des troupes de l'armée du Centre, qui, de Treviño et d'Haro, se portait par la route de la Puebla sur Vitoria.

En conséquence de cet ordre, l'armée du Midi commença son mouvement rétrograde à l'entrée de la nuit, et au jour je lui fis prendre position en arrière de Miranda : et vers midi, les troupes de l'armée du Centre ayant terminé leur mouvement, celles de l'armée du Midi reprirent le leur, en se dirigeant par la route de la Puebla sur Vitoria, où, d'après l'ordre que j'en avais reçu, le quartier général de l'armée devait aller s'établir ; et c'est par suite de cet ordre que le parc d'artillerie, et les équipages de l'armée, qui depuis deux jours étaient établis à la Puebla, furent envoyés à Vitoria.

En débouchant de la Puebla je trouvai le Roi, qui faisait prendre position à la Garde, ainsi qu'aux troupes de l'armée du Centre, sur le plateau qui se trouve sur

la rive gauche de la Zadorra, en face du village de Nanclares, dans l'objet de soutenir des troupes de l'armée de Portugal qui se retiraient de Montevite, ayant un faible engagement avec l'ennemi. Cet engagement étant terminé, et le général Comte Reille ayant passé la Zadorra, je reçus l'ordre du Roi de faire prendre position à l'armée du Midi sur la hauteur en avant du village d'Ariñez, plaçant les troupes à cheval sur la route, la droite près de la Zadorra, et prolongeant la gauche sur la montagne de Subijana de Alava.

L'armée du Centre dut se former en seconde ligne, sur la hauteur de Margarita, et fut chargée de garder le pont de Villodas et de Tres-puentes. Les troupes de l'armée de Portugal qu'avait avec lui le Comte de Reille furent prendre position en 3^{me} ligne sur la hauteur de ———.

La cavalerie m'étant inutile dans la position que prenait l'armée, la 1^{re} division de dragons fut envoyée à Ali, et la 2^{de} à Ariaga. La division de cavalerie légère resta à Ariñez, où le quartier général de l'armée s'établit.

La colonne ennemie qui avait eu l'engagement avec les troupes de l'armée de Portugal établit son camp sur la hauteur en avant de Montevite, en portant ses avant-postes de gauche sur le village de Nanclares, et ceux de droite sur la Zadorra.

Le 20 au matin je rectifiai la position que l'armée avait prise le 19 fort tard. La brigade d'infanterie de l'avant-garde, aux ordres du général Maransin, occupait le village de Subijana. La petite route qui de Subijana conduit à la Puebla fut reconnue, et de forts postes furent établis sur les hauteurs à la gauche de Subijana, pour observer la vallée de l'Ebro, celle de Treviño, et le point de la Puebla. De cette position on voyait encore parfaitement celle du camp ennemi; et aucun mouvement ne pouvait être fait sans qu'il fut aperçu.

La journée du 20 se passa sans aucun événement, et sans que l'ennemi fit aucune espèce d'observation sur le fond qui était occupé par l'armée.

Dans la nuit du 20 au 21 un déserteur ennemi arriva à mes avant-postes, et donna pour renseignement qu'il avait laissé, il y avait quelques heures, Lord Wellington avec un gros corps de ses troupes sur la route de Bilbao à Vitoria; ce déserteur fut immédiatement envoyé au quartier général du Roi.

Le 21, à 5 heures du matin, on aperçut beaucoup de mouvement dans le camp ennemi; on y vit les troupes se former et les tentes disparaître. J'en fis immédiatement prévenir le Roi, qui se trouvait dans ce moment sur la hauteur de Margarita, et qui se rendit immédiatement à la droite de ma ligne, d'où S. M. apercevait le mouvement de l'ennemi.

Peu de tems après les rapports du général Maransin annoncèrent qu'une forte colonne arrivait à la Puebla, et qu'il continuait son mouvement par la grande route, se dirigeant sur Ariñez; tandis qu'une colonne moins forte se dirigeait sur la crête de la montagne de Subijana, par la petite route. Des ordres furent immédiatement envoyés au général Maransin de se porter, avec la totalité de ses troupes, sur la crête de la montagne, afin d'y devancer l'ennemi. Le général Darricau reçut ordre de remplacer, avec une de ses brigades, le général Maransin au village de Subijana. Le général Maransin commença son mouvement; mais l'ennemi, qui de la Puebla s'était dirigé sur Subijana, étant arrivé avant lui sur la crête de la montagne, ce général ne put parvenir à y monter ou à s'y maintenir, d'autant plus que les troupes qui débouchaient de la Puebla par la grande route, prenaient en grande partie la même direction, et qu'elles allaient continuellement renforçant celles qui étaient arrivées sur la crête.

Le général Maransin se maintint sur le revers de la montagne. La brigade de la 6^{me} division qui s'était portée sur Subijana s'établit sur la hauteur en arrière de ce village, en arrêtant, par un feu soutenu, le mouvement de l'ennemi. L'artillerie de la 6^{me} division, ainsi que la gauche de cette ligne, prirent part à l'action, et le village de Subijana fut repris. La colonne qui avait continué son mouvement par la grande route fut vivement canonnée par l'artillerie de la division de cavalerie légère qui était dans la batterie nouvellement construite, et par celle de la 6^{me} division, et fut arrêtée dans son mouvement par le feu du 88^{me} régt., qui défendait la batterie, et par les troupes qui défendaient l'approche du bois: elle prit position, et ne chercha plus à pousser vivement son attaque. Pendant que cette attaque avait lieu sur la rive gauche de la Zadorra, le corps ennemi qui était campé à Montevite s'était rapproché de la Zadorra: toutes les troupes qui le composaient s'étaient massées en arrière du village de Nanclares, d'où une partie filait sur Vil-

lodas, mais n'avait encore rien entrepris. Cette tranquillité de la part de l'ennemi sur ma droite donnait à penser que l'attaque de l'ennemi sur la gauche n'était point la vraie ; et qu'en la faisant, il n'avait d'autre intention que celle de nous obliger à dégarnir notre droite en portant nos forces sur ce point.* J'en fis l'observation au Roi, mais elle ne fut point goûtée, M. le Maréchal Jourdan ayant annoncé ouvertement et publiquement que tous les mouvemens que faisait l'ennemi sur notre droite n'étaient que de fausses démonstrations, auxquelles on ne devait faire aucune attention ; et que si nous perdions la bataille, ce serait parce que la montagne qui était à la gauche de Subijana resterait au pouvoir de l'ennemi ; et en conséquence je reçus l'ordre de reprendre cette position, et de m'y maintenir ; et le général Tilly fut envoyé, par l'ordre direct du Roi, avec sa division de dragons, à —, pour observer le débouché de la vallée de Treviño sur Vitoria, par où l'on présuma que l'ennemi se dirigeait. Je crois même que M. le général Comte d'Erlon reçut l'ordre de faire observer le même point par une de ses divisions, et le Roi quitta la ligne de la droite pour se porter à la gauche de la 4^{me} division ; sans doute pour être mieux à même de diriger les mouvemens des troupes qui allaient s'exécuter dans cette partie. En conséquence de cette disposition du Roi, la 3^{me} division, aux ordres du général Villatte, reçut l'ordre de partir de sa position en arrière d'Ariñez ; de se porter sur la hauteur à la gauche du village de Zumelzu, d'y former ses troupes, et d'attaquer par la crête des montagnes les troupes que l'ennemi y avait établies. Les généraux Darricau et Maransin furent prévenus du mouvement du général Villatte, et reçurent l'ordre de le seconder dans cette attaque en attaquant à leur tour des troupes qu'elles avaient sur leurs fronts, afin de les empêcher de renforcer celles que le général Villatte allait attaquer. L'artillerie qui était à la gauche de la 4^{me} division fut renforcée par 4 pièces, et le feu le plus soutenu recommença. Ces diverses dispositions furent ponctuellement exécutées. Le général Villatte attaqua l'ennemi avec sa vigueur ordinaire ; rien ne put résister au choc de sa division. La position qui devait nous assurer le gain de la bataille fut reprise, ainsi que la hauteur qui se trouve sur le front de Subijana, et l'ennemi fut culbuté sur tous les points. L'affaire était dans cet état à l'armée du Midi, lorsque des avis parvenus au Roi annoncèrent que les troupes qui étaient établies le long de la Zadorra étaient fortement attaquées, et que l'ennemi passait cette rivière sur le pont de Tres-puentes : et que le général Avy, qui gardait celui de Villodas, avec le 27^{me} de chasseurs à cheval, et 2 pièces de canon, ne pouvait plus s'y maintenir. Sur ces différens avis le Roi me donna l'ordre de cesser toute attaque sur l'ennemi, et de replier l'armée du Midi sur une position plus en arrière qui me serait indiquée. Un mouvement pareil était très difficile à faire, puisque les deux tiers de l'armée étaient engagés avec l'ennemi, et qu'il me fallait beaucoup de temps pour faire prévenir le général Villatte, qui se trouvait dans les montagnes et en avant de la ligne, que l'armée allait abandonner. J'en fis l'observation à S. M. Je lui dis même que si elle avait les moyens de résister aux attaques que l'ennemi ferait sur la Zadorra, je croyais pouvoir lui répondre de me maintenir dans la position que j'occupais, mais sa réponse fut qu'il fallait se retirer. Dès lors je dus m'occuper à rallier le plus de mes troupes en donnant l'ordre aux divisions Conroux, Darricau, et Villatte, et à la brigade Maransin, de se replier de position en position jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent arrivés sur celle qui devait m'être indiquée par M. le Maréchal Jourdan. Ces ordres une fois transmis, je me portai sur la hauteur en arrière d'Ariñez, où je donnai l'ordre à la division Leval de se rendre, après avoir toutefois fait occuper le village d'Ariñez par un de ses régimens. Ce mouvement n'avait pour but que de contenir la colonne ennemie qui marchait par la grande route, et celle aussi qui allait déboucher par le pont de Villodas, afin de donner plus de facilité au restant de l'armée qui était à la gauche de se retirer. Ce mouvement s'exécuta avec calme. L'artillerie de la réserve, celle de la 3^{me} division, et celle de la 1^{re}, et de la cavalerie légère, qui s'y réunirent, firent un si grand feu qu'ils arrêtaient le mouvement des colonnes ennemies, et donnèrent une grande facilité aux troupes de la gauche de se replier. Mais me trouvant débordé sur ma droite par l'ennemi, qui avait passé

* Comte Gazan has fallen, very naturally, into an error with respect to the cause of the delay which took place in the advance of the right of the allied army at this period of the action. It was occasioned by an order transmitted to Sir R. Hill to suspend that part of the attack until the arrival of the left centre column at its destination. See Dispatches to Earl Bathurst, 22d June and 3d Aug. 1813.

la Zadorra, je dus penser à me replier pour venir prendre position sur une hauteur en arrière du village de Margarita, qui était occupé par des troupes de l'armée du Centre, lesquelles étaient fortement engagées avec l'ennemi. Ce mouvement s'exécuta encore. L'artillerie, et la 1^{re} division, que je dirigeai personnellement, s'y forma de nouveau, et recommencèrent leur feu. Mais la droite de la ligne se trouvant continuellement débordée; ne recevant point d'ordre pour prendre la position dont le Roi m'avait parlé; et l'ennemi étant déjà aux portes de Vitoria, je dus continuer mon mouvement sur cette ville, après toutefois avoir encore pris position à ———, toujours dans l'intention de soutenir avec ma division de droite, et mon artillerie, la retraite du restant de l'armée, qui sans cette disposition se serait nécessairement trouvée compromise.

No. IV. (p. 49.)

Extracts from a dispatch and enclosures from le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, à S. M. l'Empereur Napoléon, intercepted by the Allied Armies, and transmitted in a letter from the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Francfort, 8th Nov. 1813.

Le maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 18 Oct. 1813.

Je reçois à l'instant les deux lettres que V. E. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 14 de ce mois. Je m'empresse de vous témoigner la peine que j'éprouve d'y trouver l'annonce du mécontentement de S. M. sur les opérations de l'armée dans les journées qui ont suivi l'attaque des ennemis du 7 de ce mois, et que, sans considérer la force respective des armées, leur position, et les localités, je sois blâmé de l'inaction apparente où je suis resté depuis la dernière attaque des ennemis.

V. E. aura vu, par les rapports que j'ai eu l'honneur de lui faire tous les jours, que je me suis attendu à une nouvelle attaque, et que je prenais des dispositions pour la repousser avec vigueur, et pour affermir les troupes dans leurs positions. Je n'ai pas été intimidé par l'avantage que l'ennemi a obtenu le 7 de ce mois, ni par la grande supériorité numérique de ses troupes, non plus que par ses démonstrations offensives; mais j'ai considéré que dans l'état actuel des affaires je devais plutôt me préparer à livrer une bataille générale sur une bonne position que d'aller courir les chances des combats partiels sur des positions que je ne pourrais ni garder ni défendre après les avoir reprises, en raison de leur étendue. J'ai aussi considéré que si j'éprouvais un échec dans une de ces attaques isolées, le lendemain j'étais dans la nécessité de repasser la Nive, et peut-être même l'Adour, par l'impossibilité où je serais de dégarnir les autres points de la ligne pour renforcer les points affaiblis; attendu que l'armée est partout en présence, et que toutes les divisions ont devant elles, à la portée du fusil, plus de troupes ennemies qu'elles ne peuvent en mettre en bataille.

Les positions de la rive droite de la Bidasoa, dont l'ennemi s'est emparé, ont sans doute du mérite: dans la dernière guerre elles furent en partie occupées par nos troupes, mais elles n'étaient point menacées par une armée comme celle que j'ai en présence: alors il y avait un élan qui n'existe plus aujourd'hui, malgré tout ce que l'on a pu acquérir par l'expérience et l'habitude de combattre.

J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. de relire ma correspondance; elle y trouvera que j'ai toujours considéré ma position comme trop étendue, par l'impossibilité de faire arriver à temps des secours sur les points d'attaque, et que je ne pourrais empêcher que quelqu'un de ces points ne soit forcé, l'ennemi pouvant s'y présenter avec une grande supériorité de forces, qui ferait aussitôt tourner la chance en sa faveur, sans que pour cela il soit dans le cas de dégarnir le sortant de sa ligne.

Mon opinion est tellement fixée à ce sujet (elle est d'ailleurs celle de tous les généraux et chefs de l'armée), que, militairement parlant, il est avantageux que par suite de l'événement du 7 de ce mois, l'armée soit plus concentrée, et qu'elle ait sa droite beaucoup mieux appuyée qu'auparavant: en disant cela, je fais naturellement abstraction du désagrément de voir une partie de l'armée ennemie campée sur un terrain qui appartient à l'Empire.

Sans doute l'offensive nous convient mieux que la défensive; mais, pour prendre l'offensive, il faut être, au moins, à parité de forces, ou pouvoir par un mouvement rapide transporter sur un autre point le théâtre des opérations, sans craindre de

découvrir momentanément une partie de la frontière. Tel est le but que je me proposais lorsque j'ai présenté à V. E. un projet d'opération sur l'Ebre, par la ligne de Jaca et de Saragosse, lequel ne pouvait cependant être entrepris qu'après que le grand camp retranché de Bayonne serait terminé, et en vertu de la décision expresse de l'Empereur que V. E. a dû demander.

Je passe aux événements du 7 de ce mois.

La division du général Maucune était en ligne depuis la gauche de Biriato jusqu'à Andaye. La 9^e division aux ordres du général Boyer était en réserve au camp, à gauche d'Urrugne, pour la soutenir. Depuis plusieurs jours, j'avais directement prévenu les généraux que l'ennemi se proposait de nous attaquer, et je leur avais prescrit les dispositions nécessaires. Dans la nuit du 5 au 6, et dans celle du 7 au 8, on entendit des mouvements de voiture du côté d'Irun; l'ennemi ne commença à passer la Bidasoa qu'entre 6 et 7 heures; il était grand jour, et on avait eu le temps de le voir former ses masses. La 7^e division était trop faible pour lui résister; la 9^e aurait dû la joindre beaucoup plus tôt, mais elle n'arriva au bas de la croix des Bouquets, que lorsque l'ennemi en était déjà maître. Cependant elle s'engagea et facilita le mouvement rétrograde de la 7^e division. Les troupes firent bonne contenance et se retirèrent en arrière d'Urrugne, pour s'appuyer aux ouvrages du camp retranché de Bordagain.

La division de réserve, commandée par le général Villatte, qui était placée entre Ascain et Serres, avait pour instruction de se porter rapidement sur le contre-fort situé entre Olhet et Siboure, pour soutenir les troupes chargées d'attaquer la Baïonnette et la ligne de la Bidasoa. Elle arriva à propos, et sa présence contribua à arrêter le mouvement des ennemis.

J'ai témoigné à M. le Comte Reille mon étonnement de ce que la 9^e division était arrivée trop tard à l'appui de la 7^e. Il m'a répondu qu'il l'avait fait partir, aussitôt qu'il avait été prévenu que l'ennemi attaquait; mais c'était trop tard, elle aurait dû être rendue sur le terrain au point du jour.

Aujourd'hui, je ne puis que vous adresser la copie des rapports de M. le lieutenant général Clausel, qui reconnaît la faute qu'il a commise, en négligeant de faire reprendre, pendant la nuit du 7 au 8, l'Ermitage de la Rhune, que je lui avais expressément recommandé de tenir jusqu'à la dernière extrémité, et qui fut abandonné, sans avoir été attaqué, par le major du 12^e léger et le colonel du 34^e de ligne, ainsi que l'avait été la redoute Ste. Barbe, en avant de Sarre, que je fis reprendre du 12 au 13 de ce mois.

J'avais plusieurs raisons de croire que la principale attaque des ennemis aurait lieu sur Ainhoué, et je m'y trouvais rendu le 7 au matin, lorsque l'engagement commença; mais ayant reconnu que ce n'était qu'une fausse attaque, je me portai rapidement à la droite, où j'arrivai lorsque tout était fini.

J'avouerai avec peine à V. E. que si, sur notre droite, l'ennemi avait poussé son attaque avant mon arrivée, il est probable qu'il serait entré à St. Jean de Luz, par suite du peu de confiance que les généraux avaient dans leurs moyens de défense; c'est aussi cette considération qui me fait depuis ce temps tenir de préférence à la droite, et je ne m'en éloigne que lorsque le service est parfaitement assuré, et que les reconnaissances sont rentrées. Actuellement que les retranchements avancent vers leur perfection, on est plus confiant et on serait inexpugnable.

Rapport du général Clausel au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

La perte du général Taupin dans la journée du 7 se porte à 883 hommes hors de combat; dont 13 officiers tués, 12 blessés, et 24 prisonniers, 50 sous-officiers ou soldats tués, 287 blessés, et 512 prisonniers. Du nombre des blessés se trouve le général Réchaud, commandant la 1^{re} brigade, et le colonel Cambriel, commandant la 2^{me}. Deux chefs de bataillon sont restés au pouvoir de l'ennemi.

La division Conroux a perdu dans les journées du 7 et 8, 94 hommes, 17 tués et 4 prisonniers, les autres blessés. La division Maransin n'a eu que 20 hommes hors de combat, dont 2 tués, et 18 blessés, y compris 2 officiers.

Rapport du général Reille au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Notre perte est d'environ 360 hommes tués ou blessés, dont 28 officiers, et 30 hommes pris.

A l'égard des excès qui ont été commis par nos troupes, V. E. a vu, par les

ordres des 10 et 12 de ce mois, les mesures que j'ai prises pour les supprimer..... Je suis loin d'excuser les excès qui ont été commis; mon cœur en a été navré, et j'en ai témoigné mon extrême mécontentement en prenant toutes les mesures de répression qui étaient en mon pouvoir. Il est fâcheux de reconnaître que le manque de fourrages a été le prétexte de la troupe pour s'introduire dans les maisons. La pénurie que nous éprouvons sous ce rapport est telle que, si elle continue, il ne sera plus possible de tenir des chevaux en ligne, et le service des subsistances en souffrira beaucoup. C'est aussi une des considérations qui devaient me forcer à abandonner, tôt ou tard, les positions détachées qui sont sur la Bidassoa, par la difficulté d'y alimenter les troupes, les transports étant de beaucoup insuffisants, et les équipages militaires de l'armée, dont la réorganisation a été infiniment retardée, n'ayant pu encore nous rendre aucun service.

D'après ce rapport V. E. pourra fixer son opinion sur l'événement du 7 de ce mois, sur le motif de mon inaction apparente, sur les fautes qui ont été commises, et sur la manière dont je suis secondé; ainsi elle est à même d'en rendre compte à l'Empereur.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Duc, d'ajouter au rapport que vous ferez à S. M., que le commandement ne m'a jamais paru aussi difficile que dans les circonstances où je me trouve, et que je désire vivement que S. M. daigne confier celui dont je suis revêtu à des mains plus habiles que les miennes.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

St. Jean de Luz, ce 19 Oct. 1813.

..... L'ennemi a au moins 50,000 hommes, dont 4 divisions et une réserve Anglaises, et 4 divisions Espagnoles.

..... Une affaire générale aura certainement lieu; les ennemis l'annoncent, et paraissent évidemment s'y préparer. De mon côté je fais tout ce qui est possible pour être en mesure de les recevoir.

..... Il y a des troubles dans les provinces de l'Espagne au sujet du renouvellement des Cortes. La Régence a été menacée que si elle n'allait pas s'établir à Madrid, on allait nommer un autre gouvernement. On suppose que les membres qui la composent ne veulent pas s'éloigner de Cadix, dans la crainte que les Anglais s'emparent de cette ville. Le clergé reprend son ancienne influence, et il parviendra à faire rétablir l'Inquisition. Dès lors la guerre civile sera inévitable. Aujourd'hui les Anglais caressent beaucoup les troupes Espagnoles; malgré cela la mésintelligence est toujours très-grande.

..... Nous sommes extrêmement mal pour les fourrages. Ce service me donne les plus vives inquiétudes, et je crains d'être obligé à faire prendre d'autorité le foin et la paille qu'il y a chez les particuliers, pour éviter que la troupe, sous prétexte de s'en procurer, ne commette des désordres, car je ne puis me passer de l'artillerie comme je le fais de la cavalerie.

..... Tous les services éprouvent aussi les plus grands embarras au sujet des fonds, et ils sont menacés d'une extrême défection. Je ne puis dissimuler que la situation est très-embarrassante.

Le général Thouvenot au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Bayonne, ce 16 Oct. 1813.

L'ennemi n'a fait aucun mouvement sur la ligne, et plusieurs marches de ses troupes de réserve semblent annoncer quelqu'incertitude dans ses projets. On dit cependant que Wellington a fait une nouvelle proclamation à ses troupes, fort laconique, mais énergique, pour annoncer son invasion prochaine, et son projet d'établir ses quartiers d'hiver en France.

[Here follows a statement of the force and movements of the English army.]

La confiance est entièrement rétablie dans notre armée; les généraux croient qu'ils sont en état de tenir les positions qu'ils occupent. Cette attitude de notre armée a rétabli la confiance dans la population de Bayonne.

Si j'en crois les rapports de la police, les bruits défavorables qui ont couru sur la grande armée ont beaucoup ajouté aux inquiétudes qui avaient frappé les esprits à Bayonne, et ces bruits seraient venus de Paris et de Bordeaux.

Le Duc de Feltre gives the following précis of a second despatch from Gen. Thouvenot, dated Bayonne, 19th Oct. 1813:

'Les Français sont renvoyés d'une partie de l'Espagne par ordre du gouverne-

ment insurgé. Plusieurs familles sont déjà arrivées sur la frontière de la France. Le général Thouvenot donne les détails par divisions, de la position de l'armée ennemie, qui a ses principales forces à son extrême gauche et à son extrême droite. Ses retranchemens se garnissent d'artillerie, et l'on dit que Lord Wellington attend d'avoir consolidé sa position pour tenter son invasion en France; il voudrait avoir un appui certain au cas où il serait repoussé.

Madrid et Cadix se disputent l'avantage de devenir le siège du gouvernement, et cette discussion prend un caractère sérieux.

* * * * *

‘Le désordre révolutionnaire qui pourrait s'établir dans la Péninsule, offre une chance, quoiqu'incertaine, qui pourrait empêcher la levée des conscrits qui doivent renforcer l'armée Espagnole sur nos frontières.’

Le Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre, à S. M. l'Empereur Napoleon.
Figüères, ce 16 Oct. 1813.

Précis d'une lettre du général Decaen.

Ce général envoie copie d'une lettre qu'il a reçue de M. le maréchal Duc d'Albufera, et des réponses qu'il y a faites. Cette lettre et ses réponses roulent toutes sur les dispositions que le Duc d'Albufera a ordonnées en Catalogne pour l'exécution du dernier plan d'opérations qui a été soumis à V. M., et sur lequel on s'attendait à recevoir ses ordres. Ces dispositions, dont le détail est peu susceptible d'analyse, et sur lequel le général Decaen élève des difficultés, ont pour objet principal la composition du corps destiné à entrer en opération et celle des forces qui doivent rester en Catalogne.

No. V. (p. 105.)

Baron de Cassan, général de brigade, au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Pampelune, le 1 Nov. 1813.

Après un blocus des plus rigoureux, pendant 129 jours, le manque total de subsistance m'a forcé de conclure la capitulation dont M. le Lieut. Pomade, mon aide de camp, aura l'honneur de remettre une copie à votre Excellence.

Resté à Pampelune le 18 Juin dernier avec ordre de M. le Gén. B. Clausel, commandant alors l'armée du Nord de l'Espagne, de commander dans cette place et dans toute la Navarre, je me suis trouvé bientôt dans le cas de soutenir un blocus.

Le 25 Juin les armées commandées par S. M. C. le Roi Joseph Napoléon, qui avaient séjourné une partie du 23 et le 24 aux environs de la place, ayant fait leur retraite vers les Pyrénées, Pampelune se trouva investi.

A des dispositions que j'avais prises dès le 18 Juin j'en ajoutai d'autres pour mettre la place dans le cas de soutenir toute espèce d'attaque.

Nos travaux se succédèrent avec rapidité, et pendant le premier mois la garnison ne quitta le travail que pour aller passer la nuit au rempart. Elle a bivouaqué aux postes qui lui étaient assignés sur les courtines et dans les bastions pendant tout le temps du blocus.

Les subsistances ont été bien administrées, et nous avons usé avec la plus grande modération des ressources que nous avons et de celles que nous nous sommes procurées par les fréquentes sorties que nous avons faites sous la protection du canon de la place.

Les réductions sur les vivres ont commencé dès le 29 Juin, et ont continué progressivement, de manière que dans les derniers jours du blocus la ration n'était composée que de 9 onces de subsistance, dont 4 onces de pain, 4 onces de viande, et 1 once de riz.

Nous avons mangé nos chevaux, toutes les bêtes de somme, les chiens, les chats, les rats, et les herbes que l'on pouvait se procurer dans les fortifications et sur les glacis.

Nous avons fait enfin tout ce qu'il est humainement possible de faire pour le service de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi dans les circonstances où nous nous sommes trouvés, et je sors de la place avec des hommes réduits à un tel état d'épuisement qu'il leur sera bien difficile de supporter la route que nous allons faire: ils ont reçu aujourd'hui chacun les dernières 12 onces de pain qui nous restaient.

J'ai expédié trois billets: l'un le 2 Juillet à S. E. le Maréchal Jourdan; le second le 16 du même mois; et le troisième le 28 Sept. à votre Excellence; et

comme je n'ai jamais eu d'autres nouvelles de l'armée qu'à l'époque des 26 et 27 Juillet, qu'elle est venue en vue de la place, et nous a donné l'espoir d'être débloqués, je présume qu'ils auront été interceptés.

Lorsque nous le pourrons, le chef de l'Etat Major, les commandants de l'artillerie et du génie, et moi, aurons l'honneur d'adresser à S. E. le Ministre de la Guerre, chacun pour ce qui nous concerne, le rapport des événemens qui se sont passés pendant le blocus.

Je saisis cette occasion, Monseigneur, pour recommander très particulièrement à votre Excellence mon aide de camp, qui a servi avec beaucoup de distinction.

No. VI. (p. 195.)

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Bayonne, ce 9 Déc. 1813.

Ce matin, au point du jour, l'ennemi a attaqué sur le front de la Nive et devant Anglet. Une de ses colonnes a passé la rivière à gué aux bains de Cambo ; une autre colonne a aussi passé à gué, à Larressorre, en même temps que, sous la protection d'une artillerie assez nombreuse, il rétablissait les ponts de Cambo et d'Ustaritz, où deux autres colonnes ont également passé.

La 1^{re} division, commandée par le général Foy, qui était en position sur la Nive depuis Hatzou jusqu'au-dessus de Cambo, a opéré son mouvement en ordre, défendant le terrain pied à pied. Cependant une colonne ennemie étant arrivée sur la route de St. Jean Pied de Port avant que le général Berlier eût passé avec 3 bataillons, ce général a été obligé de faire un détour pour se réunir à sa division, sur les hauteurs entre Ville Franque et le Petit Mouguerre.

La 2^e division, commandée par le général Darmagnac, avait 3 bataillons sous les ordres du général Guardet devant Ustaritz. Leur mouvement s'est aussi opéré en ordre, et ils ont rejoint leur division sur les hauteurs de Ville Franque.

D'après les renseignements que les prisonniers m'ont donnés, les divisions Anglaises, commandées par les généraux Hill et Beresford, savoir, les 2^e, 3^e, 4^e, et 6^e, ainsi que la division Portugaise du général Campbell, et les divisions Espagnoles de Morillo, ont passé la Nive, et se sont formées sur les hauteurs de Lorminthoa, d'où, ce soir, à 3 heures, la 6^e division s'est détachée et est venue attaquer une brigade de la division Darmagnac, à Ville Franque : cette brigade s'est très-bien défendue, et a fait éprouver une grande perte aux ennemis. M. le Comte d'Erlon a renforcé les divisions à ses ordres, sur les hauteurs entre Montachuria et Marticoborda, où je les ai trouvées très-bien disposées et soutenant l'engagement avec ardeur.

Pendant que l'ennemi effectuait son passage, le général Hill, avec deux autres divisions, la 1^{re} et la 5^e, et une brigade Portugaise, attaquait les deux brigades de l'aile droite, qui étaient en position en avant de Pucho et sur le plateau de Plaisance. J'ai été fort satisfait des dispositions de M. le lieutenant général Comte Reille, et de M. le général de division Leval. Les troupes se sont aussi très-bien conduites ; mais cette avant-garde a dû céder au nombre, et elle s'est repliée sur les ouvrages avancés du plateau de Beyris. Une colonne ennemie se dirigeait en même temps par le bord de la mer, sur la gauche d'Anglet, où elle est entrée.

Je ne crois pas que nous ayons 800 hommes hors de combat ; mais les troupes ont fait une si bonne résistance, qu'il n'est pas douteux que l'ennemi n'ait éprouvé une perte beaucoup plus considérable.

* * * * *

Par ce rapport, V. E. est à même de juger de l'ensemble de nos dispositions et de la situation de l'armée. Elle remarquera sans doute que l'armée ennemie se trouve divisée sur les deux rives de la Nive, ayant sa tête vers l'Adour. Il me paraît que le général ennemi a perdu l'avantage de sa supériorité numérique en s'étendant, et je suis résolu à l'attaquer dans la fausse position qu'il a prise.

A cet effet, j'ai donné ordre à M. le Comte d'Erlon de partir à minuit avec les 4 divisions sous ses ordres, de venir passer la Nive à un pont de bateaux que j'ai fait établir au-dessus de Bayonne, et de se former en avant du camp retranché de Marac, à la suite des divisions commandées par M. le lieutenant général Clausel.

Ainsi les 9 divisions de l'armée seront au point du jour sur la rive gauche de la Nive, avec une brigade de cavalerie aux ordres du général Sparre, et 40 pièces de canon.

Mon projet est d'attaquer la portion de l'armée ennemie qui est restée sur la rive gauche, et de faire en sorte d'écraser ou de compromettre quelqu'une de ses divisions. Si je réussis, les divisions qui ont passé la Nive se trouveront très-embarrassées.

Je me porterai avec toute l'armée sur les plateaux de Bassussarry et d'Arcangues, d'où je manœuvrerai suivant les circonstances et les dispositions des ennemis. J'ai l'espoir, M. le Duc, que j'aurai des succès à vous annoncer.

Bayonne, ce 12 Déc. 1813.

Rapport au Ministère de la Guerre.

Avant hier matin, M. le maréchal Duc de Dalmatie a fait attaquer la partie de l'armée Anglaise qui s'est portée la veille devant le camp retranché de Bayonne. Elle a été poussée jusque sur les hauteurs de Barrouillet et de Bidart. Le plateau de Bassussarry a été enlevé l'arme au bras. La pluie a été très-forte pendant la nuit dernière et dans le jour.

M. le Comte Reille, ayant sous ses ordres les 7^e et 9^e divisions, qui ont ensuite été renforcées de la 1^{re} division, et qui était soutenue par la division de réserve aux ordres du général Villatte, a attaqué le bois de Barrouillet, où les 1^{re} et 5^e divisions Anglaises étaient formées et retranchées. M. le Comte Reille les en avait délogées, lorsque M. le général Clausel, qui était avec les divisions à ses ordres et devant les retranchemens de l'ennemi à Arcangues, a vu revenir en toute hâte, et se former sur les hauteurs d'Urdaines, la partie de l'armée ennemie qui avait passé la Nive, et a demandé des renforts, qui lui ont été envoyés. A la nuit nous sommes restés maîtres du plateau de Bassussarry et de celui de Barrouillet.

L'ennemi avait 4 divisions Anglaises et une division Portugaise en position sur les plateaux de Bassussarry, Arcangues, et Barrouillet. Le but de M. le maréchal a été atteint, et l'ennemi a été obligé de faire repasser sur la rive gauche de la Nive les troupes qui s'étaient portées la veille sur la rive droite.

La perte de l'ennemi a été très-considérable dans cette journée. Nous lui avons fait 1200 prisonniers Anglais, parmi lesquels 15 officiers, dont un colonel et un major.

Nous n'avons pas eu plus de 800 hommes hors de combat. Le général Villatte a été blessé, mais très-légèrement.

Hier, vers 10 heures du matin, l'ennemi a porté 4 régimens d'infanterie sur le prolongement du plateau de Barrouillet, pour tâcher de nous enlever cette position. Nos postes ont été appuyés par la division du général Darricau, et ces régimens ont été culbutés; ils se sont repliés sur une ligne que l'ennemi avait formée en arrière. Le général Boyer a eu ordre d'attaquer cette ligne par son flanc gauche, tandis que le général Darricau marchait de front sur elle. La brigade Menne a suffi pour forcer l'ennemi à se retirer; il a été mis en déroute. Cette tentative leur a encore coûté fort cher. Nous lui avons tué et blessé beaucoup de monde, et nous lui avons fait 400 à 500 prisonniers. Il ne s'est rien passé sur le reste de la ligne.

Bayonne, ce 31 Déc. 1813.

Après les avantages remportés dans les journées du 10 et du 11, et qui ont été en réalité bien plus considérables que nous ne l'avions su d'abord, puisque, suivant tous les rapports, la perte de l'ennemi s'est élevée à 10,000 ou 12,000 hommes, nous n'avions eu que des affaires d'avant-postes; mais hier l'ennemi renforçait sa ligne et semblait faire ses dispositions pour une attaque.

Ce matin le maréchal Duc de Dalmatie l'a prévenu. Il a fait attaquer la ligne ennemie, au point du jour, sur les hauteurs de Losterenea, entre St. Jean le Vieux Mouguerre et Ville Franque. M. le Comte d'Erlon, ayant sous ses ordres les 2^e, 3^e, et 6^e divisions d'infanterie, une brigade de cavalerie, et 22 pièces de canon, était soutenu par la 1^{re} division d'infanterie, et ensuite l'a été par la 5^e.

La 3^e division, commandée par le général Abbé, a eu ordre d'attaquer de front la position en suivant la grande route, tandis que la 6^e division, aux ordres du général Darricau, s'est portée à droite pour prendre le contrefort à sa naissance et attaquer la gauche de l'ennemi. En même temps la 2^e division, commandée par le général Darmagnac, s'est emparée de la montagne de Portouhiria, et s'est portée sur St. Jean le Vieux Mouguerre, d'où elle a attaqué la droite de la position ennemie.

L'attaque a été vive et a très-bien réussi. L'ennemi a présenté de nouvelles troupes. Aussitôt nous avons fait porter en ligne la division du général Foy,

celle du général Maransin, et la brigade Guardet de la division Darmagnac, qui ne s'était pas encore engagée. L'ennemi a été contenu, et le combat a continué pendant le restant de la journée avec des avantages soutenus de notre côté.

Nous avons eu environ 500 tués et 2500 blessés. La perte de l'ennemi a été beaucoup plus considérable. Des lignes entières ont été détruites. Nous n'avons pris que 300 Anglais, dont plusieurs officiers. Les généraux de brigade Mocquery et Maucombe ont été blessés. L'ennemi a en général beaucoup souffert dans cette journée comme dans les précédentes.

Le général Soult est allé hier à Hasparren avec une partie de sa cavalerie, et en a chassé l'ennemi. Il a trouvé sur le mont Chouhi la division Murillo et plusieurs escadrons Anglais. Il a eu quelques charges avec cette cavalerie, à laquelle il a blessé du monde et fait des prisonniers. Il a pris hier au soir position à Bonloc.

Bayonne, le même jour.

Des habitans de St. Jean de Luz sont arrivés ici hier. Ils rapportent que les ennemis ont souffert extrêmement les 9 et 10 de ce mois; que les maisons et les routes depuis St. Jean de Luz jusqu'à l'ancienne porte de Bidart étaient couvertes de blessés Anglais et Portugais. Selon ce que disaient les officiers ennemis, leur perte en tués et blessés se serait élevée, jusqu'à hier 12, à environ 12,000 hommes. On a été frappé à St. Jean de Luz de la consternation de l'ennemi. On s'attendait, le 10, à voir arriver sous les murs de la ville les troupes du Duc de Dalmatie. Le général Anglais Robinson, très-grièvement blessé, ainsi que plusieurs officiers supérieurs, avait été transporté à St. Jean de Luz dans la nuit du 10 au 11. Les transports de blessés se font pendant la nuit pour empêcher les habitans de voir combien ils sont nombreux.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Biaudos, ce 19 Déc. 1813.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. E. l'état général des pertes que l'armée a éprouvées dans les journées des 9, 10, 11, 12, et 13 de ce mois, lesquelles s'élèvent à 5914 hommes. Dans ce nombre sont compris 4660 blessés, dont la plus grande partie rentrera incessamment. Il n'est point douteux que la perte des ennemis n'ait été beaucoup plus considérable.

	Officiers.	Troupes.	Total.
Tués	31	482	513
Blessés	222	4613	4835
Prisonniers	11	279	290
Egarés . . . .	..	276	276
	264	5650	5914

No. VII. (pp. 283, 406.)

The Emperor of Austria to the Duke of Wellington.

Francfort, le 10 Déc. 1813.

Monsieur le Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, Les services que vous rendez depuis tant d'années à la cause de l'Europe, dont vos glorieuses victoires ont préparé et accéléré le triomphe, m'ont engagé à vous conférer la grand' croix de mon ordre militaire de Marie-Thérèse, comme une preuve de mon estime et de ma bienveillance particulière.

J'écris à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent pour demander son agrément à cet égard, et j'aurai une véritable satisfaction à voir décoré, d'une ordre que la valeur et le mérite militaire ont seul le droit d'obtenir, l'un des hommes du siècle qui y ont acquis les titres les plus incontestables.

Je saisisrai avec plaisir toutes les occasions de vous témoigner, Monsieur le Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, les sentimens distingués avec lesquels je suis

Votre affectionné, FRANÇOIS

No. VIII. (p. 319.)

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Peyrehorade, ce 22 Déc. 1813.

Les rapports de mes émissaires qui me sont parvenus aujourd'hui m'ont confirmé que l'ennemi fait de sérieux préparatifs pour passer l'Adour.

Il a été joint par les divisions Espagnoles. 6000 hommes de cavalerie Anglaise se sont portés sur la Nive. On a vu en marche un équipage de 35 pontons, ainsi que 50 bouches à feu, et l'on voit l'ennemi travailler à divers ouvrages sur la rive gauche de l'Adour, où il tient beaucoup de troupes concentrées.

Il paraît certain que, malgré le mauvais temps, les ennemis ont le projet de continuer leurs opérations. L'entreprise qu'ils méditent est bien difficile, et je ne pense pas qu'ils puissent réussir, sans perdre beaucoup de monde. Cependant il ne faut pas se dissimuler qu'ils ont de puissants moyens, et qu'ils feront de grands sacrifices pour parvenir à leur but. En ce moment, ils doivent payer fort cher le séjour qu'ils font sur le territoire Français, car leurs troupes souffrent beaucoup, et ils perdent continuellement une grande quantité de chevaux et de bestiaux.

J'éprouve une peine extrême à me voir dans la nécessité de rendre compte à V. E., que la désertion dans l'intérieur, et même à l'ennemi, fait malheureusement de grands progrès. Les insinuations des ennemis, les privations et les besoins des troupes, sont les causes auxquelles on peut attribuer cet oubli de leurs devoirs. . . . Tous les services sont également en souffrance, et le manque d'argent occasionne des murmures, et rend les besoins plus pénibles. Je regrette vivement que les demandes que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous soumettre pour le prompt payement de la solde, n'aient produit aucun résultat, et que je ne puisse même faire donner un à-compte aux officiers et aux corps que je vois dans la misère la plus honteuse. Par honneur pour les armes impériales, je vous supplie, M. le Duc, de rendre compte à S. M. de cette triste situation des choses.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre. Ministre de la Guerre.
Bayonne, ce 17 Jan. 1814.

Hier, j'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. E., par le retour de son aide de camp, que, pour me préparer à faire partir le corps de 10,000 hommes dont il s'agit dans la dépêche du 10 de ce mois, lorsque les troupes Espagnoles seront rentrées en Espagne ainsi qu'il est dit dans l'ordre, j'avais, à cet effet, désigné les 7^e et 9^e divisions commandées par MM. les généraux Leval et Boyer, et que, pour renforcer la garnison de Bayonne, je croyais utile d'y ajouter la 3^e division d'infanterie aux ordres du général Abbé, ce qui la porterait à près de 15,000 hommes.

J'ai également instruit V. E. que, considérant que cette garnison était trop forte pour n'y laisser qu'un seul général de division, je donnerais ordre à M. le lieutenant général Comte Reille d'en prendre le commandement supérieur, et même de s'enfermer dans la place, au cas où elle serait investie par l'ennemi.

J'ai effectivement donné des ordres en conséquence à M. le Comte Reille ; mais il vient de me représenter que M. le général de division Thouvenot, ayant reçu des lettres patentes de l'Empereur qui le nomme commandant supérieur à Bayonne, ce général, se considérant comme seul responsable, pourrait, en cas de siège, méconnaître son autorité, et n'avoir égard aux ordres qu'il donnerait qu'autant qu'ils auraient rapport à la police des troupes qui seraient directement sous son commandement.

Cette observation, que tout autre m'eût faite à la place de M. le Comte Reille, peut être fondée. Cependant, comme je crois devoir laisser 14,000 ou 15,000 hommes à Bayonne pour défendre la place ainsi que les camps retranchés qui en dépendent, je ne pense pas qu'un seul général de division (qui même vient d'être promu) puisse suffire pour commander toutes ces troupes, lesquelles formeront la valeur de deux fortes divisions. Il me paraît donc utile au service de S. M. qu'indépendamment du général de division Abbé, que je ferai entrer en supplément à Bayonne, il y ait un des lieutenants généraux de l'armée revêtu du commandement supérieur sur le tout. Ainsi, je prie V. E. de vouloir bien prendre à ce sujet les ordres de l'Empereur, et lorsque S. M. aura manifesté ses intentions, d'avoir aussi la bonté de délivrer en conséquence des commissions, lesquelles ne devront être remises qu'à l'instant même où l'investissement pourra avoir lieu.

Mais M. le Comte Reille m'a montré un grand éloignement pour s'enfermer dans Bayonne, si les circonstances l'exigeaient. D'après cela je craindrais de le proposer, car un service que l'on fait avec regret n'est jamais aussi bien rempli que lorsque le sentiment et l'affection y portent, quelque puissants d'ailleurs que puissent être les sentiments d'honneur et de dévouement.

Si donc l'intention de l'Empereur est qu'un lieutenant général reste à Bayonne pour y commander la place, la citadelle, les camps retranchés qui en dépendent, et les 14,000 ou 15,000 hommes de garnison que j'y laisserai, je proposerai à V. E. M. le lieutenant général Comte d'Erlon, qui a la capacité et la force de caractère nécessaires pour remplir avec honneur ce commandement.

Cette disposition ne devrait naturellement recevoir son exécution qu'au moment où la place serait menacée d'être investie, événement qui me paraît ne devoir arriver que lorsque l'armée d'Espagne, ayant été affaiblie par des détachements, ne sera plus en état d'opposer une résistance suffisante aux ennemis; ce qui d'ailleurs aura lieu le jour même où je serai dans le cas de faire partir pour l'intérieur le corps de 10,000 hommes que, par la dépêche du 10 de ce mois, j'ai reçu ordre de tenir prêt. Alors il serait inutile de conserver à l'armée un état-major aussi nombreux que celui qu'elle a, et je proposerais de modifier l'organisation actuelle, en supprimant l'état major général, et en ne laissant qu'un lieutenant général pour commander les troupes qui resteraient, indépendamment de la garnison de Bayonne, après que tous les détachements seront partis.

Ce corps, quelle que fût sa force et sa composition, aurait pour objet de tenir tête aux ennemis tant que cela serait en son pouvoir sans se compromettre; et s'il était forcé, comme cela arriverait infailliblement, il devrait toujours s'appuyer aux montagnes, de manière à être sur les flancs ou sur les derrières des ennemis, s'ils s'engageaient dans le pays; enfin, faire une guerre de partisans.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel me paraîtrait très-propre à commander ce corps; il est du pays, il parle la langue des habitants, et a d'ailleurs toutes les connaissances et l'activité nécessaires.

M. le Comte Reille pourrait alors marcher avec les troupes qui se dirigeraient sur Paris, ou recevoir telle autre destination qu'il plairait à S. M. de lui donner, soit même celle d'aller en Provence et en Dauphiné pour y lever et y organiser une armée.

Dès ce moment, ma présence n'étant plus nécessaire à l'armée, et pouvant être utile ailleurs pour le service de l'Empereur, je vous prierais, M. le Duc, de demander mon rappel à S. M., et de proposer en même temps le changement de destination des généraux et officiers de l'état major de l'armée qui ne seraient point employés.

J'insiste sur cette proposition parce qu'il me paraît que si, malgré le refus des Espagnols de reconnaître l'arrangement fait avec le Prince Ferdinand, les circonstances deviennent assez pressantes pour que l'Empereur soit dans le cas de retirer de l'armée d'Espagne les deux corps d'infanterie de 10,000 hommes chacun, le restant de la cavalerie, et la presque totalité de l'artillerie, dont la dépêche du 10 de ce mois fait mention, l'on doit inévitablement changer de système dans la manière de faire la guerre sur cette frontière, et n'avoir que des corps nombreux de partisans, au lieu d'une ombre d'armée qui serait sans consistance comme sans valeur, et qui exposerait peut-être à perdre ce qui en resterait, si on la mettait dans le cas de livrer de nouveaux combats en ligne.

Pour commander ces corps de partisans, il faudrait cependant un centre et une direction. M. le lieutenant général Clausel, que j'ai proposé, conviendrait parfaitement, surtout si l'on mettait à sa disposition tous les généraux qui sont des départements de la rive gauche de la Garonne, et si ses pouvoirs étaient assez étendus pour obliger les habitants de toutes les classes, en état de porter les armes, à marcher avec lui.

Je ne me dissimule pas cependant que la nécessité de couvrir la capitale et de former au centre de l'Empire une armée formidable qui en impose aux ennemis, peut seule donner lieu à l'adoption de ce système, dont les conséquences les moins défavorables seraient de voir les ennemis s'emparer, sans résistance, de tout le pays situé à la rive gauche de la Garonne. Mais si les circonstances sont telles qu'il n'y ait pas de meilleur parti à prendre, il ne faut pas hésiter, car le mal serait presque sans remède si la capitale était compromise, au lieu qu'il pourrait être réparé si quelques villes du Midi tombaient au pouvoir des ennemis.

Les observations que je viens de vous soumettre, M. le Duc, tendent donc à proposer à l'Empereur la formation d'une armée aussi forte que possible en avant de Paris, par la réunion de toutes les troupes disponibles des autres armées, ainsi qu'à la formation d'une multiplicité de corps de partisans sur tous les points de l'Empire où des troupes ennemies auraient pénétré ou qui seraient menacés.

Si cette proposition est approuvée, je vous prie, M. le Duc, de vouloir bien me faire parvenir le plus tôt possible des ordres en conséquence, ainsi que pour les généraux qui devront commander les troupes que je laisserai dans cette partie ; car j'entends bien que, dans ce cas, l'intention de l'Empereur ne serait point que j'y restasse.

Enfin, je prierai V. E. de vouloir bien, lorsqu'elle m'écrit, m'énoncer clairement ce que je devrai faire, 1 ; dans le cas où les troupes Espagnoles resteraient et que les arrangements faits avec le Prince Ferdinand ne seraient point acceptés : 2 ; dans le cas où ces troupes partiraient et que l'armée Anglaise, nous voyant affaiblis sur cette frontière, se porterait en avant : et 3 ; dans le cas où les changements qui pourront survenir en Espagne mettraient l'armée Anglaise dans la nécessité de se retirer.

A ce sujet, j'ai l'honneur de réitérer à V. E. l'assurance que, quelque ordre qui me soit donné, je m'y conformerai avec empressement. Je désire seulement qu'il soit assez clair pour ne pas me laisser dans l'incertitude. Je demande aussi que dans le cas de dissolution de l'armée, ou si même les détachements, dont la dépêche du 10 de ce mois fait mention, se mettent en marche, il me soit donné ordre de partir en même temps pour me rendre à Paris prendre les ordres de l'Empereur.

J'en ai trop dit pour ne pas vous exprimer ma pensée tout entière. J'ose donc manifester l'opinion qu'il me paraîtrait également utile que tous les maréchaux de l'Empire, les généraux, les chefs de corps, les officiers de tout grade en activité ou retirés du service, qui ne seraient pas employés à la grande armée, que, d'après mon système, l'Empereur formerait en avant de Paris, fussent envoyés dans leurs départements pour y organiser des corps, et les amener ensuite à la réunion générale, s'ils n'étaient pas activement utilisés comme partisans, et qu'ils eussent même l'autorisation d'obliger militairement tous les hommes en état de porter les armes à marcher, et à se monter ou à s'armer eux-mêmes. Cette mesure, qui peut-être paraîtra révolutionnaire, obtiendrait infailliblement des résultats, tandis que je n'en attends aucun, ou du moins que de très-faibles, de la plupart des commissaires extraordinaires que S. M. a nommés dans les divisions militaires. Ces commissaires sont de trop grands personnages ; ils temporiseront, feront des proclamations et traiteront tout civilement, au lieu qu'il faudrait agir avec vigueur pour obtenir promptement un résultat qui étonne le monde ; car, quoi qu'on en dise, les ressources ne sont pas épuisées ; il faut seulement forcer ceux qui les possèdent à les utiliser, quelle que soit leur nature, à la défense du trône et de l'Empereur.

J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. de vouloir bien mettre ma lettre sous les yeux de l'Empereur.

Rapport du Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie à l'Empereur. Bayonne, ce 19 Jan. 1814.

En conformité des ordres de V. M., que S. E. le ministre de la guerre m'a adressés le 10 de ce mois, j'ai fait partir pour Orléans la 2^e division de cavalerie, commandée par le général Treillard, ayant avec elle deux batteries d'artillerie à cheval. J'ai disposé l'artillerie de l'armée de manière à pouvoir la mettre en marche au premier moment, et j'ai désigné deux divisions d'infanterie qui formeront 11,300 hommes, pour être prêtes à partir également aussitôt qu'elles en recevront l'ordre ; mais ces dernières dispositions ne doivent être mises à exécution que lorsque les troupes Espagnoles seront rentrées en Espagne, ainsi que cela est prescrit dans les instructions du ministre.

J'ai rendu compte que, jusqu'à présent, rien n'annonçait le moindre changement dans la situation des troupes Espagnoles. J'ai aussi fait pressentir que l'influence Anglaise porterait probablement les Espagnols à éluder l'exécution des arrangements qui ont été faits, par ordre de V. M., avec le Prince Ferdinand au sujet de l'Espagne. Enfin, j'ai demandé des ordres pour les divers cas qui peuvent se présenter ; et par les lettres que j'ai écrites au ministre, les 14, 15, 16, et 17 de ce mois, j'ai prié S. E. de vouloir bien soumettre à V. M. diverses observations que m'a suggérées le zèle dont je suis animé pour son service.

Il ne m'appartient pas, sans doute, de présenter des vues ni des observations, et encore moins de proposer la moindre disposition ; cependant j'ai cru ne pouvoir me dispenser de manifester des craintes sur les départements du midi de la France si de nouvelles troupes sont retirées de l'Espagne, et si même tous les conscrits qui

m'ont été annoncés n'arrivent pas : d'autant plus que je crains aussi que les corps qui se sont recrutés dans le Midi n'éprouvent de la défection lorsque leurs foyers seront au pouvoir de l'ennemi, ou seulement menacés.

Mais un intérêt plus sacré, celui de la défense de V. M. et de son trône, peut la porter à réunir en avant de sa capitale une forte armée pour en imposer aux ennemis, et les rejeter successivement au delà des frontières de l'Empire. Dans ce cas, l'armée d'Espagne doit être naturellement une des premières que V. M. appellera près d'elle, et je m'attends à ce que, malgré mes observations et malgré le danger imminent qui menace les départements du Midi, la plus forte partie des troupes devra incessamment se mettre en marche, et, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur d'en rendre compte à V. M. je m'y suis préparé.

Dès lors, l'armée d'Espagne est dissoute ; ce qui restera sera en grande partie dans les garnisons. Le surplus devra se borner à observer les ennemis, à inquiéter leurs flancs et leurs derrières s'ils s'engagent dans le pays, et enfin à faire une guerre de partisans. En suivant ce système, qui est provoqué par les circonstances, deux lieutenants généraux suffiront pour commander ces troupes, l'un à Bayonne et l'autre pour le corps d'observation et de partisans.

Ma présence ne sera donc plus nécessaire sur ce point ; je dirai même qu'elle y serait inutile. J'ose donc supplier V. M. de me rappeler près d'elle, où peut-être je pourrai mieux la servir, surtout s'il ne reste plus sur cette frontière qu'un faible corps d'observation, que tout autre commanderait aussi bien que moi, peut-être même avec plus d'avantages.

C'est au moment où les circonstances paraissent le plus difficiles que je sollicite avec plus d'ardeur que jamais d'être près de V. M., où, par mes efforts, je ferai en sorte de justifier de nouveau sa confiance. Cette démarche ne peut être indiscrete, si la plupart des troupes dont elle m'a confié le commandement vont combattre à ses côtés. V. M. connaît le dévouement dont je suis animé pour son service, et ce n'est jamais qu'à ce titre que je suis importun.

Dans une de mes lettres au ministre de la guerre, j'ai énoncé l'opinion que si V. M. prenait la détermination de former une grande armée en avant de Paris, le système de guerre sur les frontières devait changer, et j'ai supposé un grand nombre de corps de partisans qui forceraient les ennemis à diviser leurs troupes et les rendraient plus circonspects, surtout s'ils avaient partout à craindre pour leurs flancs et leurs derrières. Il est possible que les circonstances rendent cette disposition nécessaire. Dans ce cas, d'un mal il résulterait infailliblement un grand bien, puisqu'en paraissant sacrifier les frontières tout serait sauvé. Je crois même que c'est le seul moyen à employer pour former de nouvelles troupes ; car les corps de partisans se recruteraient eux-mêmes d'une infinité de soldats qui se sont soustraits à toutes les levées, ainsi que des déserteurs de tous les pays, qui bientôt feraient de ces corps des masses imposantes.

Il y aurait sans doute des abus et des plaintes occasionnés par l'irrégularité du service de ces partisans, surtout si les officiers qui en auraient le commandement étaient autorisés à faire marcher, sous peine de mort, tout homme en état de prendre les armes, et à se monter ou à s'armer lui-même s'il en avait les moyens ; mais il vaudrait mieux se soumettre à ce mal passager que de voir les ennemis faire des progrès dans l'Empire. D'ailleurs, la guerre ne se fait pas avec des proclamations, et, ainsi que je l'ai déjà dit, je crains que l'attente de V. M. ne soit trompée au sujet des levées qui s'opèrent en ce moment.

J'ai demandé aussi que les maréchaux de l'Empire, les généraux, les officiers de tout grade non employés, soient envoyés dans leurs départements pour lever des troupes. Je suis fermement persuadé que si on le voulait bien, ce mode de recrutement surpasserait les espérances, et qu'il serait plus prompt que tout autre ; car il n'est pas un officier qui n'ait des parents ou des amis en état de porter les armes, et il est même une foule d'anciens militaires qui trop souvent, sous un prétexte frivole, ont quitté le service, et qui le reprendraient avec plaisir s'ils voyaient leurs camarades les appeler.

Je dirai, à la gloire de cette belle France, qu'il est encore des sujets de V. M. qui ne prennent pour guides que l'honneur et les sentiments du devoir ; ceux-là, j'aime à le croire, sont en très-grand nombre, et ils n'attendent qu'un signal, une occasion ou un prétexte pour se montrer. Eh bien, qu'une croisade soit faite. En est-il de plus sainte que celle qui a pour objet la défense de son souverain, celle du trône et le salut de la patrie ! Dix hommes répandus sur la surface de l'Empire

suffiraient peut-être pour former un corps considérable de chevaliers croisés ; il ne faudrait qu'avoir de la ferveur, être animé d'un saint enthousiasme, et avoir la pensée que tout ce qu'on ferait serait agréable à V. M. Mon dévouement est tel, que si je ne croyais pas être utile près de votre personne ou à la tête d'une de vos armées, je demanderais à aller former la première phalange des croisés, et j'aurais la confiance de réussir !

Je demande pardon à V. M. d'avoir osé l'entretenir de mes rêveries ; mais, Sire, je souffre cruellement de voir l'apathie de la nation. Je vois partout des moyens et des ressources qui n'ont besoin, pour être utilisés au service de V. M., que d'une forte impulsion. La France, cette belle France, pourrait-elle succomber après avoir donné des lois au monde ? Mais quelle est mon erreur ! le génie de V. M. préside à nos destinées, et j'aurais dû penser qu'il a tout prévu.

Encore une fois, Sire, je demande à V. M. et je la supplie de m'appeler près d'elle. Si quelques-unes des idées que j'ai eu la témérité d'émettre reçoivent son approbation, je serais plus à portée de lui en présenter le développement, et peut-être aussi serai-je mieux placé pour la servir.

Je reçois à l'instant même les ordres du ministre de la guerre, et je me rends à Peyrehorade, d'où je donnerai ordre aux 7^e et 9^e divisions de partir sur-le-champ pour Paris ; chacune de ces divisions emmènera une batterie de 8 bouches à feu.

Je donnerai ordre à la brigade de dragons du général Sparre, composée des 5^e et 12^e régiments, que déjà j'ai fait rapprocher de Tarbes, de se diriger sur Orléans, et je ferai partir avec elle deux autres batteries d'artillerie à cheval.

* * * * *

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Peyrehorade, ce 9 Fév. 1814.

La personne de confiance qui se rend près de S. E. le ministre de la police générale, et dont je vous ai parlé dans mon dernier rapport, m'a dit que l'on préparait en Angleterre une forte expédition qui doit être dirigée sur les côtes de la 12^e division militaire ; le Duc de Berri doit venir avec elle. On croit, au quartier général Anglais, que cette expédition aurait déjà opéré son débarquement, si le temps l'eût permis, mais l'on compte bien positivement qu'il aura lieu dans quelques jours.

Je viens d'écrire au général Rivaud pour le prévenir de cette circonstance, et lui ordonner de prendre sur-le-champ des dispositions dont il rendra compte à V. E., ainsi qu'à M. le commissaire extraordinaire de l'Empereur dans la 12^e division.

La même personne m'a aussi confirmé que les troupes Anglaises qui étaient en Catalogne sont en marche pour venir joindre l'armée de Wellington, ainsi qu'une partie des troupes Espagnoles, et que le projet des ennemis est de réunir contre moi tous leurs moyens disponibles, pour mettre à exécution le plan d'opérations dont je n'ai cessé d'entretenir V. E. L'opinion de cette personne est que les ennemis n'ont point le projet d'attaquer en Catalogne ; ils se borneront à y faire des démonstrations, bien persuadés que leurs progrès dans la partie où je suis, obligeront tôt ou tard M. le Duc d'Albuféra à évacuer la Catalogne.

Nos émissaires annoncent déjà l'arrivée en Navarre de l'armée Espagnole, dite d'Alicante.

Je prévins de tout cela M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albuféra, et je le prie de m'instruire de ce qui se passe de son côté ; je l'invite même à se tenir prêt à exécuter les ordres qu'il recevra infailliblement de V. E.

Il me paraît, M. le Duc, que dans les circonstances où nous sommes il n'y a point à hésiter. Il faut que la Catalogne soit évacuée, et que toutes les troupes disponibles qui s'y trouvent, infanterie, cavalerie et artillerie, me soient envoyées à marches forcées, après qu'on aura pourvu par de bonnes garnisons à la défense des places de la 10^e division militaire. Il ne restera près de ces places qu'un simple corps d'observation pour rallier les gardes nationales, qui, avec ce corps, seront chargées de garder la frontière. Je vous prie, M. le Duc, de rendre compte à l'Empereur du contenu de ma lettre, et de me faire parvenir le plus tôt possible des ordres en conséquence, en m'instruisant de ceux qui seront donnés à M. le Duc d'Albuféra. Si nous perdons du temps, nous serons prévenus par les ennemis, et les maux qui en résulteront seront effroyables. Je crains même qu'une fausse sécurité n'ait déjà nui au service de S. M., et n'ait exposé les départements du Midi à une invasion des ennemis.

La personne de confiance qui m'a fourni ces renseignements m'a dit également que le Comte d'Artois a dû partir de Londres pour se rendre au quartier général de l'Empereur de Russie, et que la Duchesse d'Angoulême doit débarquer à Bordeaux aussitôt que l'armée Anglaise se sera approchée de cette ville.

Ne doutez pas, M. le Duc, de tout ce que je vous dis. Je déclare à V. E. qu'en mon particulier, j'en ai la conviction la plus intime ; ainsi, faisons en sorte de prévenir et d'empêcher toutes les calamités que les ennemis nous préparent.

À ce sujet, je supplie V. E. de faire mettre à ma disposition la totalité des troupes que l'Empereur n'aura pas appelées à la grande armée, et qui ne sont pas nécessaires au nord ou dans les départements de l'ouest, pour les préserver d'une invasion ; car il est instant d'opposer une digue insurmontable au torrent qui menace d'inonder le midi de l'Empire.

Je fais partir ma lettre par estafette extraordinaire. J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. de vouloir bien m'en accuser la réception. Je la prie aussi de m'écrire quelquefois sur les événements qui surviendront.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Maréchal Duc d'Albiféra.

Peyrehorade, ce 9 Fév. 1814.

Je suis prévenu que les troupes Anglaises qui étaient devant vous, sont ou doivent incessamment se mettre en marche pour venir joindre l'armée de Lord Wellington ; l'on dit même que l'armée Espagnole, dite d'Alicante, qui était avec ces troupes, doit se rendre à la même destination, et qu'elle est déjà arrivée en Navarre.

Lord Wellington se dispose à entrer en campagne. Il est même certain que déjà il aurait repris ses opérations, si le mauvais temps ne l'en avait empêché. Ses moyens sont infiniment supérieurs à ceux que je puis lui opposer. Il est vraisemblable que, lorsque ma lettre vous parviendra, les premières affaires auront eu lieu.

Le Duc d'Angoulême et plusieurs autres émigrés de marque sont arrivés le 4 de ce mois à St. Jean de Luz, où est le quartier de Lord Wellington ; ils ont des projets très-vastes qui, je l'espère, ne se réaliseront pas.

Ce que j'ai pu démêler du plan des ennemis me porte à croire qu'ils dirigeront sur moi toutes les forces Anglaises, Espagnoles, et Portugaises dont ils peuvent disposer, et qu'ils ne feront de votre côté que des démonstrations, dans la persuasion que leurs progrès dans cette partie vous obligeront tôt ou tard à évacuer la Catalogne, sans que vous soyez fortement attaqué de front.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir de tout cela, afin que vous puissiez en conséquence préparer vos dispositions. J'en rends aussi compte au ministre de la guerre par courrier extraordinaire, et je le prie de prendre les ordres de l'Empereur. Je lui fais aussi observer que, pour opposer une digue au torrent, il serait peut-être à propos que vous eussiez l'ordre d'évacuer la Catalogne, et que la majeure partie des troupes qui s'y trouvent vinssent se réunir à marches forcées à l'armée d'Espagne, bornant la défense du côté du Roussillon à celles de nos places fortes qui seraient pourvues de bonnes garnisons et bien approvisionnées, et au centre desquelles il resterait un corps d'observation.

En vous faisant cette communication, je vous prie, M. le Maréchal, de vouloir bien me faire connaître ce qui se passe de votre côté et ce qui pourra survenir.

Le Ministre de la Guerre au Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

13 Fév. 1814.

Je viens de recevoir et de transmettre à l'Empereur la dépêche en date du 9 de ce mois, que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'expédier par estafette extraordinaire.

Le contenu de cette dépêche est d'une telle importance, que je ne puis douter que l'Empereur, au milieu des opérations actives qui remplissent tous ses instants, n'y donne une attention extrême. Je ne puis qu'approuver, en attendant les instructions que S. M. jugera à propos de me faire parvenir, les ordres et avis que vous avez adressés au général commandant la 12^{me} division militaire.

Je dois informer en même temps V. E., que M. le Maréchal Duc d'Albiféra a déjà exécuté en partie les dispositions proposées dans votre lettre ; c'est-à-dire qu'il s'est rapproché de la frontière, après avoir laissé dans Barcelone une garnison de 7000 à 8000 hommes, approvisionnés pour 7 mois, mais je dois vous informer également, que soit par le départ des troupes détachées de l'armée de

Catalogne et dirigées sur Lyon, soit par la force des garnisons qu'il a laissées dans les places qu'il a quittées, M. le Duc d'Albufera se trouve réduit à n'avoir que 12,900 hommes de disponibles qui ne peuvent guère plus être considérés que comme un corps d'observation, tel que le demande la sûreté de la frontière. M. le Maréchal se trouve en outre, par suite des négociations entamées pour le renvoi du Prince Ferdinand, engagé dans l'exécution de diverses dispositions dont il ne peut abandonner la conduite que d'après de nouvelles instructions de S. M. Toutes ces causes réunies présentent des obstacles, au moins momentanément, au plan d'ailleurs très bien entendu que V. E. propose, et je ne vois qu'une prompte décision de l'Empereur qui puisse résoudre tant de difficultés, qui semblent se compliquer entre elles. J'aurai l'honneur de vous transmettre en toute hâte ses intentions, aussitôt qu'elles me seront connues.

J'ai eu soin d'écrire au ministre de la marine sur la nécessité d'armer au plus tôt une flotille pour la défense de la Gironde.

No. IX. (pp. 324, 589, 635.)

MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE.

Nous, Comte Molé, grand juge ministre de la justice, officier de la Légion d'Honneur, et grand cordon de l'ordre Impérial de la Réunion :

Vu la lettre à nous adressée le 27 Février, 1814, par M. le duc de Vicence, ministre des relations extérieures, et par laquelle il nous informe, d'après les ordres de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi, que le roi de Naples a déclaré la guerre à la France, et que l'intention de S. M. I. et R. est que nous rappelions par une déclaration formelle et conforme aux lois existantes, tous les Français qui se trouvent au service civil et militaire du gouvernement Napolitain :

Vu le titre 2 du décret Impérial du 6 Avril, 1809, et les articles 17 et 18 de celui du 26 Août, 1811 :

Déclarons que tous les Français qui se trouvent avec ou sans l'autorisation de S. M. au service de S. M. le roi de Naples, doivent rentrer sur le territoire de l'Empire dans le délai de 3 mois à partir du 17 Février, 1814, et qu'ils sont tenus d'y justifier de leur retour dans les formes prescrites par les lois; faute de quoi, et après l'expiration de ce délai, les contrevenans seront dénoncés et poursuivis par les agens du ministère public conformément aux dispositions du décret Impérial de 6 Avril, 1809.

Fait à Paris en notre hôtel le 22 Février, 1814.

COMTE MOLÉ.

La Princesse Elise, Grande Duchesse de Toscane, à S. M. l'Empereur Napoléon.

Lucques, ce 14 Fév. 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. M., par mes rapports des 5 et 8 de ce mois, du mouvement de concentration que le Prince de Lucques a opéré sur Pise, par suite des circonstances qui m'ont engagée à quitter Florence, à faire évacuer cette ville, et à réunir toutes les troupes de la division sur un point plus sûr. Le Prince s'est maintenu à Pise jusqu'à présent, mais, d'après les avis que j'ai reçus d'une expédition Anglaise, dont tous les renseignemens recueillis portent la force au moins à 6000 hommes, et qui paraît avec certitude dirigée de la Sicile contre Livourne, la Spezia, ou Gênes, je me suis décidée à ordonner au Prince de continuer son mouvement sur Gênes, pour éviter que la retraite ne lui soit fermée par la seule route qui jusqu'à présent est restée libre.

J'ai été confirmée dans cette disposition par l'assurance que je viens d'acquérir que des troupes Napolitaines, en nombre supérieur, sont déjà arrivées à Pistoye, et ont forcé nos avant-postes à abandonner le passage de Serravalle.

Je sais également que l'intention de l'ennemi est de couper nos communications, en s'emparant de la route qui de Pontremoli conduit à la Spezia et à la rivière de Gênes.

Il m'a paru convenable de le prévenir pour conserver des troupes sur lesquelles le Viceroy a dû compter, et qui ne peuvent rendre ailleurs de services décisifs.

Les projets des Anglais et des Autrichiens levant toutes les incertitudes que pouvait laisser la conduite personnelle du Roi de Naples, je ne dois pas taire à V. M. que j'ai reçu de lui plusieurs lettres bien en opposition avec les opérations de ses troupes.

Le Roi est dans une grande agitation d'esprit ; il s'étonne de ce que le Viceroi s'est retiré de l'Adige, et que j'ai quitté la Toscane avec la pensée qu'il puisse être l'ennemi de V. M. et de la France. Il exprime hautement son dévouement et sa reconnaissance pour votre personne, et a même dit aux députés Toscans qu'il préférerait être frappé le premier que de tirer l'épée contre un Français.

Je ne sais comment concilier ces discours, dont la sincérité ne m'est point suspecte, avec toutes les mesures arbitraires qui ont compromis mon autorité, et celles qui aujourd'hui même me forcent de songer à la sûreté des troupes Françaises réunies à Pise. V. M. appréciera ces contradictions, qui me paraissent provenir d'une résolution que le Roi a cru dans ses intérêts, mais dans laquelle il a été entraîné contre le vœu de ses propres affections. On m'assure que les discours et la conduite du Roi sont les mêmes dans ses rapports avec le Viceroi.

Il n'en est pas moins certain qu'une proclamation du général Bellegarde, qui rappelle les peuples d'Italie à leur ancien état, a été réimprimée à Bologne sous les yeux du Roi.

Cette proclamation, faite avec art, a produit le plus grand effet dans la Toscane, où elle est très répandue.

Je suis, avec un profond respect, de V. M. I. et R. la plus dévouée et soumise sœur et sujette.

L'Empereur Napoléon à la Reine de Naples.

Nangis, ce 17 Fév. 1814.

Votre mari est un fort brave homme sur le champ de bataille, mais il est plus lâche qu'une femme ou qu'un moine quand il ne voit pas l'ennemi. Il n'a aucun courage moral. On lui a fait peur, et il n'a pas risqué de perdre pour un moment ce qu'il ne peut avoir que par moi et avec moi. Faites-lui bien comprendre sa sottise. Quand il a quitté l'armée sans mon ordre, j'ai prévu tous les mauvais conseils qu'on lui donnerait ; je suis cependant plus content de ce qu'il m'a fait dire par vous. S'il est sincèrement affligé, qu'il attende le moment de me prouver qu'il n'a point été aussi ingrat qu'il est pusillanime, je peux encore lui pardonner le mal qu'il m'a fait.

L'Empereur Napoléon au Roi de Naples.

Nangis, ce 17 Fév. 1814.

Je ne vous parle point de mon mécontentement de la conduite que vous avez tenue ; elle a été toute contraire à vos devoirs. Toutefois cela tient à la faiblesse de votre moral. Vous êtes bon soldat sur le champ de bataille, mais vous n'avez aucune vigueur, aucun caractère, hors de là. Profitez au moins d'une trahison que je n'attribue qu'à la peur, pour me servir par de bons avis. Je compte sur vous, sur vos regrets, sur vos promesses. S'il en était autrement, songez que vous vous en repentiriez. Je suppose que vous n'êtes pas de ceux qui imaginaient que le lion est mort, et qu'on peut lui pisser dessus. Si vous calculiez ainsi, vous feriez de faux calculs. J'ai battu hier les Autrichiens, et je poursuis les débris de leurs colonnes. Encore une victoire comme celle-là, et vous verrez que mes affaires ne sont pas si mauvaises qu'on vous l'avait fait croire. Vous m'avez fait tout le mal que vous avez pu depuis votre départ de Wilna, mais n'en parlons plus. Le titre de roi vous a gâté la tête. Si vous voulez le conserver, comportez-vous bien et soyez de parole.

Eugène, Viceroi d'Italie, à S. M. l'Empereur Napoléon.

Volta, ce 20 Fév. 1814.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. M. la situation ordinaire de son armée d'Italie à l'époque du 18 de ce mois.

Le Roi de Naples, qui paraissait avoir l'intention de marcher contre nous, et de se rendre aux sollicitations des Autrichiens, s'est arrêté dès qu'il a connu les dernières victoires de V. M. des 10, 11, et 12. Il n'avait point encore avant hier au soir reçu la ratification de son traité ; j'espère donc encore qu'il n'ajoutera pas aux torts qu'il a déjà envers V. M., celui de tirer le canon contre ses troupes.

L'Empereur Napoléon au Roi de Naples.

Ce 5 Mars, 1814.

Je vous ai déjà fait connaître mon opinion sur votre conduite. Votre position vous avait tourné la tête ; mes revers vous ont achevé. Vous vous êtes entouré d'hommes qui ont en haine la France, et qui veulent vous perdre. Je vous ai donné autrefois d'utiles avertissemens. Ce que vous m'écrivez contraste bien avec ce que vous faites. Je verrai, au reste, par la manière dont vous agirez

à Ancône, si vous avez le cœur encore Français, et si vous ne faites que céder à la nécessité. J'écris à mon Ministre de la Guerre pour le tranquilliser sur votre marche. Songez que votre royaume, qui a coûté tant de sang et tant de peine à la France, n'est à vous que pour l'avantage de ceux qui vous l'ont donné. Il est inutile que vous me répondiez, à moins d'avoir à me mander quelque chose d'important. Rappelez-vous que je ne vous ai fait roi que pour l'intérêt de mon système. Ne vous y trompez pas ; si vous cessiez d'être Français, vous ne seriez rien pour moi. Continuez de correspondre avec le Viceroy, en vous assurant que vos lettres ne seront point interceptées.

No. X. (pp. 370, 376.)

Le Maire de Bordeaux à ses Concitoyens Habitans de Bordeaux.*

Bordeaux, ce 12 Mars, 1814.

Le Magistrat paternel de votre ville a été appelé, par les plus heureuses circonstances, à se rendre l'interprète de vos vœux trop long-temps comprimés, et l'organe de votre intérêt, pour accueillir, en votre nom, le neveu, le gendre de Louis XVI., dont la présence change en alliés des peuples irrités, qui jusqu'à vos portes ont eu le nom d'ennemis.

Déjà, Bordelais, les Proclamations, que, dans l'impuissance de la presse, vos plumes impatientes ont multipliées, nous ont rassurés sur les intentions de votre Roi et les projets de ses alliés.

Ce n'est pas pour assujettir nos contrées à une domination étrangère que les Anglais, les Espagnols, et les Portugais y apparaissent. *Ils se sont réunis dans le midi, comme d'autres peuples au nord, pour détruire le fléau des nations, et le remplacer par un Monarque, père du peuple. Ce n'est même que par lui que nous pouvons apaiser le ressentiment d'une nation voisine, contre laquelle nous a lancé le despotisme le plus perfide.*

Si je n'avais été convaincu que la présence des Bourbons, conduits par leurs généreux alliés, devait amener la fin de vos maux, je n'aurais sans doute jamais déserté votre ville ; mais j'aurais courbé la tête en silence sous un joug passager. On ne m'eût point vu arborer cette couleur, qui présage un gouvernement pur, si l'on ne m'avait garanti que toutes les classes de citoyens jouiront de ces bienfaits que les progrès de l'esprit humain promettaient à notre siècle.

Les mains des Bourbons sont pures du sang Français. Le testament de Louis XVI. à la main 'ils oublient tout ressentiment : partout ils proclament et ils prouvent que la tolérance est le premier besoin de leurs âmes. Instruits que les ministres d'une religion différente de celle qu'ils professent ont gémi sur le sort des Rois et des Pontifes, ils promettent une égale protection à tous les cultes qui invoquent un Dieu de paix et de réconciliation.

C'est en déplorant des horribles ravages de la tyrannie qu'amena la licence, qu'ils oublient les erreurs causées par les illusions de la liberté. Loin d'en vouloir à ceux qui, avec une ardeur trop punie, en ont poursuivi le vain fantôme, ils viennent leur restituer cette liberté véritable, qui laisse à la fois le peuple et le monarque sans défiance. Toutes les institutions libérales seront maintenues. Effrayé de la facilité des Français à voter des impôts, soutiens du despotisme, le Prince sera le premier à concerter, avec vos représentants, le mode le plus égal, la répartition la plus équitable pour que le peuple ne soit pas foulé.

Ces courtes et consolantes paroles que vient de vous adresser l'Epoux de la fille de Louis XVI. 'Plus de tyran ! Plus de guerre ! Plus de conscription ! Plus d'impôts vexatoires !' ont déjà rassuré vos familles.

Déjà sa Majesté a deux fois proclamé, à la face de l'Europe, que l'intérêt de l'Etat lui ferait une loi de consolider des ventes qui, par d'innombrables mutations, ont intéressé tant de familles à des propriétés désormais garanties.

Bordelais ! Je me suis assuré que la ferme volonté de S. M. était de favoriser l'industrie et de ramener parmi nous cette impartiale liberté de commerce qui, avant 1789, avait répandu l'aisance dans toutes les classes laborieuses. Vos récoltes vont cesser d'être ruineuses ; les colonies, trop long-temps séparées de la mère-

* The passages in this Proclamation, printed in *italics*, are those which are alluded to by Lord Wellington in letters written to the Duc d'Angoulême (see pp. 375 and 399).

patrie, vous seront rendues ; la mer, qui était devenue comme inutile pour vous, va ramener dans votre port des pavillons amis. L'ouvrier laborieux ne verra plus ses mains oisives, et le marin, rendu à sa noble profession, va naviguer de nouveau pour acheter le repos de sa vieillesse et léguer son expérience à ses fils.

L'Epoux de la fille de Louis XVI. est dans vos murs ; il vous fera bientôt entendre lui-même l'expression des sentimens qui l'animent, et de ceux du Monarque dont il est le représentant et l'interprète. L'espoir des jours de bonheur qu'il vous assure a soutenu mes forces.

Je n'ai pas besoin de vous inviter à la concorde. Tous nos vœux ne tendent-ils pas au même but, la destruction de la tyrannie sous laquelle nous avons tous également gémi ? Mais chacun de nous doit y concourir avec autant d'ordre que d'ardeur. Amsterdam n'a point attendu la présence de ses libérateurs, pour se prononcer et rétablir l'ancien gouvernement, seul capable de rappeler son commerce et sa prospérité ; c'est au patriotisme des négocians que le Stadthouder a dû son rétablissement, et la prompte création de l'armée qui défend par ses mains la liberté Hollandaise.

Les premiers vous aurez donné un semblable exemple à la France. La gloire et l'avantage qu'en retirera notre ville la rendront à jamais célèbre et heureuse entre les cités.

Tout nous permet d'espérer qu'à l'excès des maux vont succéder enfin ces temps désirés par la sagesse, où doivent cesser les rivalités des nations ; et peut-être était-il réservé au Grand Capitaine qui a déjà mérité le titre de 'Libérateur des Peuples' d'attacher son nom glorieux à l'époque de cet heureux prodige.

Tels sont, O mes concitoyens ! les motifs, les espérances, qui ont guidé mes démarches, et m'ont déterminé à faire pour vous, s'il le fallait, le sacrifice de ma vie. Dieu m'est témoin que je n'ai eu en vue que le bonheur de notre patrie.

VIVE LE ROI !

No. XI. (p. 384.)

Proclamation à l'Armée par le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Au Quartier Général, ce 8 Mars, 1814.

SOLDATS ! A la bataille d'Orthez vous avez bien fait votre devoir ; l'ennemi a éprouvé des pertes beaucoup plus considérables que les nôtres ; son sang a couvert le terrain qu'il a gagné, ainsi vous pouvez considérer ce fait d'armes comme un avantage. Cent autres combats nous appellent ; il n'y aura pour nous de repos, attaquant ou attaqué, que lorsque cette armée, formée d'élémens si extraordinaires, sera entièrement anéantie ou qu'elle aura évacué le territoire de l'Empire. Quelle que soit sa supériorité numérique, et quels que soient ses progrès, elle ne se doute pas des dangers qui l'environnent, ni des périls qui l'attendent ; mais le temps lui apprendra, ainsi qu'au Général qui la commande, que ce n'est pas impunément que l'on outrage l'honneur Français.

Soldats ! Le Général qui commande l'armée contre laquelle nous nous battons tous les jours, a eu l'impudeur de vous provoquer et de provoquer vos compatriotes à la révolte et à la sédition. Il parle de paix, et les brandons de la discorde sont à sa suite. Il parle de paix, et il excite les Français à la guerre civile. Grâce lui soient donc rendues de vous avoir fait connaître ses projets ! Dès ce moment nos forces sont centuplées, et dès ce moment aussi il rallie lui-même aux Aigles Impériales ceux qui, séduits par de trompeuses apparences, avaient pu croire qu'ils faisaient la guerre avec loyauté.

Non ; point de paix avec cette nation déloyale et perfide, point de paix avec les Anglais et leurs auxiliaires, jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient évacué le territoire de l'Empire. On a osé insulter à l'honneur national ; on a eu l'infamie d'exciter des Français à trahir leur sermens, et à être parjures envers l'Empereur. Cette offense ne peut être vengée que dans le sang. *Aux Armes !* Que dans tout le midi de l'Empire ce cri retentisse ! Il n'est point de Français qui n'ait à se venger, ou il abjure sa patrie, et dès ce moment on doit le compter au nombre des ennemis. Encore quelques jours, et ceux qui ont pu croire à la sincérité et à la délicatesse des Anglais, apprendront à leurs dépens que leurs artificieuses promesses n'avaient d'autre but que d'enlever leur courage, et de les subjuguier. Ils apprendront aussi à leurs dépens que, si aujourd'hui les Anglais payent et s'ils affectent la générosité, demain

des contributions exorbitantes leur feront rentrer bien au delà de ce qu'ils ont déboursé. Ils se rappelleront aussi, ces êtres pusillanimes, qui calculent les sacrifices qu'ils doivent faire pour sauver la patrie, que les Anglais dans cette guerre n'ont d'autre objet que de détruire la France par elle-même, et d'asservir les Français comme les Espagnols, les Portugais, les Siciliens, et tous les peuples qui gémissent sous leur domination.

L'histoire du passé se représentera au souvenir de ces anti-Français qui préfèrent des jouissances passagères au salut de la grande famille, et ils verront les Anglais faire égorger, comme à Quiberon, des Français par des Français; et ils verront les Anglais à la tête de toutes les conspirations, de toutes les trames odieuses, des perfidies, des assassinats politiques, du bouleversement de tous les principes, de la destruction de tous les établissemens de grandeur et d'industrie pour satisfaire leur ambition démesurée et leur insatiable avidité. Existe-t-il un seul point sur le globe connu des Anglais où ils n'aient fait détruire par séduction et par violence, les manufactures et les fabriques dont les produits rivalisaient avec les leurs ou les éclipsaient? Tel serait le sort des établissemens Français si les Anglais parvenaient à leur but.

Soldats! Vouons à l'opprobre et à l'exécration générale tout Français qui aura favorisé, d'une manière quelconque, les projets insidieux des ennemis; celui même qui, quoique momentanément assujéti, n'aura pas cherché tous les moyens imaginables pour leur nuire!

Vouons aussi à l'opprobre et renions pour Français ceux qui, pouvant se défendre personnellement, se prévalent de prétextes spécieux pour s'en dispenser; et ceux qui, par corruption ou par indolence, accueillent des déserteurs au lieu de les repousser avec indignation, et de les ramener dans les rangs. Dès ce moment il n'y a plus de lien entre eux et nous; et nous pouvons anticiper sur l'inexorable histoire qui portera, avec exécution, leurs noms à la postérité.

Quant à nous, notre devoir est tracé: *Honneur et Fidélité*, voilà notre devise! Combattre, jusqu'au dernier, les ennemis de notre auguste Empereur et de notre chère France! Respect aux personnes et aux propriétés; plaindre l'infortune de ceux qui sont momentanément assujéti, et hâter l'instant de leur délivrance! Obéissance et discipline, haine implacable aux traîtres et aux ennemis du nom Français! Guerre à mort à ceux qui tenteraient de nous diviser pour nous détruire, ainsi qu'aux lâches qui déserteraient les Aigles Impériales pour se ranger sous une autre bannière! Ayons toujours dans notre pensée quinze siècles de gloire et les triomphes innombrables qui ont illustré notre patrie! Contemplons les efforts prodigieux de notre grand Empereur, et ses victoires signalées qui éterniseront le nom Français! Soyons dignes de lui, et alors nous pourrons léguer, sans tache, à nos neveux l'héritage que nous tenons de nos pères! Soyons Français, et mourons les armes à la main plutôt que de survivre à notre déshonneur.

Le Maréchal de l'Empire, Lieutenant de l'Empereur,
LE MARÉCHAL DUC DE DALMATIE.

Pour copie conforme, Le Lieut. Général, Chef de l'Etat Major Général de l'Armée,
LE COMTE GAZAN.

Au nom du Roi.

Le Duc d'Angoulême à l'armée Française.

'SOLDATS! J'arrive, je suis en France, dans cette France qui m'est si chère; je viens briser vos fers, je viens déployer le drapeau blanc, ce drapeau sans tache, que vos pères suivaient avec transport. Ralliez-vous-y, braves Français, et marchons tous ensemble au renversement de la tyrannie.

'Généraux, officiers, soldats, qui vous rangerez sous l'antique bannière des lys, *au nom du Roi*, mon oncle, qui m'a chargé de vous faire connaître ses intentions paternelles, je vous garantis vos grades, vos traitements et des récompenses proportionnées à la fidélité de vos services.

'Soldats Français! c'est le petit-fils de Henri IV., c'est l'époux d'une princesse dont les infortunes sont sans égales, mais dont les vœux sont pour le bonheur de la France; c'est un prince oubliant ses peines, à l'exemple de votre Roi, pour ne s'occuper que des vôtres, qui vient avec confiance se jeter dans vos bras.

'Soldats! mon espoir ne sera pas trompé: je suis le fils de votre Roi, et vous êtes Français!

PROCLAMATION.*

'FRANÇAIS! Au moment d'entrer sur votre territoire, les généraux des armées alliées, Espagnoles et Britanniques, croient devoir vous faire connaître leurs intentions et les vues qui les dirigent.

'La liberté de leur Roi est le noble but auquel aspirent les Espagnols. Le retour de l'ordre et de la tranquillité générale seront la récompense de leur zèle et de leurs travaux.

'Depuis longtemps, l'Europe et le monde entier sont inondés du sang innocent que la tyrannie fait couler.

'Français de tous les ordres et de tous les états, réunissez vos efforts aux nôtres; que le bien de l'humanité nous rassemble; nos efforts, n'en doutez pas, parviendront à détruire le joug oppresseur sous lequel vous fait gémir l'ambition démesurée du nouvel Attila.

'Ce n'est qu'au prix de votre sang qu'il achète des trophées; ce n'est que sur la destruction de vos générations qu'il prétend fonder la grandeur de son exécrable race.

'Etranger à tous les sentiments de la nation, il n'existe que pour la détruire!

'Venez donc vous ranger sous la bannière de vos princes légitimes; que le nom des Bourbons soit votre cri de ralliement! que le drapeau blanc, symbole antique de votre bonheur et de votre gloire, se développe sur vos têtes, et qu'il couvre de son ombre vos propriétés. En vous rendant aux enfants de St. Louis, vous assurez à jamais votre propre tranquillité, celle de votre patrie, de l'Europe et du monde entier.

(Signé)

'WELLINGTON.'

PROCLAMATION.*

'FRANÇAIS! Le jour de votre délivrance approche. L'époux de la fille de Louis XVI. est arrivé parmi vous. C'est près du berceau de Henri IV. qu'un de ses petits-fils vient relever, au milieu des braves Béarnais, l'antique bannière des lys, et vous annoncer le retour du bonheur et de la paix, sous un règne protecteur des lois et de la liberté publique.

'Plus de tyran, plus de guerre, plus de conscription, plus d'impositions vexatoires.

'Qu'à la voix de votre Souverain, de votre père, vos malheurs soient effacés par l'espérance, vos erreurs par l'oubli, vos dissensions par l'union touchante dont il veut être le gage.

'Les promesses qu'il vous a faites et qu'il vous renouvelle solennellement aujourd'hui, il brûle de les accomplir et de signaler par son amour et ses bienfaits ce moment fortuné, qui, en lui ramenant ses sujets, va le rendre à ses enfants.

'Vive le Roi!

(Signé)

'WELLINGTON.'

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Rabastens, ce 8 Mars, 1814.

Enfin, les ennemis ont levé le masque, et leurs projets sont dévoilés. J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. E. copie de trois proclamations que Lord Wellington * et le Duc d'Angoulême ont fait répandre dans le pays pour exciter à la révolte, au parjure, et à la guerre civile. C'est avec ces odieux moyens que nos ennemis font la guerre, et qu'ils cherchent à énerver le courage des habitants du Midi.

A ce sujet, j'ai cru devoir faire une proclamation à l'armée, et la faire répandre dans les 9^e, 10^e, 11^e, 12^e, et 20^e divisions militaires. J'ai l'honneur d'en adresser copie à V. E., en lui témoignant le désir qu'elle soit approuvée par l'Empereur, et que V. E. elle-même y donne son assentiment.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Duc de Feltre, Ministre de la Guerre.

Rabastens, ce 10 Mars, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception des deux lettres que vous m'avez écrites le 4 de ce mois (division particulière des opérations du midi de l'en-

* Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie must have been deceived by the Royalists, who might possibly have given circulation to these Proclamations. A reference to the Dispatches (pp. 376, 399, 402, 403) will prove that the Marquis of Wellington never issued them.

pire). Je m'empresse de répondre à V. E., que je ne disposerai d'aucunes des troupes, soit de ligne, soit des gardes nationales, qui se trouvent dans les départements de l'Aude, de l'Arriège et des Pyrénées-Orientales : M. le Duc d'Albuféra pourra utiliser ces troupes pour couvrir la frontière. Je donne des ordres en conséquence au général Travot.

L'Empereur ne doit pas douter que je ne sois en personne à la tête des troupes toutes les fois qu'elles se battent, et je suis persuadé que S. M. rend justice à la fermeté de mon caractère et à la vigueur que je mets dans mes opérations ; mais la force de mon âme serait bientôt affaiblie, si je croyais que S. M. pensât que j'ai besoin d'être excité. Il serait à désirer que tous les chefs qui ont l'honneur de commander les troupes de S. M. et que tous les fonctionnaires eussent autant d'énergie que moi, et qu'ils cherchassent, comme je le fais, à utiliser tout ce qui peut concourir à la défense du territoire, à la gloire des armes impériales, et à l'anéantissement des armées ennemies.

Je connais les projets des ennemis, ainsi que leurs ressources ; je sais qu'ils ne veulent point la paix, quoiqu'ils en tiennent le langage, et que la France serait partagée et asservie, si nous avions le malheur de succomber. Ils emploient tous les moyens imaginables pour arriver à ce résultat, la force et la séduction. Déjà l'on cherche à faire une contre-révolution dans le Midi en faveur des Bourbons, dont les couleurs ont été arborées dans les villes où l'armée Anglaise a pénétré. Les émigrés ont reparu, et ils ont eu l'indiscrétion d'annoncer qu'ils allaient rentrer dans leurs biens, et qu'ils seraient indemnisés pour le temps de la non-jouissance. Enfin, le progrès des ennemis et leurs artificieuses promesses font diminuer tous les jours le nombre des défenseurs, et bientôt il n'y aura plus possibilité d'opérer aucune levée. Le matériel et les moyens de toute nature, nécessaires pour faire la guerre, diminuent dans la même proportion.

Pour arrêter les progrès du mal et sortir de cette crise violente, il faut donc forcer la nation à se prononcer avec plus d'énergie qu'elle ne l'a fait jusqu'à présent, en lui dévoilant les projets insidieux des ennemis, et lui faisant pressentir les maux qui seraient la conséquence de leurs succès. Les lois ordinaires, qui ne sont faites que pour les temps prospères, sont insuffisantes. Des moyens plus vigoureux doivent être employés ; c'est dans cette pensée que j'ai fait à l'armée la proclamation dont j'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à V. E.

Il ne m'appartient pas, sans doute, de proposer les moyens qui peuvent être employés ; mais, puisque l'Empire ne peut être sauvé que par la force des armes, il me semble que tout doit être militaire, ou du moins concourir au succès des opérations, soit en servant activement, soit par l'emploi de moyens quelconques pour nuire aux ennemis ; il me semble nécessaire que des peines soient infligées à l'instant même aux individus de tout état qui refuseront d'obéir. Je ne sais si les lois civiles donnent à ce sujet assez d'autorité ; s'il en est autrement, il est indispensable d'y suppléer sans perdre de temps, par des mesures vigoureuses convenablement adaptées aux circonstances.

J'ai déjà proposé de déclarer en état de siège les départements qui vont devenir le théâtre de la guerre. Je pense aussi qu'il serait à propos d'autoriser les généraux à incorporer de force dans les corps de ligne tous les individus en état de porter les armes, ainsi que les chevaux pour la cavalerie et l'artillerie ; enfin que la peine capitale soit infligée à ceux qui auront recélé des déserteurs, ou favorisé leur évasion.

Les officiers manquent dans tous les corps, et l'on n'a point de sujets pour les remplacer. Je demande expressément à être autorisé à puiser dans la garde nationale, où l'on peut faire de très-bons choix ; je dirai même meilleurs que ceux que l'on fait dans les corps, dont l'esprit doit être remonté par des gens qui tiennent à la propriété et qui ont reçu une éducation plus libérale. Si l'on ne prend ce parti, un grand nombre d'individus, que l'on pourrait utiliser dans le service, en cas d'invasion, se tiendront chez eux, et ils resteront indifférents aux événements, ainsi qu'à la défection des corps des gardes nationales dont ils font partie.

Il faut aussi de l'argent pour faire la guerre. A chaque instant, des circonstances se présentent, où il est urgent d'en dépenser. Je viens de former quelques corps de partisans, qui dans quinze jours, je l'espère, commenceront à rendre de bons services. J'en organiserais d'autres, si je pouvais faire une dépense de 30,000 francs, car il faut toujours aider par des moyens pécuniaires, même ceux

qui se présentent volontairement. Je vous ai écrit deux fois à ce sujet, M. le Duc, mais V. E. ne m'a pas répondu. Elle s'est bornée, depuis le 1^{er} Jan., à mettre à ma disposition 10,000 francs, que j'avais dépensés et bien au delà avant de les avoir reçus. Je vous prie donc, M. le Duc, de m'envoyer un nouveau crédit, ou de m'autoriser à puiser, sur mon reçu, dans les caisses départementales.

En principe, je demande des pouvoirs assez étendus, pour pouvoir faire tout le bien que l'Empereur attend de mon zèle.

A l'égard des opérations de l'armée, j'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. d'assurer S. M. que je les pousserai avec toute la vigueur possible, et que je n'attends pour prendre l'offensive, que de voir les ennemis se disséminer un peu plus qu'ils ne le sont.

D'ailleurs, après les nombreux combats que j'ai livrés depuis l'ouverture de la campagne, j'aurai besoin de quelques jours de repos pour nettoyer les armes, remplacer les munitions, faire rentrer 3000 à 4000 trainards, organiser des subsistances sur ma nouvelle ligne d'opérations, nommer provisoirement aux emplois d'officiers qui sont devenus vacants, et rassembler des souliers pour 2000 à 3000 hommes qui étaient entièrement pieds nus. Du reste, je compte me mettre en mouvement sous très-peu de jours, et je ne pense pas que les ennemis, après les grandes pertes qu'ils ont éprouvées, s'exposent à envoyer vers Bordeaux et la basse Garonne des divisions de leurs troupes, tant que l'armée conservera son attitude menaçante. Déjà, je suis informé qu'ils ont fait revenir sur Aire et Barcelone deux divisions qui s'étaient portées sur Mont de Marsan. Si à Bordeaux et sur les bords de la Garonne, l'on est Français, et si l'on veut se défendre, tous les partis ennemis qui se présenteront doivent être enlevés; mais je crains qu'il ne faille employer des moyens coercitifs pour déterminer les habitants.

Mon premier rapport instruira V. E. des mouvements de l'armée.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Duc, de nous faire approvisionner en munitions sur Toulouse, et de faire envoyer des armes dans les grands dépôts où les conscrits sont reçus.

Pour terminer, j'ai l'honneur de faire observer à V. E. que l'ennemi m'oppose 10,000 à 12,000 hommes de cavalerie, et que je ne puis en mettre plus de 2000 en ligne.

No. XII. (p. 425.)

Rapport du Maréchal Soult au Ministre de la Guerre sur la Bataille de Toulouse. Lettres et Ordres aux Généraux et Chefs de corps depuis l'arrivée de l'armée Française devant Toulouse jusqu'à la fin des hostilités. (*Chauvina*.)

No. 1. Au Ministre de la Guerre. (Extrait.) Toulouse, ce 24 Mars, 1814.

La tête de pont que je fais construire en avant du faubourg St. Cyprien à Toulouse, offre déjà des moyens de défense. Je me propose de faire perfectionner les ouvrages, et même d'en élever sur la rive droite pour mettre la ville entièrement à couvert. Le canal du Languedoc donne à ce sujet beaucoup de facilités.

No. 2. Ordre. Toulouse, ce 25 Mars, 1814.

Le général Soult partira demain matin au point du jour avec 4 régimens de cavalerie, pour aller s'établir sur la rive droite de la Garonne, entre Toulouse et Grisolles, d'où il fera garder et observer le cours de la Garonne depuis Toulouse jusqu'à l'embouchure du Tarn, soit par des postes, soit par des patrouilles volantes, qui seront constamment en mouvement, afin que si les ennemis faisaient des démonstrations de passage dans cette étendue, il en soit aussitôt instruit et en rende compte.

Il détachera un parti de 50 chevaux, commandé par un bon officier, pour observer le cours de la Garonne depuis Toulouse jusqu'au confluent de l'Arriège, pour observer les mouvemens que les ennemis pourraient faire entre cette rivière et le canal du Languedoc et par la grand' route de Muret; dans le cas où les postes de cavalerie, qui seront vers Portet, seraient repoussés, le Commandant de ce parti rendra directement compte au général en chef de tout ce qu'il aura appris ou observé.

Les trois autres régimens de cavalerie, sous les ordres d'un général de brigade, resteront en avant de Toulouse, pour être employés ainsi qu'il sera dit.

Les 6^e et 8^e divisions d'infanterie passeront le pont de Toulouse demain matin et

iront se former en arrière du faubourg St. Etienne, où elles resteront jusqu'à ce que le logement soit fait dans ce faubourg, ainsi que dans les maisons détachées de la ville, qui sont sur la route de Montauban, sur les deux côtés du canal. Ces deux divisions seront en réserve et s'occuperont de leur instruction, ainsi que de leur mise en état; elles seront aussi chargées de tous les travaux de défense qui doivent être exécutés sur le canal du Languedoc autour de Toulouse. Demain dans le jour ces ouvrages seront tracés, et ils devront être exécutés dans deux fois 24 heures.

M. le Comte Reille sera chargé de la défense de la tête de pont et de tous les ouvrages qui sont en avant de St. Cyprien, avec les 4^e et 5^e divisions, et il fera fournir les travailleurs nécessaires, pour que ces ouvrages soient promptement terminés. A cet effet, il reconnaîtra les points de défense et désignera le poste de chaque chef de corps, commandant ou général. Il demandera au général d'artillerie toutes les pièces de canon qui devront armer les ouvrages, et il emploiera même provisoirement à ce sujet l'artillerie des deux divisions.

M. le Comte Reille aura un régiment de cavalerie à sa disposition, lequel fournira des grands-gardes de cavalerie du côté de Muret, jusqu'à hauteur de St. Simon et vers Portet.

Demain matin, aussitôt que la 4^e division aura relevé ses postes par les troupes du centre, M. le Comte Reille la fera rentrer dans le faubourg St. Cyprien, où elle sera logée.

M. le Comte d'Erlon sera chargé d'occuper le plateau sur la rive droite du ruisseau le Touch, avec les 1^{re} et 2^{me} divisions d'infanterie et deux régimens de cavalerie que le général Soult mettra à sa disposition; il fera garder le cours du ruisseau jusqu'à hauteur du village de Tournefeuille, il établira même ses grands-gardes au-delà; ensuite la ligne de ses postes traversera le plateau pour se porter vers le village de St. Simon; mais le fond des deux divisions sera établi en arrière, aux débouchés des routes d'Auch, de Lombez, et de St. Simon, de manière que si l'ennemi se portait en forces pour l'attaquer, elles puissent recevoir tous les conscripts et détachemens, et ensuite opérer leur mouvement par les deux routes sur la tête de pont.

Dans ce cas, M. le Comte d'Erlon viendra former ses deux divisions avec les deux régimens de cavalerie dans le faubourg de St. Cyprien, où il recevrait de nouveaux ordres; alors la défense de M. le Comte Reille commencerait.

Le général Travot donnera ordre à toutes les troupes de la division de réserve, et à celles qui forment la garnison de Toulouse, y compris la garde nationale et la garde urbaine, de se réunir demain en totalité, à 2 heures après midi, dans les allées de la promenade de la ville, pour passer la revue du général en chef. Chaque chef de corps ou de détachement devra être porteur de son état de situation. Après la revue, le général Travot fera placer les troupes de la division de réserve dans le faubourg St. Michel, et il leur fera assigner des points de ralliement. Il leur indiquera aussi les postes qu'ils devront occuper sur la Garonne; il s'occupera particulièrement de l'instruction de cette troupe, discipline, habillement, et équipement.

Le général Travot fera fournir les travailleurs nécessaires pour faire construire la redoute qui doit être établie dans l'île au-dessus de la poudrière, laquelle devra être terminée dans deux jours; elle sera armée de 4 bouches à feu.

Le général, commandant l'artillerie, reconnaîtra tous les ouvrages de la tête de pont, et il en déterminera l'armement; il disposera, à cet effet, de toute l'artillerie de campagne ou autre qui est à Toulouse, et même au besoin de celle de l'armée. Il disposera aussi du personnel de l'artillerie de la place et de celui de l'armée pour la défense des ouvrages.

Il donnera des ordres pour que le matériel de l'artillerie existant à Toulouse, qui ne peut être utilisé et qui n'est point nécessaire, soit dirigé sur Paris, par les transports de l'artillerie, et il rendra compte au Ministre de la Guerre, afin que si la direction devait être changée, des ordres soient donnés en conséquence.

Il donnera des ordres pour que l'équipage de pont soit attelé, et qu'à l'avenir il suive les mouvemens du grand parc. A cet effet, M. le Comte Caffarelli, commissaire extraordinaire de l'Empereur, sera prié de vouloir bien faire fournir les chevaux de réquisition nécessaires.

Le colonel commandant le génie sera prévenu de toutes les dispositions relatives aux ouvrages de défense, afin que, dès demain, ils soient tous entrepris et qu'il y

ait autant d'ouvriers qu'il sera possible d'en employer. Il fera à cet effet les demandes nécessaires aux généraux, et il distribuera des outils.

M. le général Travot fera, en outre, fournir par les habitants, 2000 ouvriers avec leurs outils.

Tous les ouvriers civils et militaires, qui seront employés aux travaux, recevront une demi-bouteille de vin par jour. Il sera fait, à ce sujet, une demande à la ville de Toulouse.

No. 3. Au Ministre de la Guerre. (Extrait.) Toulouse, ce 27 Mars, 1814.

Tout annonce que demain il y aura une affaire sérieuse en avant de Toulouse. Aujourd'hui l'ennemi a fait une reconnaissance générale sur toute la ligne, et il a poussé son infanterie jusqu'à Portet, devant St. Simon, à Tournefeuille, à Colomiers, et à Blagnac. Ses camps ont été établis sur le prolongement de cette ligne, et couronnent les hauteurs.

Il n'y avait qu'une grand'garde à Tournefeuille, lorsque la colonne ennemie a débouché par cette route. Cette colonne avait en tête 4 escadrons, 2 bataillons, et 2 pièces de canon; mais une division Anglaise suivait immédiatement; elle s'est tenue masquée en arrière du village de Tournefeuille. Il y a eu un engagement d'avant-poste, et de part et d'autre on a tiré une centaine de coups de canon. Nous n'avons eu que 15 hommes tués ou blessés.

Sur les hauteurs de Colomiers, les colonnes ennemies étaient plus nombreuses; et ce soir l'on a jugé, par la quantité de feux qu'il y avait du côté de Plaisance, que, sur ce point, il se trouvait aussi beaucoup de monde.

Les ennemis ont renvoyé le maire de la ville de Boulogne, pour avoir répondu à Lord Wellington, qu'il ne voulait administrer sa commune qu'au nom de l'Empereur: il est arrivé ce soir à Toulouse, et m'a dit que toute l'armée ennemie est devant la place; que Lord Wellington a couché la nuit dernière à St. Lys, que ce matin il en est parti pour parcourir la ligne. Ce maire prétend avoir vu 20,000 hommes de cavalerie; ce nombre est beaucoup exagéré, mais les ennemis peuvent en avoir 10,000 à 12,000.

Il assure aussi que les ennemis, confians dans la supériorité de leurs forces, ne doutent point du succès de leur entreprise.

No. 4. Au général Clausel. (Extrait.) Toulouse, ce 30 Mars, 1814.

Je reçois à l'instant le rapport de l'officier commandant le poste de Vieille Toulouse, que vous m'avez fait passer; je vous prie de recommander la plus grande surveillance sur ce point et devant Portet, en vous tenant prêt à vous y porter avec vos divisions, si par cas l'ennemi faisait quelque entreprise.

Il est très à propos que vous fassiez sur-le-champ entreprendre et ensuite pousser avec la plus grande activité les ouvrages de défense, destinés à couvrir la ville de Toulouse sur la rive droite, qui vous ont été indiqués.

No. 5. Au général Clausel. Toulouse, ce 31 Mars, 1814, à 6 heures.

J'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer un nouveau rapport du receveur de l'octroi de Venerque, relatif aux préparatifs de l'ennemi au-dessus de Toulouse. La réunion des troupes sur le point de Muret et de St. Clar, l'enlèvement du parc de Muret, et l'arrivée du canon à Portet, indiquent que le projet des ennemis est d'effectuer un passage sur ce dernier point. Je vous invite donc à faire observer, avec le plus grand soin, toutes leurs dispositions, et à m'en instruire.

Je désire aussi que vous fassiez reconnaître si, de Castanet, l'on ne pourrait point amener du canon à Vieille Toulouse, et sur la position qui est en face du point où l'on présume que l'ennemi cherchera à jeter son pont, afin que, dans ce cas, il soit immédiatement donné des ordres en conséquence. Veuillez aussi reconnaître vous même une position à hauteur et à gauche de Vieille Toulouse, d'où le passage pourrait être défendu de vive force avec avantage, soit même en y faisant travailler et la retranchant; car je vous préviens que, du moment qu'ils entreprendront de passer, et que même leurs projets ne seront plus douteux, vous devez aller former vos divisions sur la position qui leur sera le plus rapprochée, pour leur opposer une résistance insurmontable, et même pour attaquer la tête de colonne qui se sera engagée, et la renverser.

Dans le jour, j'irai aussi reconnaître la même position.

No 6. Au général Clausel.

Toulouse, ce 31 Mars, 1814, à 8 heures.

Je reçois à l'instant la nouvelle que l'ennemi a jeté un pont au port de Pinsaguel sur la Garonne, au-dessus de l'embouchure de l'Arriège, et que l'on travaille à un autre pont, vis-à-vis Portet. Portez-vous sur-le-champ avec vos deux divisions à hauteur de Vieille Toulouse, où je vais me rendre, et où je vais aussi faire diriger les divisions du Comte d'Erlon. *Il faut arrêter les ennemis et les culbuter dans la rivière, avant que leurs divisions soient formées.*

No 7. Au Ministre de la Guerre. (Extrait.)

Toulouse, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

La nuit dernière, l'ennemi a jeté un pont sur la Garonne, vis-à-vis le village de Pinsaguel, au-dessus du confluent de l'Arriège ; à 4 heures du matin, il a commencé à y faire passer des troupes ; la colonne a défilé jusqu'à midi. Le brouillard a d'abord empêché de la distinguer, et les rapports varient sur sa composition ; je la crois de 12,000 hommes d'infanterie, 2500 chevaux, et 20 pièces de canon. Cependant, l'officier commandant un parti que j'ai envoyé pour suivre son mouvement par la rive droite de l'Arriège, a écrit qu'il l'estimait de 15,000 à 20,000 hommes. La colonne marchait toujours et se dirigeait sur Auterive et Cintegabelle ; elle ne pouvait passer l'Arriège qu'en ce dernier endroit. J'ignore encore si elle poussera jusqu'à Pamiers et Mirepoix, ainsi qu'on l'a dit, ou si elle se portera sur Villefranche pour couper ma communication avec le bas Languedoc, et manœuvrer ensuite sur Toulouse. Ce dernier mouvement est le plus vraisemblable.

Aussitôt que j'ai été instruit de cette marche des ennemis, je me suis porté sur les hauteurs en avant de Vieille Toulouse, où j'ai fait avancer les divisions aux ordres de M. le lieutenant général Clausel, et celles du centre commandées par M. le Comte d'Erlon. J'ai très bien vu le mouvement, et j'ai reconnu que le *restant de l'armée ennemie était en position sur la rive droite du Touch.*

Le pays entre l'Arriège et le canal du Languedoc est très difficile ; les positions que l'on pourrait y prendre nous sont toutes désavantageuses, et l'on est forcé de se servir de la communication de la grande route qui passe à Castanet ; d'après ces motifs, j'ai fait rapprocher les divisions d'infanterie de Toulouse, et j'engage une partie de la cavalerie sur la route de Villefranche. Si, comme je n'en doute pas, l'ennemi marche par cette route, je prendrai position près de Toulouse, et *je livrerai bataille ; mais je m'attends que cette nuit, ou la suivante, il fera un nouveau passage entre Toulouse et Montauban ; je suppose même que c'est dans ce projet qu'il a fait un détachement sur ma gauche, afin de m'engager à me disséminer.*

J'ai fait évacuer de Toulouse tout ce qu'il m'a été possible en objets d'artillerie, mais il y a beaucoup de choses pour lesquelles on manquera peut-être de moyens de transport.

No 8. Au Ministre de la Guerre.

Toulouse, ce 1 Avril, 1814.

Le corps ennemi qui a remonté l'Arriège, duquel j'ai parlé dans mon dernier rapport, a passé cette rivière à Cintegabelle, d'où il a poussé une faible avant-garde jusqu'à Nailloux, et il a envoyé des réquisitions à Villefranche. Ce corps est commandé par le lieutenant général Hill ; il se compose de deux divisions Anglaise et Portugaise et d'une division Espagnole, formant ensemble 12,000 à 13,000 hommes d'infanterie, 3000 de cavalerie, et 20 pièces de canon. Il paraît que la difficulté des chemins, entre Cintegabelle et Villefranche, a retardé le mouvement de cette colonne ; car elle aurait pu arriver aujourd'hui à Villefranche ; il est probable qu'elle y sera demain, et même qu'elle se rapprochera de Toulouse.

Le *restant de l'armée ennemie n'a pas bougé.* Deux déserteurs Anglais, qui sont arrivés, ont dit que le quartier de Lord Wellington est à Cugnaux, et que, ce matin, l'on avait donné l'ordre de se tenir prêt pour nous attaquer. Ces déserteurs ont aussi confirmé que, depuis 10 jours, le général Beresford avait rejoint l'armée avec les deux divisions, qui s'étaient dirigées sur Bordeaux, et qu'il n'est resté dans cette ville, ou entre la Garonne et la Dordogne, que 2000 ou 3000 Anglais ou Portugais, commandés par le général Dalhousie. Ce dernier rapport est aussi confirmé par des personnes parties de Bordeaux, il y a trois jours.

No 9. Au Ministre de la Guerre. (Extrait.)

Toulouse, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

La colonne ennemie qui s'était portée sur Auterive et Cintegabelle, a poussé

son avant-poste jusqu'à Nailloux, et a fait demander des suosistances à Ville-franche; mais, sans les attendre, hier à 10 heures du soir elle a commencé son mouvement rétrograde: elle a repassé l'Arrière et est revenue sur Pinsaguel, où elle a repassé, en très grande partie, la Garonne. D'après les derniers rapports, il y avait cependant encore, cet après-midi, une arrière-garde entre les deux rivières, qui couvrirait le mouvement.

Les ennemis se sont mal conduits à Cintegabelle et à Auterive. Les officiers ont dit en se retirant qu'en faisant ce mouvement 'ils avaient l'espoir que j'enverrais à leur rencontre un fort détachement, et qu'ils auraient eu plus de facilités pour attaquer le restant de l'armée devant Toulouse, mais que mon immobilité les obligeait à se tenir concentrés et à revenir.' J'ai aussi cru que c'était leur dessein, quoique je sois toujours persuadé 'qu'ils ont le projet de passer la Garonne au-dessous de Toulouse, et de venir m'attaquer par ma droite près de cette ville.' Je fais, en conséquence, mes dispositions pour les recevoir, et j'ai donné des ordres pour que la ville de Toulouse fût mise en état de défense sur la rive droite de la Garonne. La tête de pont du faubourg St. Cyprien est déjà en état d'être respectée.

Je vais faire rétablir les communications sur Carcassonne par Castelnaudary, que, d'après le dernier mouvement des ennemis, j'avais jugé à propos de suspendre.

Un détachement de gardes nationales d'élite de la légion de Tarn-et-Garonne, que le général Lafitte avait envoyé de St. Girons sur St. Martory, a poussé jusqu'à ce dernier endroit, où il a pris 30 Anglais, des équipages, et un convoi de bœufs.

No. 10. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

Le Maréchal, etc.

Considérant l'importance de la ville de Toulouse par rapport à sa population, les établissemens qu'elle renferme, et son utilité pour le service de l'armée;

Ordonne :

La ville de Toulouse sera mise en état de défense sur la rive droite de la Garonne.

Les ouvrages qui ont été ordonnés pour couvrir tous les ponts et écluses sur le canal, depuis son embouchure jusqu'au pont des Demoiselles inclusivement, seront poussés avec la plus grande activité, et perfectionnés. Les ouvrages qui ont été ordonnés pour couvrir le faubourg St. Michel, et le lier par une ligne depuis le canal jusqu'à la Garonne, en passant par l'ancienne église des Récollets, seront également continués et perfectionnés; l'enceinte de la ville sera réparée partout où il sera nécessaire; l'on profitera des terre-pleins du rempart pour y établir des banquettes et perfectionner le parapet, depuis la porte St. Etienne jusqu'à la Garonne, à gauche de l'arsenal.

La caserne des gendarmes sera rendue défensive; il sera construit en avant un tambour ou une flèche pour couvrir la porte du Secours, qui conduit dans la ville.

Depuis la porte St. Etienne jusqu'à la Garonne, par la promenade publique et le faubourg St. Michel, les maisons se trouvant adossées à l'ancienne enceinte, l'on ne peut prendre la défense du rempart; en conséquence, elle sera faite à l'extérieur par les ouvrages qui couvriront les portes et ceux qui seront plus avancés.

Toutes les portes de la ville seront couvertes par de bonnes palanques ou *block-hauss* défensifs. Il sera même construit en avant, lorsqu'il y aura possibilité, des lunettes pour les couvrir. Les portes, proprement dites, seront mises en bon état et reconstruites; elles seront en outre appuyées par de bonnes barrières et des chevaux de frise.

Les portes et issues auxquelles ces dispositions sont applicables sont :

- 1; La communication qui est entre la Garonne et l'arsenal, à l'embouchure du Canal Neuf;
- 2; La porte d'Arnaud Bernard, où passe la route de Montauban;
- 3; La porte de Matabiau, route d'Alby;
- 4; La porte Neuve;
- 5; La porte St. Etienne;
- 6; La porte Montolieu;
- 7; La porte Montgaillard;
- 8; La porte St. Michel.

La butte qui est au milieu du Jardin des Plantes sera disposée pour une batterie

de trois à quatre pièces, lesquelles auront pour objet de battre sur le pont des Demoiselles, ainsi que le terrain qui est entre ce pont et la maison fortifiée qui est à la gauche de St. Michel ; mais il est expressément défendu de commettre aucun dégât dans le jardin, sous la responsabilité des officiers, lesquels ne permettront point que, sous aucun prétexte, on quitte les allées.

La partie du rempart qui est dans l'enclos de l'arsenal sera disposée pour recevoir du canon, ainsi que la partie du rempart qui est entre le magasin à poudre et la porte d'Arnaud Bernard. L'on disposera également, pour recevoir du canon, la partie du rempart qui est entre la porte Matabiau et celle de St. Etienne ; tous les ouvrages qui doivent être exécutés sur le front de la ligne St. Michel, première et deuxième lignes, depuis la Garonne jusqu'à la porte St. Etienne exclusivement, y compris ceux du pont des Demoiselles, auront lieu par les troupes aux ordres de M. le lieutenant général Clausel, et sous sa responsabilité particulière.

Les ouvrages qui doivent être exécutés aux première et deuxième lignes, depuis la porte St. Etienne inclusivement jusqu'à la Garonne au-dessous de Toulouse, seront faits par les troupes aux ordres de M. le lieutenant général Comte d'Erlon, sous sa surveillance particulière.

La totalité des habitans de la ville seront commandés pour être employés aux ouvrages de défense, chacun dans son quartier, particulièrement aux portes, aux ouvrages avancés et sur les remparts ; ils devront tous être munis d'outils ; il seront conduits par les commissaires des quartiers, qui en feront l'appel, resteront avec eux au travail, et imposeront des amendes à ceux qui refuseront de s'y rendre.

Tout le charbon de bois qui est à Toulouse sera requis pour le service de l'artillerie. Celui que les marchands remettront sera expertisé pour que le montant en soit payé. Si le génie a besoin de charbon pour ses travaux, il le demandera à l'artillerie, et il lui sera fourni sauf paiement.

Tout le bois nécessaire aux constructions de l'artillerie et du génie sera mis en réquisition, sauf expertise et paiement.

Si le fer manque, il en sera également requis.

Tous les outils de pionniers qui peuvent se trouver dans les boutiques et magasins des habitans de Toulouse, qui font ce genre de commerce, sont aussi mis en réquisition pour être à la disposition du colonel commandant le génie de l'armée, mais il en sera dressé procès-verbal d'expertise, pour que les propriétaires en soient payés.

M. le commissaire extraordinaire de l'Empereur dans la 10^e division militaire sera prié de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour l'exécution des réquisitions qui seront faites en vertu des présentes dispositions.

Il voudra bien aussi prendre des mesures pour qu'il soit immédiatement réuni à Toulouse 10,000 outils de pionniers assortis, lesquels seront demandés dans les départemens de la Haute Garonne, de l'Aude et de l'Arriège, sauf 2000 outils qui seront demandés directement au département du Tarn.

Il ne sera plus fait d'évacuations de Toulouse, soit en objets d'administration quelconques, soit en objets d'artillerie ou autres ; il sera au contraire pris des mesures pour faire revenir ce qui est parti et qui peut être utile au service de la place, et pour y faire refluer tout ce qui pourrait être compromis à l'extérieur.

M. le lieutenant général Comte Reille fera continuer, par les troupes sous ses ordres, les travaux de la tête de pont de St. Cyprien, et il veillera à ce qu'ils soient poussés avec la plus grande activité.

Ces dispositions seront adressées à M. le commissaire extraordinaire de l'Empereur dans la 10^e division militaire, à MM. les lieutenans généraux, au général commandant l'artillerie de l'armée, au général de division Travot, au colonel commandant le génie de l'armée, et à l'ordonnateur en chef en ce qui le concerne.

No. 11. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

M. le lieutenant-général Clausel fera construire le plus promptement possible la redoute qui doit être établie sur le pont de Montaudran, laquelle, en cas d'attaque, il devrait armer et défendre avec les troupes sous ses ordres.

Il donnera des ordres, ainsi que le général Soult, pour que la totalité des bateaux et bois, soit de radeaux ou d'autres, qu'il y a sur le canal, depuis Villefranche, ou depuis l'endroit où il sera possible de remonter, soient immédiatement descendus à Toulouse.

M. le Comte d'Erlon sera prévenu de ces dispositions. M. le général Travot le sera également de la dernière.

No. 12. Au colonel Michaux.

Toulouse, ce 2 Avril, 1814.

Indépendamment des ouvrages que vous devez faire exécuter, d'après la lettre que je vous ai écrite hier au soir, je désire que vous fassiez la reconnaissance de l'enceinte de la ville, et que vous déterminiez les points qui doivent être réparés, afin que, dans le cas où la ligne du canal et des faubourgs serait forcée, l'on puisse défendre cette enceinte. A cet effet, il faudra faire établir des postes et des barrières à toutes les issues, et même les couvrir, par quelques tambours, aux principaux débouchés. Je crois que le dessus du mur d'enceinte offre un bon parapet, dont on peut tirer parti pour la défense et même que les tours peuvent être à ce sujet utilisées. Prévenez le chef de bataillon Plazanet, qu'il est chargé de faire construire la redoute qui doit être établie au pont de Montandran, laquelle sera défendue et armée par les troupes aux ordres du général Clausel.

No. 13. A M. le général Laffitte.

Toulouse, ce 3 Avril, 1814.

J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez écrite de Pamiers le 2, à 8 heures du soir. Je vois avec plaisir que le mouvement rétrograde de la colonne ennemie aux ordres du lieutenant général Hill, qui avait passé à la rive droite de la Garonne et de l'Arriège, vous était connu, et que vous faisiez suivre sa marche par l'escadron de cavalerie qui était avec vous ; je ne doute pas que ce détachement, quoique faible, ne vous ramène bon nombre de prisonniers, à Auterive, à Venerque, et dans d'autres communes. Les reconnaissances qui ont été envoyées de la gauche de l'armée en ont ramassé beaucoup ce matin, qui traînaient en arrière leur colonne.

Le but apparent des ennemis, en faisant ce mouvement, était de m'engager à détacher un corps sur ma gauche pour m'y *opposer*, afin d'attaquer avec le restant de leur armée les troupes que j'aurai laissées à Toulouse et s'emparer de la ville. Se voyant déçus dans leur espoir et d'ailleurs inquiets de quelques démonstrations qui ont été faites vers Pinsaguel, ils ont rappelé précipitamment leurs troupes. Il peut aussi se faire qu'un escadron du 29^e de chasseurs, envoyé de Carcassonne, qui a paru en avant de Villefranche, leur ait fait croire que M. le Duc d'Albuféra arrivait avec son armée, ainsi qu'ils s'y attendent ; quoiqu'il en soit, tout a repassé la Garonne, et le pont de Pinsaguel est levé.

Actuellement, les ennemis font des démonstrations pour passer la Garonne au-dessous de Toulouse ; je crois même que la nuit prochaine ou la nuit suivante, ils l'entreprendront, et je me prépare à leur livrer bataille près de Toulouse ; j'en ai prévenu M. le Duc d'Albuféra.

Je désire bien, qu'avec les troupes sous vos ordres, vous poussiez des reconnaissances sur la Garonne et même jusqu'à la route de St. Gaudens à Toulouse, dans la direction de Carbonne, St. Martory, et St. Gaudens, pour y retenir des forces ennemies, leur faire craindre l'arrivée de l'armée de M. le Duc d'Albuféra, et leur enlever du monde. Si la route est dégarnie, elle est praticable sans inconvénient.

Je vous prie au surplus de me tenir instruit de vos opérations et de ce que vous apprendrez.

No. 14. Au Comte d'Erlon.

Toulouse, ce 3 Avril, 1814.

Je viens de parler à un homme qui est parti de Blagnac la nuit dernière : il m'a confirmé le mouvement rétrograde de la colonne ennemie, qui avait remonté l'Arriège, et il m'a dit que les ennemis pensaient effectuer leur passage au-dessous de Toulouse. Hier, il a vu un général Anglais donner l'ordre à un officier du génie d'aller examiner si Grenade offrirait, à ce sujet, des facilités. Il prétend aussi que l'on doit se méfier du point de Capelette.

D'après cela, je vous invite à presser, autant que possible, les travaux qui doivent être exécutés sur votre ligne, afin que la défense de tous les ponts et des écluses, qu'il y a sur ce canal, jusqu'à la porte St. Etienne, mais plus particulièrement jusqu'au pont où passe la route d'Alby, soit parfaitement assurée, et que l'on puisse y mettre du canon.

Je désire également que vous fassiez construire trois bons ouvrages et quelques tranchées sur la position qu'hier au soir nous avons reconnue, et qu'indépendam-

ment vous fassiez reconnaître le terrain qui est entre cette position et l'Ers, afin que, si par quelques coupures on pouvait y multiplier les obstacles, cela soit entrepris.

Dans le cas où l'ennemi aurait effectué un passage, et qu'il marcherait pour nous attaquer dans la position indiquée, il conviendrait de faire aussitôt abattre, en forme d'abattis, tous les arbres qui sont sur la grand'route d'Alby, depuis le pont du canal jusqu'à hauteur de la campagne, dite la Pujade; disposition qui couvrirait parfaitement la ligne sur ce front, et contribuerait à rejeter l'attaque des ennemis vers le bassin de l'Ers.

Je vous prie de donner des ordres pour que la troupe soit exercée tous les matins, depuis le moment où elle prend les armes jusqu'à ce qu'elle reçoive l'ordre de rentrer. Je suis surpris que les généraux et les chefs la laissent trois à quatre heures sur le terrain, sans même en passer l'inspection.

Toulouse, ce 3 Avril, 1814.

No. 15. Ordre.

M. le Comte d'Erlon fera réunir, au point de jour, la 2^e division d'infanterie en avant de la porte d'Arnaud Bernard, sur la route de Montauban; la brigade de la 1^e division, qui est en ville, sera réunie sur le canal, vers le pont où passe la route de Blagnac, afin de pouvoir protéger l'autre brigade de la même division, qui est en avant sur la Garonne.

Si l'ennemi effectuait le passage de la Garonne au-dessous de Toulouse. M. le Comte d'Erlon serait chargé de défendre les ponts et écluses sur le canal, depuis le pont de la porte de Matabiau, où passe la route d'Alby, inclusivement, jusqu'à l'embouchure du canal. Si la gauche de cette ligne était forcée, les troupes qui y seraient employées se replieraient sur la ville pour en défendre l'entrée à l'embouchure du canal Neuf, à gauche de l'arsenal, défense dont le général Travot sera plus particulièrement chargé. D'ailleurs les troupes de la 1^e division se rallieraient aux troupes de la 2^e division, en avant de la porte d'Arnaud Bernard, pour défendre ce point important.

M. le Comte d'Erlon fera travailler nuit et jour, et même en cas d'attaque, jusqu'à ce que les ennemis soient à portée, à perfectionner les ouvrages de défense qui ont été indiqués; et dans le même cas, il se tiendra prêt à appuyer à droite une de ses divisions, pour renforcer les troupes qui seront en position sur le plateau de Calvinet.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel formera demain au point du jour ses divisions, la gauche au faubourg St. Etienne et la droite dans la promenade, faisant d'ailleurs occuper sa ligne actuelle par des postes; et il se tiendra prêt à se porter avec les 2 divisions sur le plateau du Calvinet pour occuper la position de la droite de ce plateau, presque parallèlement à la route d'Alby, et il y mènera son artillerie. Il donnera ordre au général Vial de se rendre demain avec ses 2 régiments à Montaudran, d'où le général Clausel en disposerait pour les porter à droite de la position de Calvinet, en cas de mouvement; mais le général Vial laissera sur la ligne de la Garonne, jusqu'à l'embouchure de l'Arriège, les postes de cavalerie que le général Clausel demandera.

M. le Comte Reille tiendra la 4^e division d'infanterie prête à passer sur la rive droite de la Garonne; la 5^e division serait seule chargée de défendre la tête de pont de St. Cyprien.

Si la 4^e division passait à la rive droite de la Garonne, le 5^e régt. de chasseurs à cheval suivrait ou précéderait son mouvement.

Le général Travot réunira au point du jour la division de réserve sur l'esplanade, et, en cas d'attaque, il la tiendra prête à se former immédiatement sur les remparts de la ville, depuis le front de l'arsenal jusqu'à la porte St. Etienne; et il serait chargé de défendre les portes et passages qui sont dans cet espace, particulièrement l'entrée qui est à gauche de ce canal sur la Garonne. Il disposerait aussi de quelques bataillons pour garder les ouvrages du pont St. Michel en remplacement des troupes de l'aile gauche qui en seraient parties et pour fournir des postes sur la Garonne, au dessous de Toulouse.

Le général Travot tiendra aussi une réserve entre le pont de Garonne et l'arsenal, pour soutenir, au besoin, les troupes qui seront à la tête des ponts et celles qui seront chargées de défendre le front de l'arsenal.

M. le général Tirlet fera rentrer, pendant la nuit, les deux pièces de 24 qui sont au pont sur le canal, sur la route de Blagnac, ainsi que les pièces du même

calibre qui sont sur le quai de la Garonne, et il les fera porter en batterie sur le rempart du front de l'arsenal, où il mettra aussi une batterie de pièces de 16, de manière à battre parfaitement tout le terrain qui est entre le canal et la Garonne. Cependant il se tiendra prêt à faire porter deux de ces pièces de 24, et même les 4 pièces, soit sur le pont du canal, de la route de Montauban, soit de la position de Calvint, lorsque la redoute qui doit y être faite sera construite.

Il fera ses dispositions pour tirer, au premier ordre, de la tête de pont de St. Cyprien, 8 bouches à feu, y compris les deux pièces de 12, et deux obusiers de 6 pouces, pour être portés en position sur la ligne. Ces 8 bouches à feu seraient remplacées au besoin par l'artillerie de la 5^e division, de manière que les ouvrages de la tête de pont soient défendus, particulièrement ceux de la 2^e ligne.

Le grand parc sera attelé de bonne heure, et se tiendra prêt à marcher au premier ordre.

Le colonel du génie tracera, demain au point du jour, deux fortes traverses défensives à l'entrée qui est à la gauche de l'arsenal vers la Garonne, l'une en avant et l'autre en arrière de la grille. Il les fera entreprendre sur le champ par l'emploi des moyens les plus expéditifs. Le général Travot fera fournir les hommes de corvée nécessaires, de manière que dans 4 heures au plus ces traverses soient faites.

M. le colonel Michaux tracera aussi les ouvrages qui doivent être exécutés entre l'enceinte de la ville et le pont du canal sur la route de Montauban, ainsi que ceux qui doivent être construits sur le plateau de Calvint; et il se disposera à faire abattre, en forme d'abattis, les arbres qui sont sur la route d'Alby, depuis le pont sur le canal jusqu'à la campagne, dite la Pujade: enfin, il s'occupera du tracé et de l'exécution des palanques et blockhauses, qui doivent être construits en avant des portes et entrées de la ville, conformément à l'ordre du 2 de ce mois.

Si l'ennemi effectuait son passage, le général Soult manœuvrerait de manière à rallier toute sa cavalerie sur le plateau de Calvint, entre la droite du canal et l'Ers, et il n'aurait que des partis d'observation à la rive droite de cette rivière; mais il n'opérerait son mouvement que progressivement, de manière à arrêter, le plus long temps possible, les ennemis, sans cependant se compromettre.

Dans le même cas, les troupes qui dépendent de Montauban et qui sont sur la Garonne, se replieraient sur Montauban, où le général Loverdo leur donnerait des ordres. Ce général se disposerait à défendre la tête de pont de Montauban, ainsi que le cours du Tarn, contre toutes les forces ennemies qui pourraient se présenter, et, par ses démonstrations, il ferait même en sorte d'occuper et d'inquiéter les ennemis.

Aussi, en cas d'attaque, l'ordonnateur en chef ferait réunir les équipages militaires, et tout ce qui tient à l'administration, en dehors de la grande promenade de la ville, où toutes les voitures se tiendraient prêtes à marcher au premier ordre; il ferait établir l'ambulance au faubourg St. Etienne, près le canal, et il aurait un grand nombre de bateaux pour recevoir les blessés et les faire partir après le pansement.

La gendarmerie à pied et à cheval se réunirait aussi sur l'esplanade, où il lui serait donné de nouveaux ordres. Le général Buquet donnerait ordre au colonel Thouvenot de faire la police des équipages.

Enfin, dans le cas d'attaque, l'armée étant à combattre les ennemis, la garde urbaine serait chargée de la police de la ville, soit même de renforcer les postes, où il serait nécessaire. Le général Travot lui donnerait des instructions en conséquence.

Si l'attaque des ennemis n'avait pas lieu demain, les dispositions contenues dans le présent ordre recevraient leur exécution après demain et jours suivants, à moins d'ordres contraires.

No. 16. Au Ministre de la Guerre.

Toulouse, ce 3 Avril, 1814.

La colonne ennemie, qui s'était portée sur la rive droite de la Garonne et de l'Arriège, a entièrement repassé cette rivière. Le pont qui avait été jeté sur la Garonne, à hauteur de Pinsaguel, a été levé ce matin. Les reconnaissances qui ont été envoyées pour observer le mouvement de ces troupes, ont ramassé une cinquantaine de prisonniers, et elles ont communiqué avec un escadron de cavalerie, que le général Laffitte, qui s'était porté sur Pamiers, avait envoyé pour le même objet.

J'ai prescrit à ce général de réunir toutes les troupes dont il pourra disposer, et

de pousser de fréquentes reconnaissances sur la Garonne et la grande route de St. Gaudens à Toulouse, dans la direction de Carbonne, St. Martory, et St. Gaudens.

La colonne ennemie, qui avait passé la Garonne à Pinsaguel, fut jointe, devant Cintegabelle, par une autre colonne qui était partie de Carbonne, ce qui élevait la force de ce corps à 18,000 hommes, dont 3000 de cavalerie, indépendamment de 12,000 Espagnols qui étaient restés à Muret. Il est bien démontré que les ennemis comptaient que ce mouvement m'obligerait à faire un détachement, et qu'ils auraient ainsi plus de facilité pour attaquer Toulouse.

A présent, les préparatifs des ennemis annoncent qu'ils ont le projet de passer la Garonne au-dessous de Toulouse. La nuit dernière, un équipage de pont est arrivé derrière Blagnac, et de l'artillerie à Bauzelle; des démonstrations ont aussi été faites, à Seilhe, à Grenade, et à Verdun. Je suis persuadé que le passage sera entrepris cette nuit ou la nuit prochaine, à moins que le temps, qui paraît vouloir se gâter, n'oblige les ennemis à ajourner leur projet. Quoiqu'il en soit, je suis disposé à les attendre et à leur livrer bataille près de Toulouse.

Toulouse, ce 4 Avril, 1814.

No. 17. Ordre.

Les tonneaux vides, appartenant à une société, qui sont dans l'ancien couvent des Minimes, seront mis en réquisition pour le service de l'armée, et il en sera donné récépissé comptable, pour que les propriétaires en soient ultérieurement payés.

La totalité de ces tonneaux ou barils sera mise à la disposition de M. le général Clausel, pour être employés à la construction des ouvrages de défense qui doivent être élevés sur le plateau de Calvinet.

A cet effet, le général Darmagnac commandera sur le champ une corvée générale dans sa division pour aller porter ces barils sur le plateau de Calvinet, à l'emplacement de la grande redoute qui est en construction, où il en sera fait remise, sur reçu, à l'officier supérieur que le général Clausel enverra pour les recevoir. Le général Darmagnac fera conduire la corvée par un détachement armé, qui sera commandé par un chef de bataillon.

4000 planches seront sur le champ mises en réquisition à Toulouse, et même 6000, si on peut se les procurer. Dans le cas de retard pour la livraison, l'on disposera immédiatement des planches qui sont en chantier sur le bord de la Garonne, près de la poudrière. Ces planches seront aussi mises à la disposition de M. le lieutenant général Clausel, pour servir à planchier l'intérieur des ouvrages de défense qui seront construits sur le plateau de Calvinet, et même pour garnir le chemin de communication entre les ouvrages sur ce plateau.

Des ordres seront sur le champ donnés en conséquence; deux officiers d'état major, un pour chaque partie, seront chargés d'en surveiller l'exécution. Les généraux Clausel et Darmagnac, ainsi que le préfet de la Haute Garonne, en seront prévenus.

Le général Clausel sera prévenu qu'à défaut de voitures, il doit commander une corvée générale sur ses deux divisions, pour faire enlever les planches qui lui sont accordées, et qu'il pourra probablement disposer des barils de l'ancien couvent des Minimes, indépendamment d'une centaine de grands gabions ou paniers qui ont été transportés sur le plateau. Ainsi, demain de bonne heure, les travaux, qui ont été indiqués, peuvent être terminés.

Toulouse, ce 4 Avril, 1814.

No. 18. Au Ministre de la Guerre.

La nuit dernière l'ennemi a effectué le passage de la Garonne, vis-à-vis Grenade. Il avait mis 30 pièces de canon en position sur les hauteurs de la rive gauche, devant lesquelles je n'avais que des postes; son armée était, depuis hier, en mouvement; elle a marché toute la nuit, et ce soir l'on voyait encore une colonne qui descendait de la rive gauche pour se porter au point du passage.

J'ignore encore si les ennemis ont passé au-dessous de Grenade, ainsi que les rapports, qu'hier j'ai reçus, me l'ont fait supposer. J'espère recevoir demain matin des lettres du général Loverdo, commandant à Montauban, qui m'en instruiront. Ce général a dû rallier, à Montauban, les postes d'infanterie et de cavalerie, qui étaient sur la Garonne, au-dessous de Grenade.

L'avant-garde de l'armée ennemie s'est dirigée sur Toulouse par St. Jory et l'Espinasse. Ce soir, elle s'est arrêtée à hauteur de Fenouillet. Le général Soult, qui lui a tenu tête avec sa cavalerie, a observé que la colonne était très profonde; cependant il n'y a pas eu d'engagement.

Je fais occuper, comme avant-poste, Launaguet, ainsi que les hameaux et maisons qui sont à hauteur de cet endroit, entre la Garonne et l'Ers. Je fais aussi occuper St. Geniès et La Peyrouse, jusqu'à la Giron.

Je me dispose à livrer bataille aux ennemis; mais il est probable qu'ils différeront leur attaque, tant que le mauvais temps régnera, à moins qu'ils ne soient décidés à perdre beaucoup de monde.

La communication avec Montauban étant interceptée, j'ai donné ordre qu'à compter de ce jour, les courriers et estafettes fussent dirigés par St. Sulpice, Gaillac, et Alby, sur Cahors. J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. de vouloir bien donner des ordres en conséquence.

No. 19. Au Ministre de la Guerre.

Toulouse, ce 6 Avril, 1814.

Depuis que l'ennemi a passé la Garonne (à hauteur de Merville et à Grenade) il n'a rien entrepris; ses avant-postes sont à Fenouillet, et il occupe les communes entre l'Ers et la Giron. Aujourd'hui, il a poussé des éclaireurs jusqu'à Bazas, mais les reconnaissances de cavalerie que le général Soult a envoyées les ont fait rentrer. Il paraît que son quartier-général est à Castelnau. 'Je ne connais point encore exactement la force des troupes ennemies qui sont à la rive droite de la Garonne; mais tout me porte à croire que la plus forte partie de l'armée s'y trouve.' Les Espagnols ont relevé les Anglais sur le front du faubourg St. Cyprien.

Le général Loverdo m'a écrit hier au soir de Montauban, qu'il ne s'était encore rien présenté devant cette ville; il est parfaitement en mesure de résister à une attaque; les moyens que j'ai mis à sa disposition sont suffisants pour défendre la tête de pont de Montauban.

Je compte aussi être en mesure de livrer bataille près de Toulouse, lorsque les ennemis se présenteront; j'ai fait élever des retranchemens et armer l'enceinte de la place. J'attendrai, pour en entretenir avec détail V. E., que le service des estafettes soit réglé sur la nouvelle direction que j'ai été dans le cas de donner, de laquelle j'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte.

Il n'y a rien de nouveau sur la Garonne au-dessus de Toulouse.

V. E. a sûrement reçu le rapport du général Lhuillier sur ce qui s'est passé dans la rivière de Bordeaux, au sujet de la flotille; mais je ne puis me dispenser, M. le Duc, de vous témoigner mes regrets sur le retard des troupes que le général Decaen doit commander, dont l'arrivée était annoncée pour le 29 ou 31 Mars dernier, et qui n'ont pas encore paru.

Il y a quatre jours que nous n'avons pas reçu d'estafettes ni de courriers, et l'on répand des nouvelles fâcheuses sur ce qui se passe du côté de Paris. Je désire vivement être bientôt à même de les démentir.

No. 20. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 6 Avril, 1814.

M. le Comte d'Erlon sera chargé, ainsi que l'ordre en a déjà été donné, de la défense de la ligne, depuis le pont du canal, en avant de la porte de Matabiau, sur la route d'Alby, jusqu'à l'embouchure du canal dans la Garonne; ainsi, demain matin, il fera occuper, par des troupes de la 2^e division, les ouvrages qui ont été construits sur ce pont (celui de la route d'Alby), lesquels il fera armer par l'artillerie de la 2^e division, et il donnera des ordres pour que tous ces ouvrages soient sur-le-champ préparés et perfectionnés.

Il fera aussi construire les ouvrages qui ont été ordonnés en avant des portes de Matabiau et d'Arnaud Bernard.

Il disposera de l'artillerie des 1^{re} et 2^{es} divisions pour armer les ouvrages des trois ponts sur le canal, qu'il est spécialement chargé de défendre, savoir: celui sur la route d'Alby, celui sur la route de Montauban, et celui sur le chemin de Blagnac vers l'embouchure du canal.

Aussitôt que les troupes du Comte d'Erlon arriveront au pont sur la route d'Alby, M. le lieutenant général Clausel en fera partir celles de l'aile gauche qui s'y trouvent, et il les fera réunir à leurs divisions sur la ligne.

Le général Tirlet mettra, demain, à la disposition du chef de bataillon d'artillerie Morlaincourt, les deux pièces de 12, l'obusier à longue portée et une pièce de 8 de réserve, pour être placées en batterie dans la grande redoute du plateau de Calvinet, où ces quatre bouches à feu devront être rendues avant 4 heures du matin, et il veillera à ce qu'elles soient remplacées dans les batteries où elles se trouvent en ce moment, par des pièces des divisions du centre ou de la réserve.

M. le Comte d'Erlon fera approfondir et escarper le fossé de l'enceinte de la place, devant l'embrasure qui a été ouverte à une ancienne porte sous la tour qui est située entre la porte d'Arnaud Bernard et le rempart de l'arsenal. Il veillera aussi à ce qu'il soit construit des banquettes en charpente, pour l'infanterie, à la partie de l'enceinte qui est à la gauche de la porte d'Arnaud Bernard, où le mur se trouve trop élevé pour que les hommes puissent tirer par dessus; enfin il fera élever le parapet et chemin couvert défensif avec fossés en avant, qui doit être pratiqué pour lier l'enceinte de la place au canal, à gauche du pont des Minimes, en suivant le tracé qui lui a été indiqué.

Le général Travot fera exécuter, avec la réserve et par des corvées prises dans la ville, les travaux de défense du pont des Demoiselles, et ceux de la ligne du faubourg St. Michel, suivant le tracé qui a été arrêté.

M. le colonel du génie Michaux sera prévenu de ces dispositions en ce qui le concerne.

Toulouse, ce 7 Avril, 1814.

No. 21. Au général Laffitte.

L'officier que vous m'avez envoyé vient de me remettre la lettre que vous m'avez écrite le 6. J'espère que les partis que vous avez dirigés sur Carbonne, sur St. Martory et sur St. Gaudens, vous ramèneront des prisonniers; mais il ne fallait pas les mettre dans le cas de faire un aussi grand mouvement sur la rive gauche de la Garonne afin de ne pas les éloigner des points de passage et isoler, car ils pourraient être compromis avant d'avoir atteint un second débouché. J'attendrai donc avec impatience les rapports que vous me ferez sur le résultat de cette expédition.

Les parties que vous lancerez sur la Haute-Garonne, même à la rive gauche, produiront infailliblement un bon effet en inquiétant l'ennemi, lui occasionnant des pertes, et l'obligeant à détacher des troupes pour se garder. Vous pourrez aussi obtenir, par ce moyen, des renseignements positifs sur les forces, moyens, et position de l'armée ennemie; je vous recommande de me tenir instruit de tout ce que vous apprendrez. Je désire bien que vous soyez bientôt à même de vous passer de la cavalerie que je vous ai provisoirement laissée. Je suis trop faible dans cette arme pour pouvoir faire des détachemens, d'ailleurs je pense que vous pourrez y suppléer par les partisans à pied et à cheval que vous avez formés.

Depuis que les ennemis ont passé la Garonne près de Grenade, ils n'ont rien entrepris, ni sur Toulouse, ni sur Montauban, où nous sommes parfaitement en mesure de repousser leurs attaques. Cependant la plus forte partie de leur armée est à la rive droite, et ils ont jeté plusieurs ponts. Si M. le maréchal Duc d'Albupéra fai-ait le mouvement que je lui ai proposé, l'ennemi pourrait se trouver compromis dans sa position, et je serais bientôt en état de reprendre l'offensive. Depuis plusieurs jours, je n'ai reçu aucune nouvelle de M. le Duc d'Albupéra, et j'ignore ses dispositions; je vous prie de m'en donner des nouvelles.

Toulouse, ce 7 Avril, 1814.

No. 22. Ordre.

M. le général de division Paris partira demain en poste, pour se rendre à Perpignan, où il recevra de nouveaux ordres de M. le maréchal Duc d'Albupéra.

Il sera donné ordre au général Rouget de faire partir sur-le-champ, pour Foix, les divers détachemens du 29^e régiment de chasseurs à cheval qui sont à Carcassonne ou à Castelnaudary, afin que tous les détachemens de cavalerie légère, appartenant à l'armée, qui ont été envoyés sans ordre au général Laffitte, reviennent sur-le-champ.

Il sera écrit en conséquence au général Laffitte, en lui donnant l'ordre, de faire partir immédiatement pour Toulouse tous les détachemens de cavalerie légère, appartenant à l'armée, qui ont été provisoirement mis à sa disposition.

Toulouse, ce 8 Avril, 1814.

No. 23. Ordre.

L'armée sera prête, demain au point du jour, à livrer bataille aux ennemis.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel fera garnir tous les ouvrages qui sont sur le plateau de Calvinet. Il occupera, par la brigade du général St. Pol, la position en avant; le surplus de ses troupes sera masqué en réserve derrière les ouvrages. Il disposera de la cavalerie du général Vial, et entretiendra la communication avec le général Soult, qui doit manœuvrer sur la rive droite de l'Ers. Lorsque le Baron de St. Pol sera forcé dans sa position, il viendra se rallier au restant de sa division

en arrière des ouvrages, et les pièces de la division qui ont été détachées, sous ses ordres, rentreront à la redoute qui est sur le pont du canal, sur la route d'Alby.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel fera ses dispositions pour que les ponts sur l'Ers soient détruits, à mesure que l'ennemi arrivera à leur hauteur et qu'il sera à même de s'en emparer.

M. le Comte d'Erlon disposera de la 1^e division d'infanterie, de manière à défendre les divers ouvrages sur le canal, et les maisons crénelées en avant, depuis le pont en avant de la porte Matabiau, sur la route d'Alby, jusqu'à l'embouchure du canal ; et dans le cas où cette division serait forcée sur un point quelconque de la ligne, les corps, qui devraient se retirer, opéreraient leur mouvement sur la ville pour défendre les portes et les remparts depuis la Garonne jusqu'à la porte de Matabiau, et même à droite jusqu'à la porte Neuve inclusivement.

Ainsi la 2^e division d'infanterie sera en son entier disponible pour se porter sur le plateau de Calvinet. A cet effet, M. le Comte d'Erlon lui donnera l'ordre d'être réunie, demain, avant le jour, entre la porte de Matabiau et le pont du canal sur la route d'Alby, où elle se tiendra prête à se porter sur le plateau de Calvinet, au premier ordre.

A cet effet, le général Darmagnac ira, au point du jour, reconnaître le chemin par où il devra déboucher, lequel doit le conduire en avant de la grande redoute qui est sur le plateau ; mais comme le 31^e d'infanterie légère, qui fait partie de la 2^e division, est chargé de défendre le couvent des Minimes, et qu'il ne conviendrait pas de le déplacer, M. le Comte d'Erlon le fera remplacer, à la 2^e division, par le régiment de la 1^e qui se trouvera disponible, après qu'il aura pourvu à la défense de la ligne.

Si l'attaque, que l'ennemi dirigera sur les ouvrages du canal, n'était pas trop vive, et qu'il y eût possibilité de retirer des bouches à feu de ces ouvrages, M. le Comte d'Erlon ferait des dispositions pour que la 2^e division fût à même d'emmener son artillerie, sans cependant dégarnir aucun point de défense.

M. le Comte Reille donnera ordre à la 4^e division, ayant avec elle son artillerie, d'être rendue demain, au point du jour, en tête du faubourg St. Etienne, où elle se tiendra prête à se porter, au premier ordre, sur le plateau de Calvinet.

Ainsi la 5^e division sera chargée de défendre la tête de pont de St. Cyprien ; mais si cette division était attaquée par des forces supérieures, qui l'obligeassent, malgré sa résistance, à évacuer la première ligne, elle défendrait avec vigueur et acharnement la seconde ligne. Dans ce cas, M. le Comte d'Erlon tiendrait l'artillerie de la 5^e division prêt à se porter à droite de la ville, sur le plateau de Calvinet, où le général Tirlot lui donnerait des ordres, et le surplus des bouches à feu qui seraient retirées de la première ligne de St. Cyprien serait placé dans les bastions de la seconde ligne de la tête de pont.

Du moment que M. le Comte Reille se trouvera dans le cas de faire évacuer la première ligne, et que par conséquent les postes de cavalerie rentreront, il enverra tout ce qui lui restera de cavalerie sur le plateau de Calvinet, pour joindre le général Vial.

Le 21^e régt. de chasseurs à cheval, qui est à la disposition de M. le Comte d'Erlon, joindra, demain au point du jour, la brigade du général Vial, à droite du plateau de Calvinet ; mais ce régiment laissera ses grandes gardes sur la ligne, jusqu'à ce qu'elles soient dans le cas de rentrer ; ensuite elles joindront leur régiment.

M. le général de division Travot donnera ordre à une brigade de la 2^e division de réserve de se former, demain, au point du jour, en tête du faubourg St. Michel et à la grande promenade, où il fera garder tous les ouvrages de cette ligne jusqu'au pont des Demoiselles inclusivement. Il donnera des ordres pour que ces ouvrages, particulièrement ceux du pont des Demoiselles, soient poussés avec toute l'activité possible, et qu'il y soit travaillé sans discontinuer.

L'autre brigade de la division de réserve se formera sur le rempart et sur le quai de la Garonne près du pont, ayant de forts postes à toutes les entrées, et aux portes, jusqu'à celles d'Alby inclusivement. Si MM. les lieutenans généraux Comte Reille et Comte d'Erlon étaient dans le cas de donner des ordres à cette brigade, elle s'y conformerait.

Le général Travot donnera ordre à la garde urbaine d'être en son entier sous les armes à la pointe du jour ; il la disposera de manière à garder les portes et entrées, les ponts et l'intérieur de la ville, les places, et à faire la police partout où il sera nécessaire.

Le général Travot se tiendra demain à la brigade qui sera à la porte St. Michel ; il aura avec lui le détachement de dragons qui est à sa disposition, afin de l'employer au besoin ; d'ailleurs il donnera des ordres pour que tout ce qui tient à la place ou à la division militaire soit à son poste.

Le général Tirlet veillera à l'exécution des dispositions relatives à l'artillerie, contenues dans le présent ordre ; il fera armer, de très bon matin, les ouvrages du pont des Demoiselles en employant les pièces de quatre, dont une de montagne, qui sont disponibles ; il se préparera à armer, par 2 ou 3 pièces de gros calibre, la butte qui est dans l'intérieur du Jardin des Plantes ; il donnera des ordres pour que les officiers de tous grades, les canonniers, ouvriers, et généralement tout le personnel de l'artillerie, qui font partie de la direction ou de l'école, soient employés dans les batteries, et que chacun soit à son poste. Il ordonnera que les pièces de campagne, dépendantes de la place, qui sont dans les ouvrages, soient attelées. Il tiendra le parc prêt à se porter, au premier ordre, où il sera ordonné, et il donnera des soins à ce que les munitions ne manquent jamais, ni aux batteries ni à la troupe.

Les troupes du génie continueront les travaux dont elles sont chargées, et s'occuperont sans cesse à les perfectionner.

L'escadron de gendarmerie sera rendu, au point du jour, en tête du faubourg St. Etienne, où il lui sera donné de nouveaux ordres. La gendarmerie à pied, sous les ordres du général Thouvenot, se rendra au parc d'artillerie et des équipages, sur l'esplanade, pour en faire la police et veiller à leur sûreté.

Demain, au point du jour, l'eau-de-vie sera distribuée à toute l'armée. L'ordonnateur en chef prendra en outre des mesures pour qu'une autre distribution, soit de vin, soit d'eau-de-vie, soit faite pendant le jour, lorsque l'ordre en sera donné, et dans le cas où ce qu'il y a en magasin serait insuffisant, l'ordonnateur en chef enverra des détachemens de gendarmerie pour en réunir.

Les courriers et estafettes qui seront expédiés, devront l'être, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, par Castelnau-dary, d'où, s'ils ne pouvaient pas prendre la route de Castres et d'Alby, ils suivraient celle de Carcassonne, Béziers, Montpellier, etc.

No. 24. Au général Soult.

Toulouse, ce 8 Avril, 1814.

Il est à présumer que si l'ennemi se porte sur Toulouse, une colonne suivra la rive droite de l'Ers ; ainsi vous serez infailliblement un des premiers prévenus. Dans ce cas, vous tiendrez tête à cette troupe, tant qu'il y aura possibilité, et vous éclairerez le pays entre l'Ers et la Giron, même par quelques hommes détachés, à la rive droite de cette rivière, de manière qu'aucun mouvement des ennemis n'échappe à votre vigilance, et que j'en sois aussitôt instruit. Si vous étiez forcé, vous opéreriez votre mouvement, d'abord derrière la Sausse et ensuite derrière la Ceillone, afin de vous trouver entre cette dernière rivière et l'Ers, d'où, si vous étiez de nouveau forcé, vous feriez passer l'Ers, partie sur le pont de la route, qui conduit à Verfeil, et le surplus se rendrait derrière le rideau de St. Martin et de la Madeleine, même sur le rideau entre ce dernier village et Flourens, pour couvrir la route de Caraman, par où vous rejoindriez la position de l'armée sur le plateau à gauche de l'Ers ; mais encore, dans ce dernier cas, vous diviseriez une partie de votre cavalerie sur St. Orens, pour défendre la vieille route qui va de Montaudran à la Bastide de Beauvoir.

D'après ces dispositions, vous devez avoir pour objet de garder et couvrir le pays entre l'Ers et la Giron, sans cependant cesser un instant de vous appuyer de la droite de l'armée, et vous feriez en sort d'avoir une brigade de trois régimens, pour manœuvrer à la gauche de l'Ers avec l'infanterie, d'après les ordres que je lui donnerai.

Je comprends dans cette brigade le 5^e régiment de chasseurs, le régiment qui sera détaché près du Comte d'Erlon, et un autre régiment qu'en cas d'attaque vous feriez aussitôt passer à la rive gauche de l'Ers.

Ces dispositions changeraient naturellement, si les ennemis effectuaient un nouveau passage au-dessus de Toulouse ; dans ce cas, je vous donnerais de nouveaux ordres.

Tant que l'ennemi ne portera point des forces supérieures entre le Tarn et la Giron, vous devez y faire la police et veiller à ce que la route d'Alby ne soit jamais interceptée.

Instruisez-moi d'où viennent les deux compagnies d'infanterie qui sont avec le

22^e de chasseurs à cheval ; si d'autres compagnies étaient nécessaires pour appuyer les mouvemens de la cavalerie, je les ferais mettre à votre disposition.

Je n'approuve pas que vous fassiez relever tous les jours le régiment de cavalerie légère qui est avec le Comte d'Erlon ; du moins ce lieutenant général devrait en être prévenu à l'avance ; mais vous pouvez le faire relever tous les 2 ou 3 jours, en faisant prendre à celui qui marchera les fourrages qu'il doit consommer pendant ce temps ; ainsi, ce soir, vous enverrez relever le 22^e de chasseurs, par le 15^e régt., et après demain celui-ci le sera par un autre.

J'ai donné ordre que les détachemens de cavalerie légère, qui ont été envoyés près du général Laffitte, rejoignent aussitôt l'armée.

Accusez-moi réception de cette lettre, et instruisez-moi sur-le-champ de tout ce qui surviendra.

No. 25. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 9 Avril, 1814.

L'ordre qui a été donné, hier au soir, pour que l'armée se tint prête aujourd'hui à livrer bataille aux ennemis, recevra aussi son exécution demain matin, dans toutes les dispositions qu'il renferme. MM. les lieutenans généraux donneront des ordres en conséquence. Les 2^e et 4^e divisions, ainsi que la division de réserve, doivent être rendues au point du jour, chacune à la position qu'aujourd'hui elle a occupée.

L'artillerie, la gendarmerie, le grand parc, la cavalerie, les équipages, et généralement tous les corps et individus, devront être rendus à leur poste, aussi au point du jour.

M. le général de division Travot veillera particulièrement, à ce que la garde urbaine soit à son poste et à ce qu'elle fasse activement le service. Le général en chef a remarqué qu'aujourd'hui beaucoup d'individus de cette garde étaient à courir les champs, au lieu d'être à leur devoir.

Il sera donné des ordres pour empêcher que l'on coupe, sous quelque prétexte que se soit, des arbres sur le canal, où dans les promenades, ni des arbres fruitiers, à moins que cela ne soit pour objet de défense et en vertu d'un ordre d'un général. L'on empêchera aussi que les arbres soient dépouillés de leur écorce, ainsi que cela a eu lieu aujourd'hui, par les troupes du centre près du pont des Minimes.

Il sera également donné des ordres pour empêcher que les habitans ne dépassent le canal, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, et pour qu'ils soient conduits par un factionnaire, s'ils étaient dans le cas d'aller prendre des meubles ou des objets, leur appartenans, entre les avant-postes de l'armée et ceux des ennemis.

No. 27. Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Ministre de la Guerre.

Toulouse, ce 11 Avril, 1814.

1. J'ai eu l'honneur d'annoncer à V. E. que je ne quitterais point Toulouse sans livrer bataille aux ennemis. Hier elle a eu lieu. L'armée était en position, la droite appuyée à l'Ers et la gauche au canal du Languedoc, jusqu'à son embouchure ; la tête de pont du faubourg Saint Cyprien était aussi occupée. Présument que la principale attaque des ennemis serait dirigée sur le plateau de Calvint, j'y avais établi quelques ouvrages de campagne, et j'y formai, sous leur protection, quatre divisions. À 6 heures du matin, nous vîmes l'armée ennemie se mettre en mouvement sur plusieurs colonnes. Deux divisions d'infanterie débouchèrent par Dorade et Periol ; elles suivirent la rive gauche de l'Ers, pour gagner le contrefort du plateau qui descend sur les Bordes. Deux autres divisions attaquèrent la brigade du général Baron de Saint Pol, qui occupait le petit plateau de la Pujade ; et deux autres divisions attaquèrent les ouvrages du pont des Minimes sur le canal et du pont qui est sur la route de Blagnac. Indépendamment de ces six divisions, l'on voyait une forte réserve d'infanterie et de cavalerie prête à se porter sur tous les points d'attaque.

2. La brigade du général Baron Saint Pol, qui fait partie de la division Villatte, soutint parfaitement l'engagement ; elle retint le mouvement des ennemis ; mais comme elle n'avait pas d'autre objet à remplir, elle se replia en très bon ordre sur la position.

3. Les divisions ennemies, qui longeaient la rive gauche de l'Ers, avaient déjà poussé leurs têtes jusque près du pont des Bordes, sur la route de Caraman, que j'avais fait détruire, ainsi que celui de Aigua, sur la route de Verfeil. Ces divisions marchaient par le flanc, sur trois lignes, et tenaient par conséquent une grande

étendue; l'occasion me parut favorable pour les compromettre. A cet effet, je donnai ordre au général de division Taupin, dont la division était formée sur le plateau, de se porter avec elle, au pas de charge, sur l'ennemi, de couper sa ligne, et d'enlever tout ce qui s'était ainsi imprudemment engagé. Cette division était soutenue par une brigade de la division d'Armagnac; elle était appuyée par les ouvrages de la droite de la ligne, dans lesquels le général d'Hauture était enfermé avec le 9^{me} d'infanterie légère; enfin, le général Soult reçut ordre de porter un régiment de cavalerie pour couper la communication de cette colonne ennemie, tandis que deux autres régimens furent engagés sur sa gauche. Cette disposition promettait le plus beau résultat. 7000 à 8000 Anglais ou Portugais devaient être détruits ou pris si la 4^{me} division d'infanterie s'était lancée comme on devrait l'attendre, mais l'ardeur qu'elle montra d'abord se ralentit; au lieu d'aborder l'ennemi, ainsi que je lui en avais donné l'ordre, elle appuya à droite, voulut prendre position, donna le temps aux ennemis de se former de nouveau et de marcher contre elle. Dès lors, elle ne s'occupa que de sa défense, se rejeta sur l'ouvrage que le 9^{me} d'infanterie légère défendait, et elle entraîna ce régiment dans son mouvement. Dans cet instant, le général Taupin fut blessé mortellement, et l'adjudant commandant Gasquet, qui remplissait les fonctions de général de brigade, reçut une très forte contusion.

4. La faute que le général ennemi avait commise d'envoyer imprudemment deux divisions sur la droite de l'armée, devait lui être funeste et entraîner la perte d'une partie de son armée, mais l'irrésolution de la division du général Taupin fit tourner cette faute à son avantage. Dès ce moment, les attaques changèrent de direction; l'ennemi renforça sa gauche; il s'établit sur le plateau, et attaqua successivement les autres ouvrages, par les faces que l'on n'avait pas eu le temps de terminer. Celui du Mas des Augustins fut pris et repris plusieurs fois; les Ecosais y éprouvèrent une grande perte. Le général de division Comte Harispe, qui commandait sur ce point, y eut un pied emporté par un boulet; le général de brigade Baurot eut aussi une jambe emportée. Le général Lamorandière a été également blessé.

5. Tandis que cela se passait à la droite, le centre et la gauche obtenaient des avantages; des masses ennemies, précédées par une nuée de tirailleurs, voulurent attaquer de front les positions; elles furent vivement repoussées avec une perte très considérable; deux bataillons, l'un de la division Darricau, qui fit une sortie par le pont de la porte de Matabiau, et l'autre de la division d'Armagnac, qui déboucha par les revers de la position, complétèrent la déroute des ennemis et les menèrent à plus d'un quart de lieue, où ils furent se rallier.

6. M. le Comte d'Erlon était chargé de défendre, avec la 1^{re} division d'infanterie, les ponts fortifiés de la porte de Matabiau, des Minimes sur la route de Montauban, et de l'embranchement du canal sur la route de Blagnac. Le premier ne fut pas attaqué; l'ennemi avait dirigé des forces sur le second, mais il renonça à son entreprise quand il vit que les troupes, qui s'y trouvaient, étaient inexpugnables. Le 31^e d'infanterie légère défendait le couvent des Minimes.

7. Au troisième pont l'ennemi voulut brusquer l'attaque, mais il fut repoussé avec une perte énorme. Un régiment Anglais, fort de 900 hommes, fut réduit à 150, son colonel pris. Les officiers et les soldats, qui n'avaient pas le temps de charger, blessèrent beaucoup d'ennemis à coups de pierre.

8. J'avais été obligé de retirer des troupes de la tête de pont de Saint Cyprien; M. le Comte Reille, qui y commandait, fit évacuer la première ligne, et il borna sa défense à l'enceinte du faubourg; dans la journée l'ennemi lui présenta onze à douze bataillons Anglais ou Portugais, et deux batteries dont le feu fut aussitôt éteint.

9. La bataille se continua jusqu'à la nuit sur le plateau de Calvinet, et l'ennemi prolongea sa gauche jusqu'à la campagne dite Courège et le plateau de Montaudran, mais les pertes qu'il avait éprouvées, et la résistance qu'on lui opposait à tous les points, ralentirent ses attaques; les deux principaux ouvrages qui étaient à Calvinet, furent défendus jusqu'à 5 heures du soir et ensuite évacués. Le bataillon du 45^e de ligne, commandé par le sieur Guerrier, se couvrit de gloire en les défendant; il n'avait que 100 hommes en état de combattre, lorsqu'il se retira; tous les chevaux des pièces étaient tués, et l'on avait de la peine à y faire parvenir des munitions.

10. M. le lieutenant général Clausel, qui commanda la droite pendant la jour-

née, se maintint sur le plateau en avant de Cambon et de Labourdette, couvrant l'embranchement des routes de Caraman et de Verfeil; et s'appuyant aux ouvrages du pont de Montaudran, qui étaient défendus par une brigade de la division de réserve aux ordres du général Travot; la nuit fit cesser le combat.

11. Je n'ai point encore une idée exacte de nos pertes; d'après les aperçus, qui m'ont été donnés, je les évalue à 2000 hommes hors de combat; elles sont malheureusement considérables parmi les généraux et les officiers. Le général Taupin est mort de sa blessure; le général Harispe a eu une partie du pied emportée; le général Burot a eu aussi la jambe droite emportée; le général Berlier et l'adjudant commandant Gasquet, qui remplissait les fonctions de général de brigade, ont été blessés, mais légèrement, ainsi que le colonel du 10^e d'infanterie de ligne et le chef de bataillon d'artillerie Morlaincourt; c'est lui qui commandait les batteries des principaux ouvrages; on ne peut se conduire avec plus de valeur.

12. Les pertes des ennemis doivent être très considérables; pendant toute la journée, on a tiré à demi-portée sur leurs masses ou leurs colonnes. L'artillerie a consommé 10,000 coups de canon et toute sa mitraille; nous avons eu constamment l'avantage du feu. Je ne puis trop louer le service de l'artillerie ainsi que le zèle du général de division Tirlet, qui la commande, et celui des officiers et canonniers sous ses ordres. Les pertes en personnel que cette arme a faites sont assez considérables; elle a aussi perdu beaucoup de chevaux.

13. J'ai été parfaitement secondé par M. le lieutenant général Comte Gazan, chef d'état-major. MM. les généraux de division Comte Harispe, Villatte, d'Armagnac, et Darriau ont bien combattu; ils ont constamment tenu leurs troupes dans le plus parfait ordre. Les généraux Travot et Maransin ont bien conduit leurs troupes; le premier commande une division de réserve formée par des conscrits, de laquelle j'ai été aussi content.

14. Je citerai avec plaisir les généraux de brigade Baron St. Pol, Mermet, Fririon, Berlier, Rey, d'Hauture, Burot, et Barbot; ainsi que les adjudans commandans Lesueur et Gasquet, tous deux remplissant les fonctions de généraux de brigade; l'adjudant commandant Jannet, sous-chef d'état-major, le colonel Fontenay de l'artillerie, le colonel du génie Michaux, le chef de bataillon Plazanet, et d'autres officiers du génie dont le dévouement se fait toujours remarquer.

15. Je ferai aussi une mention particulière des officiers qui me sont attachés, dont la plupart ont eu leurs chevaux tués. Le chef d'escadron Choiseul, le chef de bataillon Baudus, les capitaines Bonneval, d'Albe, Marie, et Bourjoly, tous mes aides de camp; les capitaines Galabert et Galinier, qui en remplissent les fonctions, ont mérité par leur conduite d'être cités.

16. Aujourd'hui je reste en position; si l'ennemi m'attaque, je me défendrai. J'ai trop besoin de pourvoir à divers remplacements avant de mettre l'armée en marche; mais je crois que la nuit prochaine je serai forcé de partir de Toulouse et de manœuvrer. Il est probable que je dirigerai mes mouvemens de manière à rallier les troupes de M. le maréchal Duc d'Albuféra.

Description des retranchemens établis autour de la place de Toulouse, d'après Lapèue et Vaudoncourt.

La tête du pont de St. Cyprien avait deux enceintes. La première, adossée à son ancien mur de clôture, contenait un développement d'environ 600 toises. A la gauche, le vaste bastion du Muret, construit en avant de la grille de fer qui ferme le cours Dillon, barrait la route de St. Gaudens. Un second bastion entourait à droite, au nord, la tour située à l'angle du mur extérieur des hospices. Au centre de la barrière de fer, établie sur la principale entrée du quartier, était construit de chaque côté de la porte, un blockhaus, ou palanque, fait en pieux, donnant des feux directs sur la grande avenue, et des feux croisés avec ceux des bastions collatéraux sur la promenade des boulevards. Une traverse à l'épreuve du canon, construite en arrière de la grille, défendait l'entrée de cette porte, destinée à rester libre et ouverte pour les besoins du service. La portion des murailles de l'enceinte comprise entre les ouvrages était crénelée, ainsi que les habitations intérieures et adjacentes. Une tranchée large et profonde formait un fossé devant cette enceinte, et la préservait de l'escalade et de l'attachement du mineur au pied du parapet.

Une deuxième ligne de fortification était construite en avant de la première. Cette deuxième enceinte, ou plutôt ce camp retranché, environnait le faubourg

St. Cyprien proprement dit, c'est-à-dire toutes les habitations extérieures en avant de la grille du quartier; appuyée à la Garonne à 200 toises du bastion Muret, elle suivait en dehors les murs des cimetières, et allait couper plus loin le chemin de Fourguette Villeneuve. Une redoute, construite sur l'ancien chemin de Cugnax, autour des maisons Aurole et Chatel, ratachait ces ouvrages à ceux de la place, dite Patte d'Oie. La ligne se dirigeait de là vers l'ouest pour atteindre et envelopper la maison Rodeloze, en face de l'école de tir, ou polygone de l'artillerie, sur la route d'Auch; elle se terminait enfin au moulin de St. Felix, ou Bourrasol, au-dessous et à 400 toises du quartier. L'armement de la première enceinte, rendue sur tous les points susceptibles d'une excellente défense, consistait en 15 bouches à feu; du canon était aussi distribué dans les ouvrages de la seconde ligne les plus avancés. Celle-ci présentait du reste, sur un développement d'environ 1200 toises, un grand nombre de points faibles, et son tracé ne parut pas au général en chef exempt de défauts.

Les retranchements de la rive droite de la Garonne formaient une triple enceinte; la première était celle de la ville même. On avait crénelé le couvent des Récollets et barricadé les rues du faubourg St. Michel. Le Busca avait été joint à la promenade par une ligne brisée au milieu de laquelle on avait projeté une redoute bastionnée. Le restant des vieux remparts à l'est et au nord avait été armé de canons aux points qui avaient vue sur le canal.

La seconde enceinte était formée par le canal du Languedoc. La gauche de cette ligne appuyait à l'embouchure du canal, où l'on avait fortement occupé la maison d'administration. Le pont Jumeaux, à la jonction du canal neuf, avait été couvert par un fort tambour armé de 4 bouches à feu; derrière le pont on avait élevé un parados, pour le défendre des coups de revers de la rive gauche. Le pont d'Arnaud Bernard, sur la route de Montauban, avait été également couvert par un tambour et armé de 6 pièces. Le couvent des Minimes, à 100 toises en avant, avait été crénelé et mis en état de défense. Le double tambour qui couvrait le pont Matabiau sur la route d'Alby, armé de 7 bouches à feu, complétait la ligne de défense du canal vers le nord. Cependant pour ménager, en cas de besoin, un double passage de retraite à la gauche des troupes qui couronnaient les hauteurs, un pont volant, en planches libres, avait été établi à côté du pont Matabiau. Le pont Guillemerie et le pont Neuf avaient été laissés libres pour la retraite de l'armée, qui avait été marquée par le faubourg St. Etienne. Cependant les avenues de ce faubourg étaient défendues par deux redoutes; l'une à gauche à la maison Sacarin, l'autre à droite à la maison Bataille; le dernier pont sur le canal, à l'extrême droite, qu'on appelle pont de Montaudran, ou des Demoiselles, avait été également couvert d'une redoute armée de 4 pièces de canon.

L'enceinte la plus avancée, et qui couvrait le champ de bataille, s'étendait sur les hauteurs de Calvinet et de Montaudran, autrement appelées Mont Rave. On avait négligé d'y comprendre le mamelon qui est au nord de la Pujade, et avec raison, parce que la défense de cette hauteur isolée n'aurait servi qu'à compromettre les troupes qu'on y aurait placées.

La gauche de cette ligne était fermée par une espèce d'ouvrage à cornes, qui faisait face au mamelon de la Pujade, et auquel le chemin creux de Péroles, qui coupe le penchant du coteau, sert d'avant-fossé. Le côté oriental de la hauteur de Calvinet était défendu par deux redoutes non achevées. À l'occident, et autour du signal du Calvinet, une redoute bastionnée, fermée à la gorge, battait à revers les avenues du pont Matabiau et la route d'Alby. Au midi de cette dernière, et au pied de la hauteur supérieure, était une autre redoute construite dans le même but. Ces différents ouvrages formaient ce que l'on appelait les redoutes de Calvinet. Un peu plus loin, au midi, entre la butte de Calvinet et le chemin de Lavaur ou de Balma, étaient les redoutes du centre; la première, appelée les Augustins, entourait la maison Pomarède; la seconde entourait la ferme de la Colombette; enfin, la droite de la ligne était fermée par une redoute encore imparfaite établie à l'extrémité nord du mamelon de Sypière, et qui n'était pas armée.

No. 28. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 11 Avril, 1814.

Le général commandant l'artillerie fera réparer les pertes que les batteries des divisions ont éprouvées en personnel et en matériel; il portera à 8 bouches à feu

la batterie de chaque division, et il formera une batterie pour la division de réserve, en disposant à cet effet de l'artillerie de campagne qui était attachée à la place ; mais ces bouches à feu d'augmentation ne joindront leur batterie qu'en cas de mouvement. Il donnera des ordres pour que les canonniers et les soldats du train soient armés avec des fusils.

Dans le jour, il fera charger sur des voitures les armes qui resteront, ainsi que toutes les munitions confectionnées et le plomb ; il fera en sorte d'emporter beaucoup de poudre.

Il se disposera à détruire, au premier ordre, les munitions et le salpêtre qui ne pourront être emportés, et à mettre hors de service l'artillerie de siège que l'on pourrait laisser.

Le personnel de la direction et de l'école sera réuni à l'armée ; il servira à compléter les divisions. Ce qui n'y sera point nécessaire sera employé au parc.

L'artillerie, qui ne sera point employée aux batteries des divisions, formera une batterie de réserve et restera au parc ; les pièces de 12 et l'obusier à longue portée en feront partie.

Il sera sur-le-champ donné ordre aux divisions de faire l'appel et de dresser, à l'instant même, l'état des pertes de toute nature qu'hier elles ont éprouvées. Les remplacements pour les emplois d'officiers vacans pourront être présentés dans le jour.

Tous les blessés et malades en état de marcher joindront, dans le jour, leurs régimens respectifs ; on fera prendre des armes à ceux qui pourront en porter, quoiqu'ils ne puissent en faire usage. Il sera donné des ordres pour qu'il soit remis aux régimens du linge à pansement, de la charpie, et des médicamens pour soigner ces blessés, même pendant les marches.

Toute la troupe sera complétée pour quatre jours de pain et de légumes. Il sera fait une double distribution de vin ou d'eau-de-vie. MM. les généraux veilleront à ce que la troupe mange bien, et que ce soir elle soit disposée à se mettre en marche si l'ordre en est donné. A cet effet, ils tiendront les corps très réunis, et ne permettront pas que personne s'absente, même pour entrer en ville, sous quelque prétexte que ce soit. Ils feront compléter les munitions à 60 coups per homme, et la cavalerie à 30.

L'ordonnateur en chef donnera des ordres pour que les distributions, qui sont ordonnées, soient faites ainsi qu'il est dit. Il fera aussi distribuer de l'avoine et du son pour quatre jours aux chevaux de toutes armes et des états-majors, même davantage si on peut en emporter. Pour aujourd'hui la distribution sera double afin de remplacer le foin et la paille qu'on ne pourra distribuer.

L'ordonnateur en chef fera dresser, pendant le jour, l'état nominatif des militaires de tous grades, malades, qui ne peuvent être évacués ni marcher à la suite de l'armée, afin, qu'en cas de départ, ils soient laissés aux soins des autorités de la ville.

L'ordonnateur en chef est autorisé à disposer d'une partie des farines qu'on devra laisser, pour payer aux établissemens publics ce qui leur est dû. Il pourra aussi disposer à cet effet des denrées qui resteront.

Le général Tirllet est aussi autorisé à disposer des bois et ferremens qu'on serait dans le cas de laisser à l'arsenal, pour payer les dettes de la direction d'artillerie. Toutes les voitures qu'il y a en ville, soit roulières, soit bouvières, seront mises en réquisition pour le service de l'armée ; dans l'après-midi elles devront être réunies sur une des places de la ville pour qu'il en soit disposé, soit en faveur de l'artillerie, soit en faveur de l'administration, suivant les besoins de ces deux services.

Le colonel commandant le génie fera le choix des meilleurs outils pour compléter la réserve du parc du génie, et armer les compagnies de sapeurs et de mineurs. Il sera disposé du surplus pour en faire prendre à tous les régimens de l'armée, de manière que, dans chaque corps, il y ait au moins une vingtaine de bonnes pelles, pioches ou pics-à-rocs.

Le général Tirllet fera aussi compléter l'approvisionnement, en outils, de toutes les voitures d'artillerie. L'ordonnateur en chef en fera aussi prendre aux voitures de l'administration.

No. 29. Ordre.

Toulouse, ce 11 Avril, 1814.

L'armée se mettra en marche aujourd'hui à 9 heures du soir, et se dirigera par la grande route de Castelnaudary sur Villefranche, où elle prendra position, et de nouveaux ordres seront donnés.

Le général Soult mettra en marche sa cavalerie à nuit close ; il se rendra à Baziège, d'où il enverra aussitôt des partis sur la Bastide, ainsi qu'à la rive droite de l'Ers, et entre cette rivière et le canal, pour avoir des nouvelles des ennemis et couvrir les divers débouchés qui aboutissent à Baziège. Il attendra, en ce dernier endroit, que l'armée ait passé, ou que de nouveaux ordres lui soient donnés, pour continuer son mouvement.

Le général Soult laissera un régiment entre Ranguail et Castanet pour garder le cours du canal, particulièrement les ponts qui ont été détruits ou barricadés. Ce régiment joindra l'arrière-garde lorsqu'elle passera, et prendra les ordres de M. le lieutenant général Comte Reille.

M. le Comte d'Erlon fera mettre en marche la 2^{me} division d'infanterie à 9 heures très précises, et il lui donnera ordre d'aller prendre position à Baziège, gardant les routes de la Bastide et tous les débouchés qui sont sur les deux rives de l'Ers et du canal, jusqu'à ce que toute l'armée ait passé ; ensuite cette division sera jointe par la 1^{re}, et M. le Comte d'Erlon sera chargé, en partant de Baziège, de faire l'arrière-garde ; la cavalerie nécessaire sera à cet effet mise à sa disposition.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel donnera ordre à la 4^{me} division de partir immédiatement après la 2^e, et de suivre son mouvement ; elle ira se former en seconde ligne de la 2^e division, en arrière de Baziège, jusqu'à l'arrivée de la 5^{me} division ; alors M. le Comte Reille lui donnera des ordres et lui fera reprendre le mouvement ; mais en attendant, la 4^{me} division se conformera aux ordres qu'elle recevra, au besoin, de M. le Comte d'Erlon.

Le grand parc d'artillerie partira aussitôt que la 4^{me} division aura filé, et suivra son mouvement ; lorsqu'il sera sur la grande route, il marchera, autant que possible, sur deux files, afin de diminuer la profondeur : M. le général Tirlet veillera à ce que les officiers et sous-officiers d'artillerie et du train soient répartis le long de la colonne pour la faire marcher en ordre et empêcher qu'il y ait des intervalles.

Les équipages militaires marcheront immédiatement après le parc ; ils seront aussi sur deux files et observeront le plus grand ordre.

Toute la gendarmerie à pied, sous les ordres du colonel Thouvenot, sera répartie dans la colonne des équipages militaires et du parc, pour faire marcher en ordre et concourir à la défense en cas de besoin.

Après avoir dépassé Baziège, le parc d'artillerie et les équipages militaires prendront la tête de la colonne, pour se rendre à Villefranche, où ils recevront de nouveaux ordres.

M. le général de division Travot mettra en marche la division de réserve immédiatement après le parc et les équipages militaires, et suivra leur mouvement sur Villefranche. Il veillera aussi à leur marche ; et si la colonne s'arrêtait, il enverrait aussitôt en reconnaître le motif pour faire reprendre le mouvement.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel fera occuper tous les postes sur la ligne, depuis la Porte Neuve et celle de St. Etienne, jusqu'au pont des Demoiselles inclusivement, jusqu'à ce que les 1^{re} et 5^e divisions aient passé et soient formées en totalité sur la grande promenade ; ensuite il mettra en marche les 6^{me} et 8^{me} divisions, leur fera suivre le mouvement de la division de réserve, et les dirigera sur Villefranche, où il recevra de nouveaux ordres.

M. le Comte Reille fera évacuer le faubourg St. Cyprien par la brigade de la 5^{me} division et toute l'artillerie, lorsqu'il jugera que le mouvement de l'armée est assez prononcé, pour qu'il ne soit pas dans le cas d'attendre trop long-temps sur la grande esplanade ; en même temps, il enverra ordre au général Darricau de venir le joindre, sur cette promenade, avec la 1^{re} division. Lorsque la réunion sera opérée, et que toute l'armée aura passé, M. le Comte Reille mettra en marche ses deux divisions et fera l'arrière-garde. A cet effet, il disposera du régiment de cavalerie, que le général Soult doit laisser entre Ranguail et Castanet. Il disposera aussi de l'escadron de gendarmerie à cheval que le général Buquet laissera sous ses ordres, à la sortie du faubourg St. Michel ; enfin, il sera joint à hauteur de St. Aigne par la brigade du général Rouget, à laquelle il sera envoyé ordre de se rendre pendant la nuit à cette destination.

Les postes que M. le lieutenant général Clausel avait envoyés sur la Garonne au-dessus de Toulouse seront rappelés.

L'ordre de marche pour l'armée, après Baziège, jusqu'à Castelnau-dary, sera ainsi qu'il suit :

Le parc d'artillerie ;

Les équipages militaires ;
 La division de réserve, aux ordres du général Travot ;
 Les divisions de l'aile gauche, commandées par M. le général Clausel ;
 Les divisions de l'aile droite, aux ordres de M. le Comte Reille ;
 Les divisions du centre, formant l'arrière-garde, aux ordres de M. le Comte d'Erlon ;

La cavalerie fera partie de l'arrière garde ou sera employée sur les points où elle sera nécessaire, suivant les ordres qu'elle recevra.

Chaque lieutenant général reprendra à Baziège les divisions qui font partie de son commandement.

Toutes les divisions, même celle de réserve, emmèneront avec elles leurs batteries d'artillerie, lesquelles doivent être complétées à 8 bouches à feu chacune ; le surplus de l'artillerie de campagne, qui ne sera point employé dans les divisions, formera une batterie de réserve et marchera avec le parc.

Le général Tirlet emmènera tout ce qui appartient à la division d'artillerie, à la place et à l'école.

Le colonel Michaux, commandant le génie, fera partir avec la 2^e division une compagnie de sapeurs et la compagnie de mineurs, avec les outils du parc du génie pour aller à Baziège et sur le canal, préparer la destruction des ponts et pour ouvrir de nouvelles communications en cas de nécessité. Il laissera à la disposition de M. le Comte Reille une autre compagnie de sapeurs pour la destruction des ponts et l'établissement des obstacles qui pourraient arrêter les mouvements des ennemis. Cette compagnie passera ensuite aux ordres de M. le Comte d'Erlon, lorsqu'il fera l'arrière garde.

M. le général de division Travot donnera ordre à la garde urbaine de prendre, pendant la nuit, le service de toutes les portes et des ponts du canal, ainsi que du faubourg St. Cyprien, et il donnera en conséquence des instructions aux chefs des légions et des cohortes, en leur prescrivant, sur leur honneur et responsabilité, de tenir ferme à leur poste, même demain dans le jour, jusqu'à ce que l'ennemi leur présente des forces supérieures qui les obligent à céder. A ce sujet, MM. les lieutenants généraux enverront un officier de leur état-major à M. le général Travot, pour prendre les postes qui leur seront fournis, et les conduire à leur destination, afin qu'il n'y ait pas un instant d'interruption dans le service. M. le général Travot pourra, pour augmenter la force de ces postes, y employer les individus de la garde urbaine qui ne sont pas encore armés ; car, en pareil cas, il suffit de présenter du monde pour en imposer aux ennemis.

L'ordonnateur en chef emploiera la soirée à faire charger sur le canal le plus de denrées qu'il sera possible, pour les faire remonter à Castelnau-dary et Carcassonne, sauf même à les faire couler dans le canal, si, contre toute attente, elles ne pouvaient passer.

Le général en chef recommande à MM. les lieutenants généraux de tenir sévèrement la main à ce que le mouvement s'opère dans le plus grand ordre et en silence, que personne ne reste en arrière, même des blessés, et que dans la nuit il ne soit point fait de batteries.

No. 30. Au Ministre de la Guerre.

Villefranche, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

Hier au soir, l'ennemi avait poussé la tête de sa colonne de cavalerie jusqu'à la Bastide de Beauvoir, St. Martin des Champs, et il occupait, par des postes, les hauteurs de Baziège. Son projet était évidemment de me couper la communication avec Castelnau-dary, et de m'enfermer à Toulouse. A 9 heures du soir, j'ai mis l'armée en marche ; le mouvement s'est opéré dans le plus grand ordre ; à 8 heures du matin elle avait entièrement passé le pont de l'Ers et celui du canal près de Baziège. L'ennemi n'avait encore montré que dix escadrons de cavalerie, mais dans l'après-midi il a présenté plusieurs têtes de colonne d'infanterie et beaucoup de cavalerie avec du canon, qui sont descendus par la Bastide, Mont-Laur, et par la grande route, ainsi que le long du canal par la rive droite. Un petit engagement qui a eu lieu, nous a fait perdre 25 chasseurs du 10^e rég.

L'ennemi a établi son avant garde devant nos postes à Villeneuve ; il occupe Montesquieu ; ses lignes paraissent assez étendues, et l'on a vu de grands mouvements de cavalerie. Mon avant garde est à Mont Gaillard et St. Rome ; le restant de l'armée est depuis Villefranche jusqu'à Avignonet.

Demain, j'irai prendre position en avant de Castelnaudary, et il est probable que quelque affaire d'arrière garde aura lieu.

J'ai été dans le cas de laisser à Toulouse 900 militaires malades ou blessés intransportables. Les amputés et ceux dont la guérison est incertaine sont dans les hospices ; les autres ont été repartis chez les habitans, et je ne doute pas qu'ils n'en prennent le plus grand soin. Je ne puis trop louer la conduite des habitans de Toulouse et de la garde urbaine ; le dévouement dont j'ai été témoin, et les soins empressés que l'on a eus pour nos blessés, font le plus grand honneur à cette importante cité.

J'ai dû aussi laisser à Toulouse trois pièces de 24, une pièce de 16, deux mortiers, et deux obusiers de 8 pouces appartenans à l'école, que l'on n'a pas eu le temps d'évacuer ; ces bouches à feu ont été inutilisées. D'ailleurs les armes, munitions, et tout ce qui était susceptible de transport a été emporté.

Un parti de 300 à 400 hommes de cavalerie ennemie s'est porté hier sur Caraman et Auriac, d'où il a poussé jusqu'à Cabanial, sur la route de Revel ; un détachement de 25 gendarmes, commandé par un officier, qui se trouvait dans cette partie à la poursuite des déserteurs et pour faire rentrer des denrées, a malheureusement été atteint et a perdu une partie de son monde. Je ne connais pas encore au juste combien de gendarmes sont rentrés ; jusqu'à présent l'on n'en connaît que quatre ou cinq. Ce parti de cavalerie n'avait pas encore paru à Revel aujourd'hui à 8 heures du matin, mais il y était attendu, et il avait fait annoncer qu'on lui préparât des subsistances. Je ne puis que déplorer d'être dans l'impossibilité d'empêcher ces incursions.

Les rapports que j'ai reçus de Montauban sont du 10 au soir. Le général Loverdo me rend compte que sa tête de pont est en état de défense ; il s'occupe de fermer les issues de la ville. L'ennemi n'a encore présenté que des partis de cavalerie sur la rive gauche du Tarn.

L'on annonce qu'une colonne ennemie marche par le département de l'Arriège ; je ne crois pas qu'elle soit forte, mais les moyens de résistance dans cette partie sont faibles ; le général Laffitte les réunit demain à Mirepoix.

Je n'ai point reçu de nouvelles de M. le Duc d'Albufera, ni de réponse aux propositions que je lui ai faites.

No. 31. Ordre.

Villefranche, ce 12 Avril, 1814.

L'armée se mettra en marche à 4 heures du matin et se dirigera sur Castelnaudary ; en route, il sera donné de nouveaux ordres sur les positions que les divisions devront occuper.

Les divisions marcheront dans le même ordre qu'aujourd'hui ; celle de réserve, commandée par le général Travot, poussera jusqu'à Castelnaudary, où elle prendra position.

M. le lieutenant général Clausel arrêtera les divisions de l'aile gauche, en arrière de la Bastide d'Anjou, où elles devront probablement prendre position.

M. le lieutenant général Comte Reille arrêtera aussi les divisions de l'aile droite à hauteur de la Bastide d'Anjou, où il lui sera donné de nouveaux ordres.

M. le lieutenant général Comte d'Erlon arrêtera les divisions du centre, formant l'arrière-garde, sur les hauteurs de St. Ferrand, et fera occuper Avignonet.

Toute la cavalerie, aux ordres du général Soult, manœuvrera avec les divisions du centre, et recevra, au besoin, des ordres de M. le Comte d'Erlon, dans le cas où le général en chef serait absent. A cet effet, le général Soult formera, demain matin, en arrière de Villefranche, les régimens qui ne sont pas directement sous les ordres de M. le Comte d'Erlon, et il leur fera suivre le mouvement de l'arrière-garde.

Le général en chef réitère que son intention est que les divisions aient avec elles leur artillerie ; à cet effet, il sera donné des ordres pour que les batteries, qui se sont portées en avant avec le parc, rejoignent demain leurs divisions, à la position qu'elles doivent occuper. MM. les lieutenans généraux enverront des officiers pour chercher ces batteries, et le général de division Tirlet veillera à ce qu'elles soient composées de 8 bouches à feu, ainsi qu'il est dit dans le dernier ordre ; il veillera aussi à ce que la division de réserve ait également sa batterie.

Les parcs d'artillerie, du génie, et des équipages militaires seront parqués en arrière de Castelnaudary ; le général Travot fera fournir des gardes.

Le quartier général de l'armée sera à Castelnaudary.

Le colonel du génie Michaux laissera une compagnie de sapeurs à la disposition

de M. le Comte d'Erlon; les deux autres compagnies de mineurs ou de sapeurs se rendront au quartier général.

L'ordonnateur en chef prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour que les distributions, qui doivent être faites à la troupe, aient lieu dans leurs positions, et qu'il y ait de même du fourrage assuré pour les chevaux de la cavalerie, de l'artillerie, et des autres armes ou des états-major. Il pourra, à cet effet, en tenir d'embarqué sur le canal, à portée des divisions; le service sera ainsi facilement fait.

L'ordonnateur en chef prendra aussi des dispositions pour que tous les blessés et malades qu'il y a à la suite de l'armée, soient embarqués sur le canal, et dirigés sur Carcassonne. Ces militaires conserveront leurs armes, et ils en auront soin. Aujourd'hui, MM. les généraux commandant les divisions pourront même envoyer sur le canal, pour le même objet et pour faire refluer sur Castelnau-dary, la totalité des embarcations qu'il y aura sur le canal. Le général Buquet est spécialement chargé de veiller à ce qu'il n'en reste aucune dont l'ennemi puisse profiter.

MM. les généraux Laffitte, Pouget, Loverdo, Lebondidier, et Despeaux, seront prévenus du mouvement de l'armée.

Le général Laffitte établira demain son quartier général à Mirepoix, et aura une avant-garde dans le département de l'Arriège. Il rendra compte à l'état-major de ses mouvements et de ceux de l'ennemi dans cette direction.

Le général Lebondidier aura soin d'ordonner aux dépôts et brigades de gendarmerie, qui sont dans le département du Tarn, d'observer les mouvements des partisans ennemis, et de s'éclairer dans toutes les directions, afin que ces dépôts ou brigades puissent se retirer à temps, sans être compromis. Il leur donnera en conséquence des ordres.

No. 32. Ordre.

Castelnau-dary, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

L'armée doit se tenir prête à continuer son mouvement. MM. les lieutenans généraux et le général Soult sont prévenus que, dans le cas où le général ennemi n'accepterait point la proposition d'armistice qui lui a été faite, les opérations seront immédiatement reprises; ainsi, si M. le Comte d'Erlon apprenait, même par les ennemis, que ces propositions sont rejetées, il se disposerait aussitôt à opérer son mouvement sur Castelnau-dary, et prendrait position à la Bastide d'Anjou, sur les deux rives du ruisseau qui passe en cet endroit, et il ferait prévenir M. le Comte Reille de ce mouvement, pour qu'à l'instant même il fasse prendre position aux divisions sous ses ordres en seconde ligne, afin de le soutenir.

M. le Comte d'Erlon en ferait aussi prévenir le général Soult, qui réunirait immédiatement la cavalerie à ses ordres dans la plaine en arrière de la Bastide, afin d'appuyer l'infanterie et de concourir à ses opérations.

M. le Comte d'Erlon enverrait immédiatement un officier pour prévenir le général en chef, et s'il était nécessaire, il serait donné ordre au lieutenant général Clausel de se porter en avant avec ses deux divisions; d'ailleurs, elles resteront à Castelnau-dary, ainsi que la division de réserve, jusqu'à nouvelle disposition.

Le parc d'artillerie restera aussi jusqu'à nouvel ordre à Villepinte.

No. 33. Ordre.

Castelnau-dary, ce 15 Avril, 1814.

La brigade d'infanterie, commandée par le général Wouillemont, fera partie de l'aile gauche et sera sous les ordres de M. le lieutenant général Clausel, qui la tiendra toujours en réserve, et évitera autant que possible de l'engager.

Le général Clausel et le général Wouillemont en seront sur-le-champ prévenus.

Le général Clausel fera sur-le-champ prendre les armes à ses divisions, et les tiendra en mesure de soutenir les divisions de l'aile droite et du centre, qui sont en avant. Il portera une division, avec du canon, sur le plateau en arrière de Castelnau-dary. L'autre division sera formée en avant jusqu'à ce que la colonne de M. le Comte Reille soit arrivée à sa hauteur, et ait pris position sur le même terrain; ensuite il opérera son mouvement et recevrait de nouveaux ordres.

Le parc d'artillerie et les équipages partiront sur-le-champ pour Villepinte, et s'établiront en arrière de la ville jusqu'à nouvel ordre. Tout ce qui tient au quartier général se tiendra prêt à partir sur-le-champ. Les équipages seront placés en arrière de la ville.

L'escadron de gendarmerie, ainsi que l'escadron de dragons, se formeront aussi en arrière de la ville.

Les troupes de M. le Comte Reille étant arrivées en avant de Castelnau-dary,

M. le général Clausel formera, sur-le-champ, celles qui sont à ses ordres, en arrière de la ville.

No. 34. A M. le Comte d'Erlon.

Castelnaudary, ce 16 Avril, 1814.

L'armée devant conserver sa position actuelle jusqu'à ce que les événemens politiques, qui ont lieu, nous mettent dans le cas de prendre une détermination, à moins qu'auparavant elle ne soit attaquée par des forces supérieures et obligée de se retirer, je désire qu'en faisant servir les troupes sous vos ordres avec la plus grande vigilance, et les tenant toujours prêtes à combattre si l'ennemi se présente, vous les placiez cependant de manière à être autant que possible à l'abri du mauvais temps. Ainsi vous pourrez les établir, par échelons, depuis Avignonet jusqu'à la Bastide, ayant des gardes très au loin sur votre droite, qui occuperont Airons et St. Laurent, et en ayant aussi sur les hauteurs de la rive gauche du canal.

Je donne ordre au général Soutt de faire occuper, par la cavalerie de réserve, qui est avec lui, les villages de Pech-Busques, Ricaud, Souilhanel, Souilhé, Peyrens, et Le Mas, ce dernier sur la rive gauche du canal. Si vous étiez attaqué, il réunirait aussitôt cette cavalerie en arrière de la Bastide, à hauteur de Ricaud, où elle serait en mesure de vous soutenir. Dans ce cas, vous donneriez des ordres en conséquence au général Soutt.

Ne négligez rien pour contenir la troupe, l'empêcher de se porter au moindre excès, et éviter la désertion. Nous éprouverons peut-être des embarras pour les subsistances, mais je ferai tout ce qui sera possible pour surmonter les difficultés.

Avignonet et Montferrant peuvent être occupés avec beaucoup plus de troupes que vous n'y en avez placé; cela est même convenable dans la supposition que vous pourriez être attaqué.

No. XIII. (p. 443.)

Acte d'Abdication de l'Empereur Napoléon.

Les Puissances Alliées ayant proclamé que l'Empereur Napoléon était le seul obstacle au rétablissement de la paix en Europe, l'Empereur Napoléon, fidèle à son serment, déclare qu'il renonce pour lui et ses héritiers aux trônes de France et d'Italie, et qu'il n'est aucun sacrifice personnel, même celui de la vie, qu'il ne soit prêt à faire à l'intérêt de la France.

Fait au palais de Fontainebleau, le 11 Avril, 1814.

NAPOLEON.

Pour Copie conforme, DUPONT (DE NEMOURS),

Secrétaire Général du Gouvernement Provisoire.

No. XIV. (p. 441, 450, 456.)

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

Naurouze, ce 13 Avril, 1814.

M. le colonel Cooke m'a remis la lettre que V. E. m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire hier le 12, au sujet des nouvelles venant de Paris, qui paraissent à V. E. de nature à donner espérance de voir rétablir la paix entre la France et les nations alliées. Je forme le même désir; mais je suis surpris que les événemens dont il s'agit me soient parvenus sans aucun caractère d'authenticité; cependant vous paraissez, M. le Maréchal, persuadé de leur existence: dans cette supposition, j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer un armistice, afin d'avoir le tems de recevoir du gouvernement de l'Empereur un avis officiel qui me serve de règle.

Si V. E. agréait ma proposition, je nommerai un officier général pour régler les conditions de cet armistice avec celui que V. E. aura elle-même désigné dans son armée.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Maréchal, d'agréer les sentimens de ma haute considération.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

Castelnaudary, ce 14 Avril, 1814.

M. le colonel Gordon m'a remis la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire. Je regrette beaucoup que V. E. n'ait pas jugé à-propos d'adhérer à la proposition d'un armistice que je lui ai faite, pour me donner le tems d'être suf-

fisamment éclairé sur les événemens extraordinaires qui m'ont été annoncés. J'ai fait à ce sujet à M. le colonel Gordon des observations qui, j'espère, auront le suffrage de V. E., et je ne doute pas qu'elle ne me rende la justice de dire qu'en honneur je ne puis me conduire autrement.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Maréchal, d'agréer les sentimens de ma haute considération.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

Castelnaudary, ce 17 Avril, 1814.

Je reçois à l'instant l'ordre du Prince, major général des armées Françaises, de cesser les hostilités, et de cantonner les troupes qui composent mon armée. S. A. m'a aussi envoyé copie de l'armistice qui a été conclu avec les puissances alliées.

Dans cet état de choses, j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer une suspension d'armes, et de convenir d'un arrangement qui détermine provisoirement une ligne entre votre armée et celle que j'ai l'honneur de commander.

Je charge M. le lieutenant général Comte Gazan, mon chef d'état-major, de se rendre à cet effet près de vous, M. le Maréchal, et de se concerter avec l'officier général que V. E. aura désigné, pour régler les articles de l'arrangement que je propose, lesquels seront naturellement soumis à votre approbation et à la mienne.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prévenir que je donne des ordres pour que les hostilités cessent dès ce moment.

J'ai l'honneur de réitérer à V. E. les sentimens de ma haute considération.

P.S. La suspension d'armes que je propose sera aussi commune à M. le Duc d'Albuféra, et aux troupes sous ses ordres.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

Castelnaudary, ce 18 Avril, 1814.

M. le lieutenant général Comte Gazan vient d'arriver, et il m'a remis la convention qu'il a signée au sujet de l'armistice. J'ai l'honneur de prévenir V. E. que je l'approuve dans tout son contenu ; mais comme les expéditions doivent être signées par M. le maréchal Duc d'Albuféra, je ne pourrai renvoyer à V. E. celle qui doit lui revenir que demain au soir, ou après demain matin.

D'après l'article 3 de cette convention, le département de la Haute Garonne du côté de l'Arriège, de l'Aude, et du Tarn, doit former la ligne de démarcation entre les deux armées ; je suis fâché que M. le Comte Gazan n'ait pas fait attention que la route de Castelnaudary, dans le département du Tarn, passe à Revel, qui est à l'extrémité du département de la Haute Garonne : comme la jouissance de cette route m'est indispensable pour le mouvement des troupes qui doivent se rendre dans les départemens du Tarn et de Tarn et Garonne, j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer, M. le Maréchal, de restreindre la ligne de votre armée à la rive droite de la Sor, dans cette partie, ce qui ne vous privera que de 5 communes qui se trouvent en pointe entre les départemens de l'Aude et du Tarn, desquelles, s'il était indispensable, je pourrais vous offrir compensation du côté de l'Arriège ou de l'Aude.

Je désire que cet arrangement soit agréable à V. E., et qu'elle veuille bien m'en prévenir ; s'il en était autrement, j'en serais très-gêné.

J'ai l'honneur de prier V. E. d'agréer les sentimens réitérés de ma haute considération.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

Castelnaudary, ce 19 Avril, 1814, à 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ heures du soir.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à V. E. la ratification de la convention de suspension d'armes qui a été signée hier à Toulouse. Elle est approuvée par M. le Duc d'Albuféra et par moi.

M. le Duc d'Albuféra, duquel je reçois à l'instant une lettre, me fait observer que l'on a omis dans cette convention la garnison de Hostalrich, et d'autres détails qui conviennent à sa situation ; d'après ce dernier motif, il a désiré avoir une convention séparée ; il écrit à ce sujet à V. E.

J'ai reçu la lettre de ce jour que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire au sujet de la route de Revel. Je m'empresse de vous remercier, M. le Maréchal, de votre obligeance en me mettant à même de disposer de cette route, dont je ne puis me

dispenser de faire usage pendant le mouvement que je commencerai après demain matin. Je devrai aussi, pendant le passage des troupes, en loger à Revel, ainsi que dans les deux ou trois villages dépendans de la Haute-Garonne, qui sont entre cette ville et la Sor; mais je ne laisserai personne dans ces endroits après que le mouvement sera fini.

Demain, M. le Comte Gazan enverra un officier à Toulouse, pour prendre à l'état-major de V. E. des passeports, à l'effet de se rendre à Bayonne, Navarreins, St. Jean Pied de Port, et Santofia. Il pourra voyager avec l'officier que V. E. se propose d'envoyer.

Le chef d'escadron de Choiseuil, l'un de mes aides de camp, que j'envoie à Paris près du gouvernement provisoire, doit passer par Toulouse, où il demandera également un passeport pour continuer sa route; j'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Maréchal, de le lui faire délivrer, et de vouloir bien à l'avenir donner des ordres pour que la marche des courriers et des officiers en mission, qui passeront par Toulouse, ne soit point arrêtée.

J'ai l'honneur de renouveler à V. E. l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie au Feld Maréchal Marquis de Wellington.

St. Amans, ce 28 Avril, 1814.

Etant instruit que S. A. R. M. le Duc d'Angoulême a dû arriver hier au soir à Toulouse, j'envoie M. le capitaine Marie, mon aide de camp, pour prendre les ordres de S. A.

Je profite de cette circonstance pour vous renouveler, M. le Maréchal, les sentimens de ma haute considération.

No. XV. (p. 471.)

The Prince Rôyal of Sweden to Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.

A mon quartier général de Cologne, le 26 Fév. 1814.

M. le Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, La Suède a vu avec admiration les talens et la persévérance que vous avez déployés dans la lutte glorieuse dont le but et l'issue se sont réunis pour ajouter un nouveau lustre aux armes Britanniques. En vous décernant son épée, la Suède paye la dette de sa reconnaissance au héros d'une cause devenue la sienne, puisqu'elle est celle de la liberté et de l'indépendance des peuples. C'est avec une satisfaction bien vive, M. le Maréchal, que je vous transmet de la part du Roi ce témoignage de son estime, et de celle de la nation Suédoise. Je suis heureux, M. le Maréchal, que cette circonstance m'offre l'occasion de vous assurer de mes sentimens distingués. Sur ce je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait, M. le Maréchal Marquis de Wellington, en sa sainte et digne garde, étant votre bien affectionné,

CHARLES JEAN.

No. XVI. (p. 492.)

Habiendo entendido el Rey que está para llegar à esta Corte el Señor Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo, Capitan General de los Reales Exercitos, y en Gefé de todos los de operaciones: y siendo su Real animo manifestarle de un modo positivo el alto aprecio y estimacion que le mercede su persona, tan digna de consideracion asi por su elevada dignidad como por los distinguidos é importantes servicios hecho en obsequio de Su Magestad y de sus Reynos durante la guerra que há terminado con tanta felicidad, como gloria suya, há tenido à bien mandar que sin embargo de prohibirse por la ordenanza general del exercito que se hayan honores à persona alguna en el parage de Su residencia, se formen en el dia de su entrada las tropas de la guarnicion y se le reciba por ellos con armas al hombro y toque de llamada: y que en la casa de su alojamiento se ponga para su guardia una compania con bandera, la qual à su entrada y salida le tocará marcha.

De orden de S. M. Madrid, 20 de Mayo, 1814.

EL DUQUE DE SAN CARLOS.

Señor Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

GENERAL ORDERS*

OF

MARSHAL BERESFORD TO THE PORTUGUESE ARMY.

Ordem do dia.

Busaco, 28 de Setembro de 1810.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Commandante em Chefe do Exercito Portuguez, tem que cumprir o agradavel dever para com as tropas de S. A. R., que estiverão na batalha do Busaco, de lhes assegurar a sua plena satisfação pela brilhante maneira com que se houverão, a qual lhes adquirio a estima, admiração, e confiança de seus companheiros de armas do exercito Inglez. S. E. vio factos no combate, e huma conduta nas tropas Portuguezas, de fazer honra ás tropas mais aguerridas, e não faltará a dar a saber a S. A. R. o merecimento distincto das suas tropas, e em particular o dos corpos, e individuos que mais se assignaláráo, e não tem que limitar-se senão a respeito daquelles, que tiverão a fortuna de combater com o inimigo, todos estes cumprirão como devião, e o inimigo o póde melhor dizer pelo que experimentou.

Os corpos que tiverão a grande fortuna de estarem em pontos atacados pelo inimigo, e consequentemente de lhes fazerem opposição, forão *

* * * * *

S. E. deseja que todos os senhores brigadeiros, e commandantes dos sobreditos corpos, dêem aos officiaes e soldados a sua plena approvação e agradecimentos, pela sua conduta da qual elle mesmo foi testemunha, e os senhores commandantes enviarão ao ajudante general os nomes daquelles officiaes, officiaes inferiores, e soldados que se distinguirão, a fim de que S. A. R. os recompense como elles merecem. S. E. vio em todas as mais tropas o desejo e boa disposição, com que se achavão para atacar o inimigo, e desejou que este lhes desse occasião de igualarem os seus companheiros, e de vingarem as offensas que sua patria tem recebido; mas esta occasião não está distante, e chegará quando o inimigo quizer, e será outro dia de gloria para o exercito Portuguez, pois que o exercito deve estar seguro que ainda que o inimigo não se atrevendo a tornar a atacar a frente por novas tentativas, tem influido em S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Wellington para deixar huma posição, da qual todas as forças e esforços do inimigo não podião desalojallo, jámais com hum exercito de soldados taes comó os Inglezes e Portuguezes, elle poderá preencher as suas vistas contra a liberdade, e felicidade do paiz, e quanto mais avançar tanto mais caro pagará a sua temeridade, a sua cubiça, e sua injusta ambição. Vós sois Portuguezes, e está aqui o exercito Inglez, e ambos os exercitos conduzidos, e dirigidos por aquelle que tem vencido tantas vezes o inimigo na causa de Portugal; e com taes exercitos, e debaixo das ordens de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Wellington, está segura a victoria.

* The 'Ordems do dia' were written in English by Marshal Beresford. Literal translations were then made of them, without much attention being paid to the idiom of the Portuguese language.

Ordem do dia.

Coimbra, 30 de Setembro de 1810.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal, em testemunho da sua satisfação pelo comportamento que tiverão as tropas na batalha do Busaco, ordena, que sejam soltos todos os indivíduos do exercito que se acharem presos por crimes militares, e restituídos aos respectivos corpos, na certeza de que S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, ha de approvar esta deliberação, em obsequio do motivo que ella tem por base; e espera S. E., que os perdoados, quando na primeira batalha se lhes apresentar huma occasião de se distinguirem igual á que perderão pelos seus crimes, elles se tornem dignos da graça que se lhes concede, igualemente no valor os seus camaradas, e apaguem com huma nova conduta as nodoas da antiga.

Declara S. E., que de fôrma alguma se entenderão crimes militares o roubo, e o assassinio.

Ordem do dia.

Almendralejo, 27 de Abril de 1811.

He com grande satisfação que o Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Beresford, publica ao exercito de S. A. R., que acaba de receber as ordens de SS. EE. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, para agradecer ao mesmo exercito a distincta parte, que teve em a expulsão do inimigo da sua patria, e dos dominios de S. A. R. Não pôde o Senhor Marechal melhor preencher as determinações de SS. EE. como publicando as suas proprias expressões.

Os felizes successos das nossas armas são o fructo da disciplina, e do valor, que fazem que as tropas, que ha pouco erão recrutadas pela maior parte, se tenham podido conduzir como veteranos experimentados, e merecer tão assignaladamente a estima do seu soberano, e dos seus concidadãos. O governo levará á presença de S. A. R., com especial recommendação, os merecimentos, e gloriosos feitos do seu exercito; e deseja que V. E. faça saber a todo elle, do modo o mais solenne, o honrado conceito, em que são tidos os seus serviços. O exercito tem correspondido ás esperanças da patria.

O Senhor Marechal julga não poder communicar ao exercito os sentimentos do seu governo, e da patria de huma maneira mais solemne, como com as proprias palavras de SS. EE., e congratulando o exercito a respeito do que elle tem merecido, e unido a isto o seu fraco testemunho deste merecimento, não fará S. E. senão ajuntar que a Europa (ha muito tempo com huma falsa opinião sobre a nação Portugueza) reconhecerá agora o seu erro, e verá que os desta nação são os descendentes verdadeiros, e legitimos daquelle povo, que por tantos feitos gloriosos se constituiu tão famoso em as quatro partes do mundo.

Por este modo verá a Europa, e a nação Portugueza, e o seu exercito deve tambem ver, que sem ordem, e sem disciplina haveria sido, e será sempre inutil o valor, ou mais depressa prejudicial, como não conduzindo, quando se oppõe á disciplina, senão á perda infalivel daquelles bravos, que se oppozerem debaixo de todas as circunstancias á tyrannia. Devemos todos acreditar, que a nossa luta se não acha de todo concluida, e que unicamente pela dita disciplina ella pôde ser terminada, assim como até agora foi gloriosamente sustentada. Por este modo devemos pensar, e continuar em nos pôr mais que nunca, em hum estado de disciplina, que fará ainda mais pública a gloria da nação; e certamente não haverá hum Portuguez, que acredite pagar demasiadamente caro pelas restricções, que ella exige, ou pelas privações, que trás consigo a vida militar, a fim de segurar a liberdade, a honra, e a gloria da sua patria. O patriotismo dos Portuguezes, e a sua lealdade a seu soberano, demonstrado por tantos sacrificios, e até pelo abandono de tudo o que elles tinham, não serão menos motivos de admiração para a posteridade, do que o tem sido os factos dos seus antepassados, o que serão tambem aquelles dos Portuguezes de hoje. O Senhor Marechal Beresford considera, como huma honra, o achar-se ligado de algum modo a esta nação, que elle tanto admira, e que na disciplina encontra o unico auxilio necessario ao seu valor hereditario e natural, para se livrar da tyrannia, ameaçada pelo inimigo.

Ordem do dia.

Almendralejo, 1º de Maio de 1811.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Commandante em Chefe não pôde deixar de publicar a promoção do regimento de infantaria N. 20 abaixo transcrita, sem felicitar a nação Portugueza, e o exercito pela nova addição de gloria que adquirirão, e por

haver mais huma prova de que a nação he a mesma que era no tempo dos Albuquerque, e dos Castros, etc.

O destacamento do sobredito regimento ás ordens do Tenente Coronel Bushe (cuja morte, consequencia das feridas, que recebeu na gloriosa e memoravel batalha de 5 de Março ult., será sentida por esta nação, e pelo exercito) conduzio-se de modo na referida batalha em que commandou S. E. o Senhor Tenente Gen. Graham, que mereceo os maiores elogios a este General, e que faz honra á sua patria: todos os individuos que a compunhão se mostrarão dignos associados dos bravos aliados da sua nação; o Senhor Marechal, em nome de S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor, faz as honrosas expressões, e dá os maiores agradecimentos aos officiaes e soldados do mencionado destacamento. Os officiaes promovidos pela sua excellente conducta forão recommendados ao Senhor Marechal por S. E. o Senhor Tenente General Graham, e pelo seu bravo commandante, o Tenente Coronel Bushe, de que elles tem agora que lamentar a perda. Os Capitães T. Bunbury e J. C. Calado, merecêrão tambem os mais fortes elogios de S. E. o Senhor Tenente General Graham, e do Tenente Coronel Bushe, pela sua valorosa conduta naquelle dia. O Senhor Marechal não se esquecerá do seu merecimento na primeira occasião favoravel, e entre tanto o faz público. Na patente de cada hum dos officiaes promovidos se ha de pôr em grandes caracteres, Promovido por boa conducta no campo da batalha, conforme está annuciado na Ordem do Dia, 3 de Agosto de 1810.

Ordem do dia.

Almendraejo, 3 de Maio de 1811.

Determina S. E. o Senhor Marechal Commandante em Chefe, que além de se publicar esta ordem aos corpos de linha, milicias, e batalhões de atiradores, e artilheiros nacoes de Lisboa Oriental, e Occidental, se publique tambem ás companhias de artilheiros Ordenanças, que estiverão empregadas na linha de defensa, em consequencia de se terem feito dignas da contemplação de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Visconde Wellington.

* * * * *

Com muito satisfação manda o Senhor Marechal fazer publicar ao exercito as cartas acima transcriptas, de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Visconde de Wellington, e sente hum prazer particular pelas expressões bem merecidas, e justiça que S. E. o Senhor Marechal General quiz ter a bondade de elle mesmo fazer aos officiaes e tropas mencionadas. O Senhor Marechal não quer diminuir o valor do elogio feito aos officiaes, e soldados; accrescentando-lhe cousa sua, as expressões vem da melhor, e da maior authoridade, e contenta-se de felicitar o Senhor Tenente General Manoel Pinto Bacellar, e todos os mais que o merecêrão.

Ordem do dia.

Elvas, 31 de Maio de 1811.

Manda S. E. o Senhor Marechal, que se publique ao exercito a Ordem do Dia do Exercito ao Sul do Guadiana, abaixo transcrita.

Copia da referida Ordem.

Ordem do dia.

Albuera, 21 de Maio de 1811.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal já em 17 do corrente publicou huma ordem, agradecendo ás tropas alliadas a sua boa conducta, em baterem, e repellirem o inimigo na batalha do dia 16; não pôde, com tudo, deixar de se dirigir em particular aos corpos de tropas Inglezas e Portuguezas, que se achavão mais directamente debaixo das suas ordens naquelle dia, que tanta honra fez a todas as tropas, que tiverão parte nelle.

O Senhor Marechal se vê quasi precisado a limitar-se a dar geralmente agradecimentos aos officiaes, e soldados, visto que he difficil fazer distincções, quando todos, e cada hum em particular se portou bem, e nombrentemente S. E. não pôde senão applaudir, e dar agradecimentos a todos os corpos de cavallaria, artilheria, e infantaria, que estiverão debaixo das suas ordens naquella batalha, em que a honra das suas respectivas patrias, e a de cada individuo foi tambem sustentada, o valor foi segundado pela disciplina, e a victoria foi o resultado.

O Senhor Marechal reconhece dever especialmente os seus agradecimentos ao Major General o Hon. G. L. Cole, e considera, que o Major General o Hon. Guilherme Stewart fez serviços muito distinctos, e contribuiu muito para o feliz exito daquelle dia; S. E. lhe pede, que acceite os seus agradecimentos.

O Senhor Marechal sente a infelicidade que teve a primeira brigada da segunda divisão. Achava-se nobremente engajada debaixo do seu valoroso commando em fazer uso da arma Britanica, a bayoneta; porém atacando-a naquelle momento pela retaguarda a cavallaria inimiga, que em consequencia da grande chuva, e máo estado da atmosphera não se tinha podido descobrir com anticipação, fez terminar os seus valorosos esforços, S. E. está satisfeito com a conducta desta brigada. A segunda, e terceira brigada da mesma divisão merecem com especialidade os agradecimentos do Senhor Marechal, o qual tomando parte no sentimento de todo o official, e soldado, pela perda que soffrêrão em officiaes, e soldados, e particularmente pela do Major General Hoghton, e Tenente Coronel Duckworth, lhe serve de consolação saber, que descansão no tumulto da honra, morrêrão na mais nobre das causas, e forão plenamente vingados pelos valorosos soldados que lhe sobreviverão. O Coronel Inglis do regimento 57, o Tenente Coronel Abercrombie, e o Major L'Estrange merecem tambem serem particularisados nos agradecimentos do Senhor Marechal.

S. E. lamenta com a brigada dos fuzileiros a perda do seu valoroso commandante, o Tenente Coronel Sir Guilherme Myers, e agradece-lhe a distincta parte, que teve no successo daquelle dia; dá os seus agradecimentos em particular ao Major General Alten, e á brigada de infantaria ligeira da Legião Alemã do Rei, debaixo das suas ordens. As disposições do General, e a conducta dos officiaes, e soldados correspondeo a tudo, o que S. E. podia desejar.

O Major General Hamilton, e a tropa Portugueza merecem todo o louvor, a disciplina era tudo o que ella precisava, para com o seu valor natural se pôr ao nível das melhores tropas; actualmente já se acha nesta classe.

Deve-se grande louvor ao Brigadeiro Harvey, e á brigada do seu commando pela sua conducta, particularmente pela firmeza, com que repellio o ataque da cavallaria Franceza. Tambem o Senhor Marechal dá os seus agradecimentos ás brigadas do Brigadeiro Fonseca, e do Brigadeiro Campbell, assim como á brigada do Coronel Collins, e sente infinitamente a infelicidade que teve este ultimo official.

O Senhor Marechal dá os seus agradecimentos ao Major General o Honorable Guilherme Lumley pela maneira habil, com que manabrou a cavallaria alliada contra o numero muito superior da que lhe era opposta; embaraçando que o inimigo conseguisse o seu objecto. Os officiaes, e soldados da cavallaria tem igual direito aos agradecimentos do Senhor Marechal, pelo seu comportamento firme, e determinado, que assustou o inimigo, e o impedio, a pesar da sua superioridade, de tentar alguma cousa contra ella. O Senhor Marechal não pôde prescindir de fallar com louvor do Brigadeiro Long, e do Coronel o Honorable De Grey, pela parte que tiveram em dirigir a cavallaria, como tambem do Coronel Otway, pelas disposições que fez para cobrir a esquerda da linha. O Major Hartmann, o Major Dickson, e os officiaes, e soldados da artilharia Britanica, Alemã, e Portugueza merecem os maiores louvores, e o Senhor Marechal lhes dá os seus agradecimentos.

O Senhor Marechal conhece, que cada official, e soldado he digno de ser nomeado em particular. A conducta de todos foi a mais valorosa e nobre, e nunca se derão provas maiores do brilhante valor Britanico. Os Portuguezes mostrãrão, que no campo da batalha podem fazer emulação aos alliados que amão.

O Senhor Marechal dá os seus agradecimentos aos officiaes do seu estado maior, e não pôde deixar de os dar em particular ao Brigadeiro D'Urban, Quartel-Mestre General do Exercito, que tanto contribuiu para os successos do dia; ao Brigadeiro Mozinho; Tenente Coronel Rooke; Tenente Coronel Hardinge; e aos officiaes das repartições do Ajudante General, e Quartel Mestre General. Dá tambem os seus agradecimentos ao Brigadeiro Lemos, e aos officiaes do estado maior pessoal de S. E., pelo auxilio, que delles recebeu.

Soldados, tendes batido, e posto em vergonhosa fugida hum inimigo altivo, e vanglorioso, e tendes-vos coberto de gloria. As victorias, que as tropas Britanicas tem alcançado sobre o inimigo, são tantas, quantas as batalhas, que tem dado.

Ordem do dia.

Elvas, 3 de Junho de 1811.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal, tem a maior satisfação em comprazer com a vontade de S. E., o Senhor Marechal General Lord Visconde de Wellington, communicando ao exercito Portuguez os sentimentos, de que está penetrado o Parlamento, e povo de Inglaterra, pelo merecimento, e conducta do mesmo exercito, o que he huma nova prova do interesse, que toma a Gram-Bretanha, em tudo o que diz respeito á honra, e felicidade desta nação. S. E. se congratula com a maior sinceridade com as tropas, por terem merecido hum tão honroso signal de distincção.

Copia da Ordem do Dia do Exercito Britanico.

Ordem do dia.

Elvas, 24 de Maio de 1811.

No. 1. O Commandante do Exercito tem grande satisfação em communicar-lhe as cartas seguintes dos oradores da Casa dos Lords, e dos Commons do Reino Unido, em que os Lords, e Commons approvão unanimemente os seus serviços.

No. 2. O Commandante das tropas aproveitará esta occasião, para agradecer novamente aos officiaes generaes, officiaes, e soldados o uniforme auxilio, que recebeo dos primeiros, e o bom comportamento dos ultimos, pelos quaes sómente forão feitos aquelles serviços, que recebêrão a approvação das duas Camaras do Parlamento.

No. 3. O Commandante das Forças pede ao Marechal Sir W. C. Beresford, que tome medidas, para que sejão communicadas a todo o exercito Portuguez estas ordens, e os votos de agradecimento, que as acompanhão.

Ordem do dia.

S. José de Ribamar, 15 de Outubro de 1811.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal, tendo recebido de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Visconde de Wellington o extracto de huma carta que lhe dirigio o Principe Regente nosso Senhor, tem toda a satisfação de communicar o seu contheudo ao exercito Portuguez.

Extracto da Carta Regia, dirigida por S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor a S. E. o Senhor Conde do Vimeiro Lord Wellington Marechal General, datado do Rio de Janeiro, em 1 de Julho do corrente anno.

‘Encarrego-vos de fazer conhecer ao exercito, que commandais quanto elle me merece por ter executado fielmente as vossas ordens, e ter assim concorrido para o feliz exito com que o Ente-Supremo cubrio de gloria as armas dos exercitos alliados.’

Ordem do dia.

Calhariz, 23 de Fevereiro de 1812.

Com grande prazer publica S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Conde de Trancoso a promoção, que S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor foi servido fazer no seu exercito, e que abaixo segue. S. E. teve igual prazer em poder recomendar, em razão dos seus serviços, e merecimento, os officiaes contemplados, e espera que será mais lisongeiro para todo o official Portuguez, o receber pelo seu merecimento pessoal as graças, que S. A. R. nunca deixa de fazer por tal motivo, quando este chega ao seu conhecimento, do que ser promovido a effeito de bem intencionadas, ainda que mal entendidas importunidades, ou empenhos de amigos. Tambem S. E. está convencido, de que estes signaes da bondade, e benevolencia de S. A. R., para com os serviços unidos ao merecimento dos seus officiaes serviria (se fosse preciso) de mais hum estimulo ao zelo, e attenção dos mesmos officiaes para tudo, de que lhes póde provir honra individual, e que he tendente a frustrar os intentos do barbaro inimigo, contra o seu soberano, e a sua patria.

S. E. acaba de receber ordem de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, para testemunhar ao exercito a satisfação, que experimentão em saber por S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Visconde de Wellington, Conde do Vimeiro, mais huma prova do valor, e apêgo das tropas Portuguezas á causa commun, e mais particularmente a da sua patria, durante o ataque, e no assalto da Cidade Rodrigo. S. E. sabe que nesta occasião não póde dizer nada mais lisongeiro ás tropas Portuguezas, que entrirão no ataque daquella praça, do que assegurar-lhes que S. E. o Senhor Marechal General ficou plenamente satisfeito dellas. He o maior elogio

que se lhes pôde fazer, e continuando a mercêdo, como afiança a sua conducta passada, a segurança da patria he infallivel.

S. E. não quer omitir nesta occasião o dar a saber, e louvar a boa conducta de dois esquadrões do regimento de cavallaria N. 4, debaixo das ordens do Senhor Coronel Campbell, em hum ataque feito contra o inimigo a 3 de Janeiro proximo passado em Fuentes del Maestro, unidos a outros dois esquadrões do regimento de hussares alemães N. 2, do exercito de S. M. B., e que merecerão o elogio de S. E. o Senhor General Hill. Neste combate adquirirão muita honra o Senhor Coronel Campbell, e aquelle pequeno corpo: e o dito Senhor Coronel faz menção, de que se distinguirão muito os Capitães José Ayres da Maia e Vasconcellos, e José Miguel Rebello de Figueiredo, todos os officiaes do esquadrão commandado pelo 1º destes Capitães, e os officiaes do seu estado Maior, que forão presentes. S. E. dá os seus agradecimentos a todos os mencionados officiaes, por haverem merecido a approvação de S. E. o Senhor General Hill.

Ordem do dia.

Elvas, 9 de Março de 1812.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Conde de Trancoso, publica com muita satisfação, para conhecimento dos corpos do exercito Portuguez, que forão empregados no sitio de Cidade Rodrigo, a copia, que abaixo segue da Ordem do Dia de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Conde de Wellington e Vimeiro.

Secretaria do Ajudante General, Freneda, 25 de Fevereiro de 1812.

O Commandante das Forças tem muito prazer em communicar aos Generaes, officiaes, e tropas, os votos de approvação, que o seu comportamento, no sitio de Cidade Rodrigo, mereceo ás Cortes de Hespanha.

‘As Cortes Geraes, e Extraordinarias penetradas dos sentimentos mais vivos de gratidão, pelo importante serviço, que acaba de fazer a favor da nação Hespanhola o exercito alliado, debaixo das ordens do Lord Visconde de Wellington, na conquista de Cidade Rodrigo, decretarão, que se dessem os seus agradecimentos áquelle Genéral, e aos officiaes, e tropas do seu commando.’

Ordem do dia.

Fonte Guinaldo, 1 de Maio de 1812.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal, Commandante em Chefe do Exercito, Conde de Trancoso, acaba de receber ordem de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, para dar os agradecimentos de S. E. as tropas Portuguezas, que forão empregadas no sitio, e assalto da praça de Badajoz; Ordem, que o Senhor Marechal recebeo com o maior prazer, e que julga não poder cumprir melhor, do que usando dos proprios termos de S. E.: ‘Ill. e Ex. Sr.; A carta, que V. E. me dirigio, em data de 14 do corrente, foi lida pelos Governadores do Reino com o mais vivo prazer, e me encarregão de segurar a V. E., que com igual satisfação elles recebem, e dão a V. E. o parabem, pela gloriosa, e importantissima conquista de Badajoz, que acaba de coroar de novos louros os intrepidos guerreiros do exercito alliado. O alto conceito, que V. E. faz do valor, e disciplina da tropa Portugueza, não só honra nossos valorosos soldados, mas fórma o elogio do illustre Chefe, debaixo de cuja vista receberão as instruções, que tão heroicamente souberão pôr em prática no campo da gloria.’

‘O Principe Regente Nosso Senhor tendo ordenado aos Governadores do Reino, que em semelhantes occasiões agradeção ás tropas em seu real nome os seus bons serviços; authorisarão-me os mesmos Governadores para dirigir a V. E., como cumpro, os agradecimentos de S. A. R., esperando, que V. E. igualmente os haja de communicar a todos os officiaes generaes, officiaes, e soldados do exercito Portuguez, empregados no sitio de Badajoz, pelo distincto valor, subordinação, e disciplina, com que se houverão em tão ardua, e brilhante empreza.

‘Os mesmos Governadores do Reino farão subir á soberana presença de S. A. R. os testemunhos, que V. E. dá do seu merecimento, para que recebão da regia liberalidade o louvor, e recompensa, de que se fazem dignos. Deos guarde a V. E.—Palacio do Governo em 23 de Abril de 1812.—D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

O Senhor Marechal felicita as tropas Portuguezas por este signal caracteristico

de honra para ellas, e muito mais porque o merecêrão, e da maneira a mais decisiva, do que o Senhor Marechal foi testemunha.

O Senhor Marechal aproveita esta occasião para pôr na Ordem do Dia a carta, que dirige a S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, sobre a conducta das tropas no referido sitio, e assalto, e ainda que mencionou sómente os nomes dos Commandantes dos corpos, que entrárão na escalada, e assalto, sabe muito bem, que muitos outros, e mesmo todos merecem os maiores elogios, assim como todas as tropas, pela honra, que adquirirão para si mesmos, e para a sua patria, pelo zelo, e valor, com que se houverão.

O Senhor Coronel João Antonio Tavares merece tambem ser mencionado, porque parte do seu regimento foi á escalada, e o resto tomou postos, e esteve prompto a entrar nella. Este official mostra sempre o seu merecimento.

O Senhor Marechal teve huma grande satisfação em refetir a S. A. R., o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, a boa conducta das tropas no sobredito sitio, e assalto.

Cópia.

III. e Ex. Senhor; Tenho a honra de remetter a V. E. o mappa dos mortos, e feridos do exercito Portuguez em o sitio, e tomada de Badajoz. S. E. o Marechal General, manda a S. E. os Governadores do Reino, os detalhes, e movimentos; e não me pertence senão assegurar a S. E., que a conducta das tropas Portuguezas faz honra á nação, que se pôde muito gloriar com ella, seja durante o sitio, seja no assalto, o seu zelo, e valor igualmente se mostrárão.

Ordem do dia.

Salamanca, 25 de Agosto de 1812.

Extracto da parte do Despacho de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Conde de Wellington e Marquez de Torres Vedras, sobre a batalha de 22 de Julho proximo passado, dirigido a S. E. o Senhor D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, relativa aos elogios, e que comprehendendo os officiaes do exercito Portuguez.

Refere S. E. o Senhor Marechal General, entre os elogios que faz a muitos Senhores Generaes, e officiaes do exercito Britanico, que he muito obrigado aos Senhores Brigadeiros Bradford, Spry, Power, Pack, Conde de Rezende, e D'Urban; aos Senhores Coroneis T. G. Stubbs, do regimento de infantaria N. 23; Luiz do Rego Barreto do regimento de infantaria N. 15; Douglas do regimento de infantaria N. 8; ao Senhor Tenente Coronel do mesmo regimento Conde de Ficalho; ao Senhor Coronel Antonio de Lacerda, do regimento de infantaria N. 12; e ao Tenente Coronel do mesmo regimento Francisco Homem de Magalhães Pizarro.

Extracto da Ordem do Dia 23 de Julho do corrente anno, de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General.

1. O Commandante das Forças dá os seus agradecimentos aos officiaes Generaes, officiaes, e soldados, pelo seu comportamento, na acção que riverão com o inimigo em 22 do corrente, o qual não deixará de levar á presença de S. A. R. o Principe Regente, com a favoravel exposição que merece.

2. Elle confia em que os acontecimentos do dia de hontem terão convencido profundamente a todos, de que o bom successo militar depende da obediencia das tropas ás ordens que recebem, e de conservarem na acção a ordem da sua formatura, da qual em nenhuma occasião devem julgar permitido o afastarem-se hum só momento.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Conde de Trancoso, tem sido impedido por diversas causas, e sobre tudo pelo retardamento das informações dos Senhores Commandantes das brigadas a respeito da conducta dos individuos das brigadas respectivas, de se dirigir ás tropas Portuguezas sobre a parte, que tiverão na batalha de 22 de Julho proximo passado. O Senhor Marechal se limita a congratular o exercito de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, pela parte que teve em huma victoria tão brilhante, e gloriosa para as armas alliadas, e o felicitia particularmente pelos louvores, que lhe dá, e merecimento que lhe acha S. E. o Senhor Marechal General Lord Conde de Wellington e Marquez de Torres Vedras. A boa opinião, e approvação de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General são superiores a quaesquer outras, e o Senhor Marechal não quer enfraquecelas ajun

tando cousa sua, ao que S. E. o Senhor Marechal General já disse, e por isso sómente recopilla os extractos da parte dos despachos de S. E. o Senhor Marechal General, que se referem aos officiaes, e tropas Portuguezas, e da Ordem do Dia do mesmo Senhor sobre a referida batalha.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal General tendo particularizado no seu despacho os officiaes superiores tanto Portuguezes, como Inglezes, de que foi informado terem-se distinguido com particularidade, o Senhor Marechal se limita por isto a fazer justiça a alguns officiaes de menor patente, ou subalternos, que os Senhores Commandantes das brigadas lhe recommendarão, por se terem distinguido. O Senhor Marechal na conformidade dos poderes, que S. A. R. foi servido conceder-lhe para animar o seu exercito, e recompensar os benemeritos determina, que desde o sobredito dia 22 de Julho tenham hum posto de accesso os officiaes seguintes, em razão da conducta particular, que tiverão segundo as informações dos Senhores Commandantes das suas brigadas e corpos.

Ordem do dia.

Cintra, 1 de Outubro de 1812.

Com o maior prazer manda S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Conde de Trancoso, transcrever nesta ordem, para conhecimento do exercito, humma carta regia, que teve a honra de receber de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor. He sempre agradável a S. E. o ter occasião de testemunhar ao exercito Portuguez o seu contentamento pela conducta do mesmo exercito, e muito mais agradável o poder-lhe mostrar a satisfação, e dar-lhe os agradecimentos do seu Principe, que jamais cessa de vigiar sobre a conducta do seu exercito, e de tomar o mais vivo interesse em tudo o que lhe respeita, e que S. A. R. deseja ainda mais recompensar-lo pelos seus serviços feitos, assim como a cada individuo de que elle se compoe, em proporção do merecimento, que tem. Os officiaes, e soldados Portuguezes, ficarão satisfeitos de saber, que os seus serviços são conhecidos, e apreciados pelo seu Excellente Principe, que estima muito ver, que os seus Portuguezes são como crão os seus antepassados, quando a patria os chamava para a sua defensa.

Copia da Carta Regia.

Conde de Trancoso, do Meu Conselho, Marechal Commandante em Chefe do Meu Real Exercito. Amigo. Eu o Principe Regente vos envio muito saudar como aquelle que amo. Sabendo com particular satisfação minha a interessantissima noticia da gloriosa, e importante conquista da praça de Badajoz, que tanta honra faz ás victoriosas armas do exercito alliado; e sendo-me presente em officio dos Governadores do Reino a copia do que por tal occasião dirigistes ao secretario do governo, que li com o mais vivo interesse e satisfação, não posso deixar de congratular-me convosco do brilhante lustre que novamente adquirirão as minhas tropas nesta gloriosa acção. O seu valor, a disciplina, e firmeza que tanto as distingue, e que merecêrão o vosso louvor, formão ao mesmo tempo o elogio do digno General que as organizou, e habilitou para ganharem os louros de que se tem coberto. Eu vos dou pois o devido parabem, e por esta occasião vos renovo os meus agradecimentos, e vos encarrego igualmente de agradecer em meu nome aos officiaes Generaes, officiaes, e soldados do meu exercito a mui digna, e mui distincta conducta que tiverão nesta arriscada, e brilhante empreza, assegurando-lhes ao mesmo tempo da minha especial, e particular consideração, e da attenção que terei em recompensar tão assinalados serviço. Assim o tereis entendido, e cumprireis.—Escrita no palacio do Rio de Janeiro aos 4 de Julho de 1812.

PRINCIPE.

Para o Conde de Trancoso.

Ordem do dia.

Huarte, 1 de Julho de 1813.

Com o mais perfeito prazer, e satisfação passa S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, Commandante em Chefe do Exercito a fallar da conducta das tropas Portuguezas na famosa batalha de 21 do mez passado, em que o exercito alliado ganhou humma completa victoria sobre o exercito Francez.

O Senhor Marechal felicita a nação Portugueza pelo comportamento das suas tropas nesta memoravel batalha; e fazendo aos corpos Portuguezes, que nella tiverão parte, o mais alto elogio, só vem a dizer, o que elles merecêrão.

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Não he possível, que todas as tropas de hum exercito entrem em acção em huma batalha; e ainda menos que todas tenham occasião de se distinguirem; porém o Senhor Marechal tem o gosto de dizer ao exercito Portuguez, que está perfeitamente satisfeito com todas as que estiverão nesta famosa batalha. Todos os corpos fizeram o seu dever relativamente ás circumstancias, em que se acháram, e nenhum corpo deixou de se distinguir, sempre que teve occasião.

O Senhor Marechal repete, que terá o mais vivo prazer em levar à Presença de S. A. R. a boa conducta particular, e geral de todo o seu exercito, que se achou na batalha, e victoria de Vitoria em 21 de Junho de 1813.

O Senhor Marechal usando do poder que S. A. R. foi servido conceder-lhe promove os Officiaes, e officiaes inferiores, que abaixo seguem, pela sua conducta na batalha.

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Tambem o Senhor Marechal, para dar mais outro testemunho da sua satisfação pela boa conducta de todos os corpos, que entráram na batalha, vai propor a S. A. R. para effectivos todos os officiaes, que se achão aggregados por castigo, e entráram em combate na batalha, e são os seguintes.

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Ordem do dia.

Lesaca, 25 de Julho de 1813.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, manda transcrever nesta ordem, para conhecimento do exercito, o extracto que abaixo segue de hum officio, que SS. EE. os Senhores Governadores do reino dirigirão em 7 do corrente ao Ill^{mo}. e Ex^{mo}. Senhor Marechal General, Duque da Victoria.

Extracto.

‘Em Nome do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, e em conformidade de suas reaes ordens, agradecemos a V. E., e a todos os officiaes generaes, officiaes, e soldados do exercito alliado o valor, pericia, e disciplina, que sempre os distinguirão, e de que na presente campanha, e principalmente na memoravel batalha de Vitoria, tem dado tão esclarecidas provas. Ellas serão presentes ao mesmo augusto Senhor, cuja real grandeza contemplará dignamente os illustres defensores da independencia de Portugal, e avaliará seus extraordinarios serviços, como elles o merecem.

‘E com a mais viva satisfação damos a V. E., e a nós mesmos o parabem de tão gloriosos successos, que immortalizarão a V. E., e ás valorosas tropas, que se tem mostrado dignas de combater debaixo das ordens de V. E., e de merecer os seus louvores.’

Ordem do dia.

Zarauz, 11 de Agosto de 1813.

Com infinito prazer tem outra vez o Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior de dar agradecimentos em Nome de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor ao exercito Portuguez, pela sua conducta em todos os diferentes encontros com o inimigo desde a batalha de Vitoria, e mais particularmente pelas provas, que deu, da sua disciplina, valor, e adhesão á causa pública, e á da sua patria na grande batalha de 28 do mez passado, junto a Pamplona, commandada em pessoa pelo Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal General Duque da Victoria, e na de 30 do mesmo mez, debaixo das ordens de S. E. o Senhor Tenente General Rowland Hill, assim como em todos os ataques feitos pelo inimigo, e contra este depois da sua ultima entrada, até á sua expulsão do territorio Hespanhol, o que deu lugar a huma luta de tanta honra, e gloria para as armas alliadas.

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O Senhor Marechal declara, que o exercito Portuguez cumprio bem, e valorosamente o seu dever, e continuará assim a cumpri-lo; e a sua patria tem razão para ficar ufana com elle. O Senhor Marechal não póde perder esta occasião para lembrar ás tropas, que reparem nos effectos da subordinação, e disciplina, para segurar a sua continuação; e aos officiaes de todas as graduacoes, que cuidem constantemente em tudo o que respeita a manter, e aperfeiçoar huma, e outra.

O Senhor Marechal não póde concluir sem declarar, que acompanha na magoa

pela morte dos valorosos officiaes, e soldados a sua patria, e seus parentes; mas consolem-se, que elles perdêrão a vida honrosamente combatendo com valor pela mais justa de todas as causas.

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O Senhor Marechal depois de tantas provas dadas pelo exercito Portuguez de huma conducta a mais honorifica, e gloriosa para este, e para a patria se serve com infinito gosto do poder, que S. A. R. foi servido conferir-lhe, pelos desejos, que o mesmo augusto Soberano sempre teve, de fazer recompensar o mais depressa possivel os benemeritos do seu exercito: e ainda que, quando todos se conduzem tão brilhantemente, não he possivel recompensar a todos com a igualdade que deseja; com tudo, o Senhor Marechal espera, que na selecção, que fez, o exercito fique convencido, de que queria preencher as intenções de S. A. R. animando, e recompensando o merecimento, e que não fez distincção de pessoas. O caminho das recompensas, assim como os meios de se adquirirem estarão sempre igualmente francos. Todos podem servir a sua patria: todos serão considerados segundo o seu merecimento, sejão officiaes, sargentos, ou soldados.

Ordem do dia.

Lesaca, 5 de Setembro de 1813.

Tendo o Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal General Duque da Victoria mandado dirigir a S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, os officios, que abaixo seguem, os quaes encerrão os elogios, e agradecimentos das Cortes, e da Regencia do reino de Hespanha sobre a conducta dos exercitos alliados; manda o Senhor Marechal transcreve-los, para conhecimento do exercito Portuguez, que tanta parte teve nos acontecimentos, que merecêrão taes elogios, estando certo, de que o mesmo exercito ficará muito lisongeado com a approvação, que as Cortes, e a Regencia do reino de Hespanha dão á conducta dos exercitos alliados.

Ordem do dia.

Hernani, 9 de Setembro de 1813.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, tem novamente a satisfação de poder empregar-se na mais agradável parte do seu dever, que he fazer justiça aos benemeritos do exercito de S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor pela sua conducta na frente do inimigo.

S. E. torna ainda a ter o gosto de reperir ao exercito (cujo ardor e zelo no serviço da patria chega a ponto tão subido!) que a emulação dos corpos e individuos, e o dezejo de engrandecerem a sua gloria he tal, que a unica differença entre elles a este respeito consiste, em se lhes appresentarem mais ou menos occasiões para mostrarem o seu fervor, e patriotismo. Cada tentativa feita contra o inimigo, ou emprehendida por este dá nova occasião a S. E. para louvar a valente conducta dos corpos, e dos individuos.

S. E. tão sómente faz justiça aos corpos empregados no assalto, e tomada da praça de S. Sebastião no dia 31 do mez passado, assegurando-lhes a sua perfeita satisfação, e admiração pela conducta, que tiverão, da qual S. E. foi testemunha. Os soldados Portuguezes não só patentearão então o seu ardente dezejo, mas tambem a capacidade de rivalizarem na conducta com os seus camaradas, e alliados do exercito Britanico.

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A conducta do exercito Portuguez satisfaz plenamente a S. E., que não falará a informar della a S. A. R.: e S. E. passa a preencher as vistas e dezejos paternaes de S. A. R. recompensando parte dos que se distinguirão; posto que todos merecêrão louvores, e agradecimentos.

Aproveita-se S. E. desta conjunctura para exprimir a sua satisfação pelo zelo, e cuidado dos officiaes de saude do exercito Portuguez em tractarem dos feridos, e pelos seus esforços em lhes procurarem todo o allivio, e accomodação possivel, que as suas circumstancias exigem, e que a sua conducta merece. Não ha dever mais sagrado, do que o de assistir aos valorosos soldados, que se sacrificão pela causa da patria; nem cousa, que mais console o seu espirito, do que receber em taes occasiões os desvellos, e attenções dos seus officiaes de toda a classe, ainda que particularmente os de saude são os que mais pôdem allivia-los da sua mortificação. Tambem se aproveita S. E. com muito prazer desta occasião, para dar

os seus agradecimentos ao Senhor Doutor Guilherme Wynn, cirurgião honorário da Camara de S. A. R., e do exercito pelos grandes serviços, que S. E. tem experimentado d'elle em razão do seu cargo durante estes tres ultimos annos. O zelo, actividade, e conhecimentos deste official tem sempre andado a par.

Ordem do dia.

Ustaritz, 28 de Novembro de 1813.

O Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, goza sempre hum novo prazer, quando se lhe offerece occasião de dirigir-se ao exercito de S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor a respeito da sua conducta diante do inimigo. S. E. felicita a nação Portugueza pelo augmento de gloria adquirido pelos seus compatriotas em armas com a sua conducta na batalha de 10 do corrente, em que o exercito alliado debaixo das ordens immediatas do Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal General Duque da Victoria expulsou o inimigo das posições, e entrincheiramentos, que occupava sobre a sua propria fronteira, participando os valerosos soldados de S. A. R. com os valerosos-soldados de Sua Magestade Britanica (entre os quaes ha, e houve sempre tão perfeita harmonia, e concordia, assim marchando unidos contra o inimigo, como na admiração, e amizade reciproca em todas as circumstancias) da honra e gloria, que resultarão ao exercito Anglo-Portuguez deste feito de armas. O inimigo foi expulso de posições, que teria julgado inexpugnaveis sendo atacadas por qualquer outro exercito; mas que tão gloriosamente forão ganhadas pelos alliados com impulso irresistivel. S. E. terá o mais completo prazer em informar a S. A. R. do merecimento do seu exercito neste occasião.

O Senhor Marechal além de ter já enviado á presença de S. A. R. os nomes dos officiaes, e officiaes inferiores, que lhe forão particularmente recommendados pelos respectivos commandantes, porpondo-os S. E. para accesso.

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O Senhor Marechal não póde concluir, attendendo ás nossas circumstancias actuaes, sem agradecer ao exercito Portuguez não sómente a sua conducta na batalha; mas tambem de não ter de exhorta-lo, antes sim de assegurar-lhe a sua satisfação particular pelo seu comportamento regular nos quartéis, e para com os habitantes. Os soldados Portuguezes não tem mostrado menos ao exercito Francez a sua superioridade no campo de batalha, e em virtudes militares, do que mostram presentemente aos habitantes da França, quanto excedem aos soldados da sua nação em moral, humanidade, e boa conducta civil. Os soldados Portuguezes augmentão tanto por este meio, como pela sua disciplina, e valor, a honra da sua patria, e se farão credores de hum modo particular do agrado do seu augusto Soberano, exemplar, e premiador de todas as virtudes.

A Europa verá, e honrará as virtudes da nação Portugueza no seu exercito.

Ordem do dia.

Ustaritz, 9 de Dezembro de 1813.

O Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, obedecendo ás ordens de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do reino, dá a conhecer ao exercito de S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor as duas cartas, que abaixo seguem, ás quaes, vindo de tão altas authoridades, não deve S. E. accrescentar mais couza alguma, do que felicitar o exercito de S. A. R. por motivo de tão distinctos, e altos testemunhos do seu merecimento.

1.^a Carta.

Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor, Não podendo deixar de causar o mais vivo anthusiasmo no exercito o conhecimento do quanto S. A. R. o Principe Regente do reino unido aprecia, e considera os serviços prestados pelo exercito Portuguez à causa commum; e sendo bem de crer, que depois da benigna approvação do seu Soberano o Principe Regente de Portugal nenhuma póde ser mais satisfactoria para o mesmo exercito, e para V. E. mesmo, o governo julga não dever retardar a V. E. o dito conhecimento, para que V. E. o possa comunicar ao exercito, que tão dignamente se tem comportado, e que tem sabido merecer estes tão justos como lisongeiros elogios. Para o referido fim remetto a V. E. a copia inclusa da carta, que Lord Castlereagh escreveu a Lord Strangford, e que foi communicada a este Governo officialmente, e por ordem da sua corte, pelo cavalheiro Sir Carlos Stuart. Deos guarde a V. E.

Lisboa no palacio do Governo, em 20 de Novembro de 1813.

Senhor Marquez de Campo Maior.

D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

2.^a Carta.

Secretaria dos Negocios Estrangeiros, 11 de Outubro de 1813.

My Lord, A importante e distincta parte, que constantemente tem tido as tropas de Portugal nas brilhantes acções da presente campanha, nunca deixarão de chamar, em todos os seus successivos triunfos, a particular attenção do Principe Regente, nem de excitar a mais viva, e decidida admiração de S. A. R.

Devo pois communicar a vossa Senhoria as positivas ordens do Principe Regente para que, em audiencia especial, requerida para este fim, haja vossa Senhoria de offerecer ao Principe Regente de Portugal as sinceras, e affectuosas congratulações de S. A. R. pelos eminentes serviços de suas tropas, cuja reputação militar se acha estabelecida por huma serie de feitos de armas até hum ponto que as faz credoras do respeito, e confiança de todo o exercito.

Póde vossa Senhoria asseverar ao Principe Regente de Portugal, que S. A. R. encarrega a vossa Senhoria de lhe manifestar os seus sentimentos nesta interessante occasião com hum prazer não menos sincero do que aquelle que S. A. R. tem experimentado em applaudir as tropas Britanicas, que unidas a seus camaradas Portuguezes, e Hespanhoes, tem participado da gloria de expulsarem quasi inteiramente o inimigo da Península, persuadindo-se S. A. R., que para o complemento desta grande obra, nada mais se requer do que perseverança da parte dos alliados, união indissolúvel, e constancia em sustentar, no dia de combate, aquelle valor, e disciplina, que até ao presente tem tão eminentemente caracterizado o seu comportamento. Sou com todas as veras, e respeito, My Lord,

Visconde Strangford, K.B.

Castlereagh.

Ordem do dia.

Ustaritz, 25 de Dezembro de 1813.

A nação Portugueza sem se lembrar dos feitos gloriosos dos seus antepassados, olhando sómente para o que tem succedido na presente guerra, não pôde duvidar, de que sempre que ouvir fallar de huma batalha, em que as suas tropas tenham cooperado, ha de tambem ouvir elogia-las; e na occasião actual não verá (nem he de presumir, que daqui em diante veja) frustrada a sua expectação.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, a respeito das accoes, que tiverão lugar desde 9 até 13 do corrente inclusive, e que serão relatadas pelo Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal General Duque da Victoria, goza a satisfação, e acha-se no agradável dever de ter sómente que referir a S. A. R. o Principe Regente nosso Senhor a boa conducta das suas tropas, e fazer-lhe os seus elogios.

Será para S. A. R. hum prazer bem agradável; e fará em S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, e em todo o Portuguez huma impressão das mais satisfactorias, e que não os deverá fazer menos ufanos, o verem que á medida que as tropas nacionaes são experimentados, se mostrão dignas de toda a confiança, e que o seu comportamento e valor são sempre mui superiores á prova, por mais ardua e forte que esta seja.

Desta verdade dão testemunhos abundantes os feitos de armas das tropas Portuguezas nas ultimas batalhas. A sua reputação já estava firmada: e o está igualmente ha muito tempo a estima e admiração dos seus valorosos companheiros de armas do exercito Britanico, existindo só entre hunos, e outros huma emulação honrosa para todos, e huma estimação e amizade reciproca.

O Senhor Marechal tem a satisfação de dar a saber a S. A. R., e bem assim a S. E. os Senhores Governadores do seu reino de Portugal, que não obstante achar-se tão elevado o caracter das suas tropas por tantos feitos gloriosos, com tudo nestes ultimos acontecimentos ainda ellas augmentarão a sua reputação, e a approvação do nosso grande Commandante o Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal General Duque da Victoria, como a admiração que os Senhores Generaes, e todas as classes do exercito Britanico já lhes prestavão.

O Senhor Marechal não pôde elogiar demasiadamente o exercito Portuguez nestes acontecimentos; e ao mesmo tempo que he da sua obrigação levar o seu merecimento á presença de S. A. R., e á de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do reino, não lhe compete menos assegurar ao exercito, que dirigindo as suas recommendações a favor dos defensores da patria, e da Europa, he certo serem recebidas e consideradas favoravelmente; pois he hum Governo paternal, que contempla o merecimento das suas valorosas tropas, e se disvela em remunerallas quanto he

possivel. O Senhor Marechal he testemunha dos desejos e cuidados de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino de proverem ás necessidades das familias dos officiaes gloriosamente mortos no serviço do seu Soberano; e o exercito deve estar certo de que o Senhor Marechal não ommittirá levar á presença de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino com recommendação toda a familia, que assim perder o seu chefe, pois que só assim cumprirá com os desejos beneficos de S. A. R.

O Senhor Marechal desprezaria o seu dever, se deixasse nesta occasião de lembrar ao exercito Portuguez, quanto este deve á subordinação e disciplina; e o lembra com o unico objecto de que os seus officiaes nunca percão de vista huma e outra.

O Senhor Marechal servindo-se do poder que S. A. R. houve por bem conferir-lhe com o fim expresso de huma prompta recompensa do merecimento brilhante das suas tropas, promove os officiaes, e officiaes inferiores abaixo mencionados, que lhe forão recommendados, porque tiverão, e aproveitarão a occasião de se distinguirem: e manda tomar em memoria os nomes de muitos outros que merecerem a sua contemplação, para se lembrar delles na primeira conjunctura favoravel.

O Senhor Marechal sente infinitamente que houvessem tantos officiaes e homens mortos, e feridos; mas não se adquire gloria sem perigo, e perda; e foi esta ainda muito menor do que se podia esperar da grande força com que o inimigo atacou. Porém o valor he a segurança do valoroso, e a perda anda sempre em proporção com a falta de coragem.

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Ordem do dia.

Ustaritz, 24 de Janeiro de 1814.

O Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Beresford Marquez de Campo Maior, experimenta hum novo prazer em publicar ao exercito os dois extractos, que abaixo seguem, pelos agradecimentos, e approvação, que encerrão de S. E. os Senhores Governadores do Reino, e por patentearem os beneficos sentimentos paternaes de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, e os cuidados de S. E. para com o exercito.

Extracto de hum officio dirigido por S. E. o Senhor D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, a S. E. o S.^o M. em 7 do corrente.

Ill.^{mo}. e Ex.^{mo}. Sr., Accuso a recepção do officio, que V. E. me dirigio em data de 20 de Dezembro proximo passado, acompanhando o mappa dos mortos, feridos, exttaviados, e prisioneiros, que teve o exercito Portuguez nas differentes acções, que houve desde o dia 9 do mesmo mez, o que tudo fiz presente aos Governadores do Reino, que não poderão deixar de reconhecer nos reforidos ultimos successos militares novas provas decisivas de valor, e disciplina das tropas alliadas, e em que o exercito Portuguez outra vez se tem tão assignaladamente distinguido, e em conformidade das ordens de S. A. R., desejaõ os Governadores do Reino, que V. E. no agosto nome do mesmo Senhor haja de dar ao exercito os justos luvores, de que se fez credor nesta nova occasião.

Extracto de outro officio dirigido por S. E. o Senhor D. Miguel Pereira Forjaz, a S. E. o S.^o M. em 10 do corrente.

Ill.^{mo}. e Ex.^{mo}. Sr., Recebi, e levei immediatamente á presença dos Governadores do Reino o officio, que V. E. me dirigio em data de 27 de Dezembro proximo passado, com a ordem do dia 25, e mais documentos, que vinhão incluídos, que os mesmos Governadores mandarão publicar logo para conhecimento e satisfação do publico, sobre o brilhante comportamento das valerosas tropas Portuguezas; e propondo-se os Governadores do Reino a fazer sem demora presente tudo o referido a S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, não ficarão sem premio os bons serviços de tão benemeritas tropas, merecendo em especial a maior contemplação as familias dos que gloriosamente acabarão a vida cubertos de gloria no campo da honra.

Ordem do dia.

Bordeaux, 13 de Março de 1814.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, em cumprimento da ordem de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, tem a maior satisfação em communicar ao exercito o decreto, que abaixo segue, por este manifestar os paternaes sentimentos de S. A. R., para com o mesmo exercito, decreto;

Tendo-me sido presente pelas relações que o Marechal General Commandante em Chefe dos exercitos alliados na Peninsula do Duque da Victoria, e o Marechal do exercito, Marquez de Campo Maior, Commandante em Chefe das minhas forças militares em Portugal dirigirão á Minha Real presença, referindo-me, nos termos os mais expressivos, e distinctos, o heroico comportamento, que o meu exercito manifestou na occasião da famosa, e memoravel batalha de viute e hum de junho do presente anno, contra o exercito Francez, o completo triunfo que obtiverão os exercitos alliados junto á cidade de Victoria; e tendo visto com a mais viva satisfação, os relevantes elogios, com que aquelles invictos generaes louvarão a intrepidez, o brio, a destemida resolução, e decisivo enthusiasmo, com que atacirão as tropas inimigas, nas fortes posições que occupavão, e de que forão desalojadas com immensa perda, assim de combatentes, como de atilharia, e bagagens; não duvidando os mesmos generaes attestar-me terem sido taes as proezas feitas pelo meu exercito naquelle celebrado, e venturoso dia, que merecendo o mais completo applauso, assim delles illustres chefes que o conduzirão pelo caminho da gloria, como de todo o exercito alliado, que presenciou seus altos feitos, foi reconhecido, e publicado, que não havia infanteria na Europa melhor, que a infanteria Portugueza; tendo sido esta arma a que mais se distinguio, por não haver permitido a configuração do terreno, que as outras armas tivessem sido empregadas com igual vantagem: Querendo eu que seja constante quanto me forão agradaveis, e satisfactorias taes, e tão distinctas provas de valor, e intrepidez, reguladas pela admiravel ordem, e disciplina militar, com que as minhas tropas se conduzirão, e mostrarão invenciveis, cobrindo-se de credito, e adquirindo huma immortal gloria: E desejando eu similhantemente, que se não ignore quanto me lisongeio, e prézo ser o Principe Regente de tão fieis, leaes, e valorosos vassallos, a quem nenhum obstaculo, e fadiga atemorisa, e que com desprezo da morte arrostão os maiores perigos em defeza da minha soberania, independencia, e salvação da patria, parecendo que a renovação de maiores difficuldades seja para elles hum novo, e pungente incentivo, paraprehenderem maiores, e mais assignaladas proezas: sou servido que estes meus reaes, e agradecidos sentimentos, suggeridos pelo paternal amor que lhes consagro, sejam a todos constantes, e notorios pelas expressões, com que me praz louvat tão altos feitos. E tendo-me sido igualmente constante, que as duas brigadas de infanteria, compostas a primeira dos regimentos N. 9, e 21, e do batalhão de caçadores N. 11, commandado pelo brigadeiro Manley Power, e a segunda formada pelos regimentos N. 11, e 23, e pelo batalhão de caçadores N. 7, commandada pelo Coronel Guilherme Stubbs, achando-se pela casualidade das posições em que estavam postadas, envolvidas nos pontos em que a peleja se travava com maior calor, e animosidade, havião com a maior intrepidez, presença de espirito, e sangue frio, marchado direitas ao inimigo, vencendo gloriosamente todos os obstaculos, e difficuldades extremosas, que se lhes apresentavão, e conseguirão desaloja-lo valorosamente de todas as suas posições, obtendo merecer por huma tal conducta esclarecida a admiração, e applauso do Duque Marechal General e não menos de todos os militares do exercito alliado, que presenciãrão tão decisivos feitos: querendo eu que a memoria de tão relevante conducta, que a sorte da guerra, e a casualidade das posições parecia haver preparado para theatro do impavido comportamento, e gloria daquelles dois corpos: hei por bem premiallos com a nobre recompensa de hum distinctivo de honra, que os torne notaveis, como merecem, e sou por tanto servido, que nas bandeiras dos sobreditos quatro regimentos de infanteria N^{os}. 9, 21, 11, e 23, que compoem as referidas duas brigadas, se haja de pôr circundando as minhas reaes armas, a seguinte inscripção em letras de ouro; *julgareis qual he mais excelente; se ser do mundo rei, ou de tal gente*; a qual se conservará nas mesmas bandeiras, para memoria, em quanto em cada hum dos regimentos sobreditos existir vivo algum official, official inferior, ou soldado dos que assistirão á batalha de Victoria, e só deverá terminar em cada corpo com a morte do ultimo destes individuos. E como os batalhões de caçadores não tem bandeiras: hei por bem concede-las aos dois batalhões N. 7 e 11, acima mencionados, para usarem dellas nas paradas, e conservarem-nas de baixo das mesmas clausulas, que ficão determinadas para os quatro regimentos de infanteria, devendo estas bandeiras ser formadas, e esquadreadas pelas cores que denotão o distinctivo da Minha Real casa, azul, e escarlata, ficando as Minhas Reaes armas no centro, e logo abaixo huma palma circundada pela inscripção; *distinctos vós sereis na lusa historia; com os louros que colhestes*

na *Victoria*. Os Governadores do reino de Portugal, e dos Algarves, o tenham assim entendido, e o façam executar com os despachos necessarios.—Palacio da Real fazenda de Santa Cruz, em treze de Novembro de mil oitocentos e treze. Com a rubrica do Principe Regente Nosso Senhor.

Ordem do dia.

Fontenilles, 26 de Março de 1814.

A demora na recepção das informações particulares dos officiaes commandantes dos corpos que entrarão na batalha de 27 de Fevereiro, por causa das marchas continuas, e de seguirem differentes caminhos os corpos do seu commando, obrigou a S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford Marquez de Campo Maior a retardar, mais do que desejava, os seus agradecimentos aos corpos do exercito Portuguez que nella combaterão, cuja conducta sustentou a reputação, que o exercito em todas as batalhas, e ataques tem constantemente adquirido, e sustentado.

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S. E. para se conformar com os desejos de S. A. R. recompensando tanto quanto as circumstancias o permitem os valorosos combatentes do seu exercito, promove em virtude do poder, que S. A. R. se dignou conferir-lhe, os officiaes, e officiaes inferiores abaixo designados.

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S. E. sente extremamente dever passar a fazer observações de desapprovação, e reprehensão sobre a conducta de huma parte das tropas, e he a da segunda brigada de infantaria (do Algarve) no encontro, que houve no dia 2 do corrente. Ella se poz em confusão sem motivo, ou causa alguma, e depois do exame o mais particular S. E. não pôde deixar de dizer, que os officiaes não mostrão a energia, nem a actividade, que devião, e que foi causa da confusão, que houve, assim como de não se ter remediado. S. E. não julgará do seu dever recommendar para promoção os officiaes destes corpos, até que elles lhe mostrem que sabem conservar a disciplina dos seus corpos, sem o que se comprometterá sempre o caracter das tropas as mais valorosas, como se tem mostrado estes dois regimentos em tantas occasiões. O Senhor Coronel Jorge de Avillez, e mais dois, ou tres officiaes merecem nesta occasião não somente serem exceptuados da censura referida; mas tambem os agradecimentos de S. E. pelos esforços, que fizerão para restituir as tropas á ordem, ainda que foi sem effeito por causa de não terem sido auxiliados dos officiaes em geral destes corpos. Como he a primeira vez, que S. E. se vê obrigado a fazer similhantes observações sobre a conducta de corpos, espera, e não pôde duvidar, que será a ultimar.

Ordem do dia.

Toulouse, 20 de Abril de 1814.

S. E. o Senhor Marechal Beresford Marquez de Campo Maior, felicita outra vez a nação, e o exercito Portuguez pela nova prova de valor, e disciplina, que o dia 10 do corrente mez deu as tropas de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor occasião de patentearem a favor da sua patria, e da causa commun.

As tropas Portuguezas rivalisarão, como he de seu costume, em valente conducta com os seus irmãos de armas do exercito Britanico, e o ultimo acto da guerra não foi para as tropas das duas nações o menos glorioso; e as de S. A. R. pela sua conducta na batalha de Toulouse não só sustentarão até ao fim o seu caracter valoroso, e de excellentes soldados; mas ainda augmentarão a sua gloria, e a da sua nação por este feito de armas.

S. E. experimenta a mais viva satisfação com o prospecto, que se apresenta a este valoroso exercito de voltar para os seus lares, tendo-se cuberto de gloria, e adquirido a admiração, e estima dos seus alliados, e da Europa; e de que elle deve esperar (e não será illudido) receber os applausos dos seus compatriotas, e as recompensas, que lhe são devidas do seu governo, e do seu principe, e soberano, que se apraz em ser justo, e remunerador para com os valorosos, e benemeritos.

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Os Governadores do Reino de Portugal e dos Algarves.

Portuguezes: Chegou finalmente o termo que os inextricaveis decretos da Providencia tinham marcado para cessarem as terriveis calamidades, que ha tantos annos

affligem o genero humano. A paz, dom precioso do ceo, vem reparar os males causados por huma guerra, cuja ferocidade e devastações não tem exemplo nos annaes da historia. Com ella voltão a agricultura, as sciencias, as artes, o commercio, a independencia das nações, a segurança dos thronos, a firmeza da religião, e tudo quanto fórma a felicidade das sociedades civis, e os prazeres, e consolações da vida domestica.

A restituição da Augusta Casa de Bourbon a seus estados hereditarios, e a dos antigos soberanos aos dominios que legitimamente lhes pertencião, lanção os fundamentos de huma concordia duravel, e formarão da Europa huma só familia, ligada pelos vinculos do commum interesse, e instruida pela propria experiencia dos funestos resultados de huma ambição criminosa, que, inundando a terra de sangue, abriu por suas proprias mãos o abysmo, em que veio ultimamente precipitar-se.

He tudo obra do Supremo Arbitro do universo, ante cuja divina magestade nos devemos humilhar, e offerecer-lhe as mais fervorosas ações de graças por tantos e tão singulares favores.

A profunda sabedoria de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, que com heroica relosução frustrou os infames projectos do tiranno, e que com inalteravel constancia, prudencia, e energia dirigio os esforços de seus vasallos para sustentarem tão porfiada, e sanguinosa luta, exige tambem de nós o mais profundo reconhecimento. Os soberanos de Portugal forão sempre os pais de seu povo; mas nenhum ganhou ainda tanta gloria, nenhum conseguiu triunfos tão maravilhosos, nenhum teve tanto direito a reinar sobre os corações de seus vassallos, como o nosso adorado principe, e clementissimo soberano.

A S. A. R. devemos a intima alliança com a Gram-Bretanha, cuja cooperação, e generosos auxilios tanto contribuirão para o triumpho da boa causa.

A ousada resolução com que todas as provincias de Portugal, ainda no meio das baionetas Francezas, sem armas, sem munições, sem dinheiro, e sem algum concerto premeditado, acclamárão o Nome Augusto, por hum impulso espontaneo, arrostando intrepidamente os maiores perigos, foi o primeiro passo para a nossa independencia, e para a independencia da Europa.

A união das forças de Portugal, e Hespanha com as de S. M. Britanica, e as suas victorias abríão o caminho á alliança da Russia, Prussia, Austria, e Suecia; e depois de tantas batalhas ganhadas na Peninsula, derão principio em Bordeos, e em Tolosa a grande obra da paz, geral, que os soberanos das mesmas nações concluirão dentro dos muros de Paris.

Sim, Portuguezes, acabou-se a campanha, e nossos illustres guerreiros voltão finalmente a seus lares, coroados dos louros immortaes, que seu intrepido valor, constancia, e disciplina colhêrão desde as margens do Tejo até as do Garonna. Commandados pelo invicto Duque da Victoria, formados pelo zelo infatigavel do valoroso Marquez de Campo Maior, e tendo á sua frente generaes da primeira ordem de huma, e outra nação, elles combaterão nas mesmas fileiras com os seus camaradas Inglezes, e Hespanhoes, e realçárão a gloria do nome Portuguez, mostrando-se dignos successores dos antigos heroes, que nas quatro partes do mundo arvorárão o estandarte das quinas Lusitanias.

A patria recebe em seus braços estes filhos benemeritos: e em quanto o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor os não honra com a sua real approvação, os Governadores do Reino, em cumprimento das ordens expressas do mesmo augusto Senhor, e plenamente convencidos do seu distincto merecimento, agradecem em nome de S. A. R. ao Feld Marechal Duque da Victoria, Commandante em Chefe dos reaes exercitos, ao Marechal do exercito Marquez de Campo-Maior, e a todos os officiaes generaes, officiaes, officiaes inferiores, e soldados do exercito Portuguez, os assignallados serviços que fizerão em todo o decurso da guerra, distinguindo-se constantemente por seu valor, disciplina, subordinação e lealdade, e desempenhando o caracter respeitavel de defensores da patria, e firme apoi do throno do seu soberano.

Se a feliz conclusão da guerra priva os nossos valorosos soldados de poderem dar novas provas de suas virtudes militares no campo da honra, elles passando agora a viver entre os seus concidadãos, terão occasião de exercitar com o mesmo louvor os deveres da vida civil, respeitando as leis, obedecendo ás authoridades, e mantendo a união social, que faz a força, e a prosperidade dos imperios.

Os Governadores do reino dão iguaes agradecimentos, em nome e por ordem do

Príncipe Regente. Senhor, aos Portuguezes de todas as classes pelo constante zelo, patriotismo e fidelidade, de que derão tão decisivas mostras nas mais arriscadas e tormentosas épocas da passada guerra.

Todas as classes, todos os individuos concorrêrão com incançavel energia, promptidão, e boa vontade para o grande fim da restauração do throno, sem que algum sacrificio lhes fosse penoso. Impostos extraordinarios, que se tornavão mais peizados pelas circumstancias, serviços pessoaes, riquisições, aboletamento de tropas, excessos inevitaveis em tempos de tanta perturbação, e todos os males e estragos de huma guerra longa, feróz, e sustentada por muito tempo no proprio paiz, forão supportados com resignação heroica, e sem que jámais lembrasse o interesse particular, quando a grande causa da defeza do estado exigia que elle fosse sacrificado ao publico interesse.

Portuguezes, os Governadores do reino conhecião muito bem o character da nação, a que tem a honra de pertencer, quando nó meio das maiores tribulações, e na época em que o estrondo da artilheira inimiga se ouvia nesta capital, vos promettêrão solemnemente que a patria seria salva. A firme resolução de pelear pela nossa independencia até perder a ultima gota de sangue, a actividade com que todas as classes concorrêrão com os meios de que podião dispôr para se conseguir este importante fim, triunfárão das immensas forças do inimigo: vencemos, e a patria foi salva.

Para ultimo remate de hum periodo tão glorioso para Portugal só resta que o ceo satisfaça o mais ardente de nossos votos, restituindo a nosso augusto e amado principe e Senhor aos seus dominios da Europa. Neste dia o mais feliz de nossa vida, dependo humildemente aos reaes pés de S. A. R. a porção de authoridade que foi servido confiar-nos, offereceremos na sua real presença a fiel exposição dos extraordinários serviços, com que todos seus leaes vassallos sustentárão a estabilidade do throno, e a honra da nação Portugueza.

O Principe Regente Nosso Senhor, digno avaliador do merecimento, o recompensará com justiça; e os Governadores do Reino terão a incomparavel satisfação de haverem levado ao conhecimento de S. A. R. os illustres feitos de valor, e patriotismo, que a fama transmittirá á mais remota posteridade para gloria immortal do nome Portuguez.

Palacio do Governo, 6 de Agosto, de 1814.

MARQUEZ D'OLHAO.
PRINCIPAL SOUSA.

MARQUEZ DE BORBA.
RICARDO RAIMUNDO NOGUEIRA.

Ordem do dia.

Pateo do Saldanha, 27 de Agosto de 1814.

O Illustriissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor Marechal Lord Beresford Marquez de Campo Maior, reunindo-se agora ao exercito, dirige-se primeiro que tudo a felicitallo pela sua volta para o seu paiz, familias, e amigos, S. E. não duvida, de que por todo o reino se ha de ter feito ás tropas huma recepção lisongeira, e cheia de entusiasmo, a qual por melhor que tenha sido, comparada com o merecimento e serviços do exercito feitos ao soberano e á patria, não póde ser julgada excessiva. S. E. está convencido de que os Portuguezes não serão na Europa os unicos, nem os menos fervorosos em mostrarem o seu reconhecimento ás tropas da sua nação, que não fôrão excedidas nem em disciplina, nem no campo da batalha por nenhuma tropa das nações que se alliárão contra o tyranno geral, que o quiz ser da Europa, e de todo o mundo.

Entre tanto que as tropas e a nação não gozão o prazer (por que mais suspirão) de tornar a ver o seu soberano, toma S. E. sobre si agradecer ás tropas em nome de S. A. R. o Principe Regente Nosso Senhor a sua conducta durante huma guerra tão longa, e na qual se offerecêrão ao exercito Portuguez tantas occasiões de mostrar ao mundo, que por maiores que forão os antigos feitos heroicos da nação, não cedem os de agora em nada aos dos tempos mais gloriosos na historia de seus antepassados.

S. E. bem se lembra, e lembrará sempre das difficuldades, privações, e perigos continuos, que o exercito venceu com admiravel constancia: e não faltará a patentear o seu merecimento a S. A. R., que ama o exercito, e cuja justiça e benevolencia lhe asseguração demonstrações da sua satisfação e approvação.

Em quanto não se effectua a volta (tão desejada) de S. A. R. para este reino,

não deixará S. E. de pôr na presença dos seus representantes os Illustrísimos e Excellentísimos Senhores Governadores do Reino o merecimento do exercito, e pedir-lhes o que fôr a bem deste: e S. E., que estão inteirados, e participão das benevolas intenções do soberano para com as suas tropas benemeritas, não deixarão de fazer, como tem feito até agora, em quanto depender de S. E., e os meios publicos o permittirem, tudo o que possa mostrar o conceito que fórmão dos serviços do exercito, e concorrer para a sua boa existencia.

Officiaes e soldados do exercito Portuguez! S. E. fez todo o possível por estar sempre convosco durante esta longa guerra, e participar das vossas fadigas e perigos, a fim de poder julgar por si mesmo do merecimento de cada hum em particular, e de todos em geral. Ninguém pôde pois conhecer nem apreciar melhor do que S. E. o vosso merecimento; e S. E. confessa que vos não faria justiça se deixasse de assegurar-vos publicamente, que os vossos serviços não podem ser demaziadamente louvados, e realçados em feitos de armas, e disciplina. Como soldados vós não fostes excedidos; e S. E. dando-vos a sua approvação pessoal, com a qual tendes juntamente a sua admiração vos dá os seus agradecimentos, e vos cumpri-menta pela gloria, que adquiristes para vós mesmos, e para a nação Portugueza. Soldados! depois de vos terdes mostrado em campanha iguaes aos melhores soldados da Europa, haveis patenteado durante huma marcha de tres mezes por paiz amigo, que sois capazes de excede-los em boa conducta, ordem, e disciplina; e esta marcha vos faz come homens tanta honra, quanta durante a guerra tendes adquirido como militares. Aceitai tambem por isso os agradecimentos do vosso commandante em chefe.

Ainda que S. E. de justiça e naturalmente lance as suas primeiras vistas, quando volta ao exercito, sobre a primeira linha, com tudo não reconhece menos os serviços e merecimentos da segunda. As milicias de todo o reino, pelo seu zelo, observancia, e obediencia ás ordens e instrucções dos seus chefes e superiores mostrarão os seus desejos de se tornarem capazes, como erão dignas, de auxiliarem os seus irmãos de armas da primeira linha. Conseguirão isto; e em razão do ponto de disciplina (superior ao que das suas circumstancias verdadeiramente havia direito de esperar) a que o desvelo dos officiaes, e zelo dos soldados as fez subir, achavão-se ultimamente as milicias em estado de se pôrem em linha com a primeira linha, como desejavão se a patria o tivesse necessitado: e S. E. certifica, que em quanto caminhavão para este estado de disciplina fizeram serviços importantísimos (dos quaes S. E. poderiar citar tantos exemplos, se nesta occasião se não abstivesse de referir particularidades de qualquer natureza, a respeito de pessoas, ou acontecimentos) e tiveram na defeza do reyna huma influencia mais que secundaria. Tem S. E. prazer em dar a sua opinião sobre a conducta e os serviços da segunda linha com a sua approvação, e agradecimentos, e em lhe assegurar, que não deixará de submeter tudo ao conhecimento de S. A. R.

S. E. teria summo pezar, se acaso lhe esquecesse fazer menção dos corpos de voluntarios, que se formáráo por puro patriotismo para servirem á defeza da patria: e dentre os que tem havido em diferentes tempos, e com diversas denominações, todos com o mesmo objecto, e dignos de louvores, não pôde S. E. deixar de especificar os existentes no fim da guerra; a saber os regimentos de Voluntarios Reaes de infantaria e cavallaria do commercio; os quatro batalhões (dois de artilheiros, e dois de caçadores) nacionaes de Lisboa; e (ainda que formado mais tarde) o corpo de Voluntarios Reaes do Porto. S. E. he mui sensível aos bons serviços deste ultimo, e roga aos membros delle, que recebão os seus agradecimentos. Lembra-se S. E. da boa vontade, com que os batalhões de artilheiros e caçadores nacionaes de Lisboa se apresentáráo para marcharem contra o inimigo, quando ousou aproximar-se da capital; e a sua propria conducta nas linhas faz o seu melhor elogio. O Senhor Marechal os admirou então, porque ainda que fossem tropas muito novas, manifestáráo bem o character da nação, e se mostrarão Portuguezes: e depois continuáráo a merecer a approvação de S. E. pela boa vontade e zelo, que sempre mostrarão em todos os serviços, que se exigio delles.

Ao corpo de Voluntarios Reaes do Commercio de Lisboa não sabe S. E. como faça plena justiça. A conducta delle mereceu sempre a admiração de S. E. considerando a composição deste corpo, cujos membros erão pela maior parte dos mais respeitaveis negociantes, e gozavão das maiores commodidades, e que por isso só o mais puro patriotismo os teria podido submeter por seis annos a exporem-se a todos

os inconvenientes e incommodos de hum serviço rígido, e pôr n'hum disciplina igual á das melhores tropas. Certamente na apparencia nenhuma o excedião, nem na exactidão com que fazia o seu serviço; e posto que este não era em frente do inimigo (porque nunca pôde chegar a capital) com tudo o exemplo da sua conformidade ás regras da disciplina, a sua apparencia, e o modo exacto com que servio, influirão geralmente de hum maneira, cujas vantagens são incalculaveis, mas que S. E. sempre observou attentamente, e apreciou: e não he difficil ver, que este corpo poupou ao governo hum somma enorme pelo sua desinteresse, fazendo hum serviço gratuito. S. E. deseja que este corpo, assim como os outros fiquem certos da sua approvação, e acceitem os seus agradecimentos.

Os serviços feitos pelas companhias de artilheiros Ordenanças merecem tambem ser mencionados, bem como os das Ordenanças em geral, sempre que houve occasião de serem empregadas. Grande parte teve lugar de se distinguir com particularidade; e S. E. aprecia altamente esta terceira linha.

Não he este o tempo e lugar de especificar pessoas; mas a nação Portugueza tem razão de saber e se glorear de que todos os seus filhos cumpirão plenamente o seu dever, e adquirirão para si mesmos e para a patria honra e fama.

Ordem do dia.

Pateo do Saldanha, 12 de Setembro de 1814.

Tendo determinado'os Illustrissimos e Excellentissimos Senhores Governadores do Reino a S. E. o Senhor Marechal Lord Beresford, Marquez de Campo Maior, que quinta feira proxima, que se hão de contar 15 do corrente, e em que se completa o sexto anno da gloriosa restauração deste Reino, se formem em grande parada todos os corpos da guarnição desta capital, para darem as descargas do costume por tão plausivel motivo; e como esta seja a primeira occasião, em que S. E. podem ver reunidos os corpos, que tão eminentemente se tem distinguido, e coberto de gloria, mandarão os mesmos senhores participar ao Senhor Marechal, que na tarde do mesmo dia se acharão no seu palacio no rocio, para verem desfilar as mesmas tropas: Em consequencia do que ordena o Senhor Marechal, que ás tres horas da tarde as tropas estejam postadas no lugar que lhes for designado pelo Senhor Quartel Mestre General do Exercito, para o que mandarão os Senhores Commandantes dos corpos que os seus Adjudantes se achem ás duas horas da tarde do dia 14 no quartel do mesmo Senhor Quartel Mestre General na tua do Prior N. 9, donde irão com elle para designar o torreno, que ha de occupar cada hum dos corpos. S. E. o Senhor Tenente General Francisco de Paula Leite tem instrucções mais circunstanciadas a respeito desta parada, as quaes ha de distribuir aos corpos.

WEEKLY STATES of the BRITISH ARMY under the command of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, at the undermentioned dates, extracted from the General Returns in the Secretary of State's Office; Artillery, Engineers, and Waggon Train not included.

Date of Return.	RANK AND FILE.					
	Present. Effectives.	Sick.		On Command.	Prisoners of War and Missing.	TOTAL.
		Present.	Absent.			
1812.						
1 Jan.	34,386	1,410	10,345	3,557	1	49,699
8	34,877	1,283	10,882	3,581	..	50,623
15	34,146	1,076	11,519	3,706	..	50,447
1 Feb.	33,189	999	11,738	4,268	3	50,217
8	33,983	1,150	11,527	3,729	12	50,401
15	34,138	1,205	11,283	3,585	5	50,216
1 March. . . .	35,380	813	10,361	3,138	1	49,693
8	34,592	844	10,773	3,387	1	49,597
1 April	32,899	519	12,026	3,724	5	49,173
8	31,271	1,298	12,919	3,382	20	48,890
15	30,856	644	13,643	3,602	19	48,764
1 May	31,485	788	14,379	4,041	19	50,712
8	31,974	1,124	13,903	3,970	19	50,992
15	32,854	1,053	13,317	3,926	20	51,172
1 June	34,734	1,068	11,788	3,662	31	51,283
8	34,276	814	12,199	3,960	31	51,280
15	35,203	720	12,238	3,765	140	52,066
1 July	35,810	605	12,697	4,032	132	53,276
8	35,536	835	13,030	3,710	136	53,247
15	35,248	992	13,035	3,716	137	53,128
1 Aug.	30,286	1,163	17,283	4,069	234	53,035
8	29,330	1,327	17,819	4,035	221	52,732
15	28,810	1,335	17,759	4,045	226	52,175
27	28,398	1,413	17,470	3,987	209	51,477
5 Sept.	29,169	1,454	16,375	3,891	205	51,294
10	29,132	1,240	16,662	3,951	202	51,187
18	28,757	1,396	16,731	3,970	201	51,055
24	27,787	1,621	17,092	4,207	196	50,903
2 Oct.	27,412	1,902	16,883	4,208	193	50,518
8	26,795	2,180	16,825	4,290	221	50,311
23	26,957	1,451	16,661	4,368	270	49,707
29 Nov.	27,815	1,946	17,594	3,925	*2,368	53,648
6 Dec.	27,808	1,845	17,540	3,874	2,376	53,443
15	31,942	1,946	17,317	4,326	2,421	57,952
1813.						
1 Jan.	33,542	2,802	14,896	5,243	2,265	58,748
8	33,976	3,425	13,959	5,289	2,242	58,891
15	33,858	3,986	13,177	5,074	2,225	58,230
31	33,619	4,687	11,769	3,383	2,021	55,479
7 Feb.	33,772	4,907	11,219	3,198	2,010	55,112
14	33,885	4,849	10,874	3,208	2,012	54,828
21	35,091	4,676	10,543	3,299	2,004	55,613
28	35,692	4,593	10,067	3,013	1,968	55,333
7 March	35,893	4,310	9,906	3,098	1,969	55,176
14	35,962	4,289	9,523	3,260	1,963	54,997
21	36,785	4,068	9,036	3,116	1,951	54,956
28	37,005	3,756	8,625	3,014	1,932	54,332

* The increase of Prisoners of War and Missing on the 29th Nov. 1812, arose from the casualties on the retreat from Salamanca to Ciudad Rodrigo.

WEEKLY STATES of the BRITISH ARMY under the command of Field Marshal the
Marquis of Wellington—*continued.*

Date of Return.	RANK AND FILE.					
	Present. Effectives.	SICK.		On Command	Prisoners of War and Missing.	TOTAL.
		Present.	Absent.			
1813.						
4 April . . .	36,863	8,482	8,041	2,959	1,912	53,257
11	37,189	8,313	7,635	2,868	1,865	52,870
18	37,688	8,224	7,531	2,952	1,854	53,249
25	39,034	2,943	7,142	2,936	1,831	53,886
2 May	40,014	2,701	6,538	2,769	1,701	53,723
9	41,469	1,962	7,123	3,267	1,698	55,519
16	42,083	1,491	7,548	3,411	1,713	56,246
22	41,879	996	7,832	3,098	1,714	55,519
30	41,633	954	7,760	2,626	1,796	54,769
4 June	41,642	849	7,852	2,546	1,795	54,684
11	41,563	995	7,892	2,591	1,794	54,835
17	41,547	1,050	7,768	2,025	1,799	54,789
29	35,650	1,216	11,421	3,810	1,863	53,960
6 July	34,682	1,188	11,801	4,174	1,917	53,762
16	39,931	1,217	11,288	2,193	1,856	53,490
8 Aug.	31,443	1,028	13,456	3,466	2,511	51,896
15	31,827	1,133	13,033	3,509	2,527	52,029
22	34,926	1,350	12,270	3,236	2,501	54,283
1 Sept.	36,219	1,478	11,624	3,371	2,489	55,181
8	35,401	2,228	11,852	3,232	2,448	55,161
16	35,720	2,531	11,557	3,242	2,331	55,381
24	36,227	2,481	11,173	3,036	2,322	55,239
30	36,118	1,921	11,445	3,149	2,312	54,945
7 Oct.	37,306	1,756	11,463	3,005	2,309	55,839
15	37,250	1,701	11,611	3,067	2,309	55,938
22	38,141	1,712	11,216	3,074	2,311	56,454
29	38,707	1,994	10,916	2,948	2,303	56,868
5 Nov.	38,951	2,164	10,658	2,805	2,306	56,884
11	38,672	2,060	11,388	2,915	2,364	57,999
18						
25	38,025	1,798	12,120	3,359	2,365	57,667
2 Dec.	39,365	1,652	11,642	3,115	2,361	58,135
14	39,065	2,039	11,330	3,105	2,420	57,959
17	37,335	2,433	12,292	3,097	2,526	57,683
23	36,861	2,158	12,628	3,266	2,559	57,472
30	37,284	2,095	12,314	3,142	2,559	57,394
1814.						
6 Jan.	37,180	2,120	12,258	3,179	2,565	57,802
25 Jan.	38,282	13,549		3,164	2,681	57,676
25 Feb.	38,285	12,413		3,059	2,737	56,494
25 March . . .	38,354	12,312		3,700	2,838	57,204
25 April . . .	38,462	12,617		3,352	3,116	57,547

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